Public Instruction
in the Punjab,
report,

1895-96 to 1898-99

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR

1895-96,

LIBRARY
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

134261

BY

J. SIME, ESQUIRE,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Published by Authority.

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Lahore:
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1896.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1123, dated 23rd December 1896.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1895-96, forwarded with his letter No. 92 S., dated 29th September 1896.

REMARKS.—Last year's report was a quinquennial one. Under the orders of the Government of India a quinquennial report will be submitted next year for the five years ending 1896-97. The present report will therefore be only briefly noticed by His Honor.

2. There has been an increase of 2·6 per cent. in the year in the number of scholars attending educational institutions of all classes. The total number of scholars now amounts to 265,615. of which over two-thirds are under instruction in Public Institutions, and less than one-third attend Private Institutions. The increased attendance was 3 per cent. in the case of the former and 2 per cent. in the case of the latter class of Institution. In the number of schools there has also been a net increase of 21, Public Institutions having increased by 27, while Private Institutions are six fewer than last year. Ninety-two per cent. of the total number of scholars are males and 8 per cent. females, the former being 14·37 per cent. of the boys of school-going age. Only 1·58 per cent. of the girls of this age receive instruction. The number of Hindu and Musalmán scholars is almost exactly equal, but while 80 per cent. of the Hindús attend Public Institutions the proportion in the case of Musalmán scholars is only 56. In fact the only education which is received by 37 per cent. of the total number of Musalmán scholars is such as is afforded by the elementary "Rote" schools, where little beyond the Korán is taught.

3. The total expenditure on Education during the year was 30¼ lakhs, or 2½ lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase, however, 2 lakhs are nominal, the expenditure from private sources on Boarding Houses or Hostels having been included for the first time in the returns. The total expenditure is shared in the following proportions:—Government, 28 8 per cent.; District and Municipal Funds, 33·7 per cent.; Fees, 24·3 per cent.; and Other Sources, including private contributions, 12·9 per cent. Some nine years ago rules were made by Government under the District Boards and Municipal Acts fixing the minimum expenditure on education which Local Bodies might be called upon to incur. The Director notices yearly in the report the extent to which the several Boards and Committees discharge their obligations in this respect. On the whole, these Bodies seem fully alive to their responsibilities in the matter; and in a recent Resolution of the Government of India it was pointed out that the expenditure from Municipal Funds upon education in the Punjab is higher in proportion to total expenditure than in any other Province of India, preeminence in this respect being secured at the expense apparently of drainage, water works and conservancy, in which departments of expenditure the Punjab is almost at the bottom of the list. It is to be hoped that the gradual increase in the income from fees and the growing tendency of educational effort to become self-supporting will in time release public funds to be utilized on other objects of public importance.

4. The figures in paragraph 25 of the report indicating the percentage of boys of school-going age in each district who attend schools (other than Rote schools) are interesting. Leaving out of account Simla, where the conditions are special, the percentage varies from 5·3 in Kohát to 17·0 in Amritsar. Judged by these percentages, the Ráwalpindi Division is undoubtedly the most educated, the whole of its six districts being included in the first ten in order of merit. The Delhi Division, on the other hand, is the most backward, especially the districts of Karnál and Hissar.

5. *University Education.*—The results of the Intermediate Examination were much the same as last year. In the B. A. Degree Examination there was a marked improvement, 113 candidates out of 260 having passed against 74 out of 204 in 1894-95. There are eight Arts Colleges which prepare students for University examinations. Four of these teach up to the Intermediate standard only. The following table shows the percentage of passes to candidates in the different colleges. The first four institutions are placed in order of merit with reference to the Intermediate and B. A. results of the year :—

Name of College.	Intermediate.			B. A.			M. A.		Average cost of educating a student.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage.	Candidates.	Passes.	
									Rs.
Forman Mission College, Lahore ...	70	46	65	53	39	73	...	...	111
Daya Nand Anglo-Vernacular College ...	123	78	63	35	23	65	1	1	48
Lahore Government College ...	82	51	64	46	23	50	13	4	214
Delhi Mission College ...	27	13	48	8	2	25	2	...	248
Municipal Board College, Amritsar ...	15	9	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islámiya College, Lahore ...	16	10	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotch Mission College, Siálkot ...	12	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon College, Ráwalpindi ...	4	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Students ...	98	22	22	106	22	20	5	2	...

The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to insert a table giving the above information in future reports.

6. As regards the results obtained by the Lahore Government College in the University Examinations, it seems strange to the Lieutenant-Governor that this College, in which the cost of education is nearly double what it is in the Forman College and incomparably greater than it is in the Daya Nand College, should not compare more favourably with those Institutions.

7. There is nothing of importance to note concerning the Oriental side of the University. The Oriental College continues to be a most expensive institution, costing during the year Rs. 32,701, of which only Rs. 558 was met from fees. The Director of Public Instruction has submitted a report on the question of the prospects of advanced education through the medium of the vernacular, and the Lieutenant-Governor has asked the Senate of the University to consider this report and favour him with a statement of their views as to how far amendments are required in the constitution of the Oriental College.

8. The growing demand for a medical education, as evidenced by the increase in the numbers attending the Lahore Medical College, has no doubt, as represented by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, considerably increased the work of the professorial staff. The students now number 228 as compared with 106 in 1889-90. The Lieutenant-Governor fully appreciates the assiduity with which the Professors have coped with their extended duties.

There is a falling-off in the numbers attending the School, but it is entirely in Military medical pupils and Burmah students that it has taken place.

9. With regard to secondary education there has been an increase during the year of 14½ per cent. in the number of scholars who have reached the Middle and High stages. Practically the whole of the boys in High Schools and 65 per cent. of those who have reached the Middle stage learn English. The decided preference for instruction in this language, which has been noticed on previous occasions, is a spontaneous one, and private enterprise in the direction of providing additional facilities for learning English is now, it is stated, becoming so general that, except in peculiarly situated localities, the increase of Anglo-Vernacular schools under public control will not be much longer necessary. Taking advantage of these conditions, His Honor has recently sanctioned a rule prescribing the adoption of English numerals in all official documents in most of the Civil Departments.

With the increase of scholars the cost of education in secondary schools has risen by from 3 to 4 per cent., but over three-fourths of the additional expenditure is met by fees. There has been an increase of 42 per cent. in the number of candidates who passed the University Entrance Examination and of 50 per cent. in the number of passes at the Middle School Examination. These results are significant.

10. The increase during the year in the number of scholars at the Primary stage of instruction is not so marked, being less than 2 per cent. Of the total number of scholars at this stage 43 per cent. are returned as Agriculturists. These latter are exempt from fees, and consequently only 13·3 per cent. of the total expenditure in Primary schools is provided from fees. Examination results were much the same as last year. On the subject of Zamíndári schools and Gurmukhi classes there is nothing to be added to the remarks in the Lieutenant-Governor's review of last year's report.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear of some improvement in Caligraphy, but there is room for a good deal more. The English records of some of our Judicial Officers are almost illegible, and the English petitions His Honor receives are so badly written that in some cases it has been found impossible to decipher them, and the petitioners have had to be asked to send fresh ones. As to Vernacular writing, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be generally speaking as bad as it was 35 years ago.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor is afraid Mr. Sime is right in saying that the love of reading which he speaks of in paragraph 105 of the report as "the sign of true intellectual progress" has not yet to any great extent affected even the teachers, to say nothing of the pupils. With extremely rare exceptions, education is to all no more than a means of acquiring a living, and the minimum requisite for this purpose is regarded as sufficient.

13. The number of students in the Law school maintained by the Punjab University rose from 290 to 336 during the year under report, and is now exactly four times as many as in 1892-93. The examination results, judged from the percentage of passes, are not very favourable, but if this indicates that a high standard of qualification is insisted upon, the matter is not one for regret, as it is highly undesirable that a host of imperfectly trained practitioners should be turned loose on our already crowded law courts.

14. The information contained in Chapter VIII of the Report regarding Private schools is interesting, and shows that the encouragement which is extended to the development of primary education by allowing grants-in-aid to those indigenous schools which conform to departmental standards and submit to inspection and examination by the Department is attended with good results. The number of indigenous schools so examined during the year was 669, containing 24,768 pupils, of whom 10,650 secured passes.

15. Mr. Sime has held the post of Director of Public Instruction throughout Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's term of office, and His Honor cannot conclude this his last review of an educational report without expressing the deep obligations he owes to that officer. To a complete mastery of his work and a thorough devotion to it Mr. Sime adds those qualities of absolute impartiality, sympathy with all classes and kindness of heart which are so essential to the head of an Educational Department in this country, and His Honor considers that the Province is most fortunate in possessing such a Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Government Gazette*, and be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—23-12-96—400.

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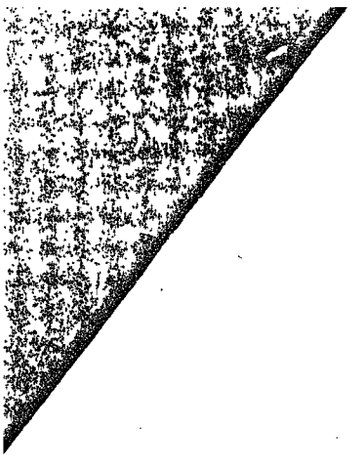

DELHI CIRCLE, 1895-96.

HISSAR DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Hissár M. B., A.-V., High.
Sirsa ,, ,, Middle.
Bhiwání ,, ,, ,,
Hánsi M. B., V., ,,
Barwála D. B., V., ,,
57 Primary Schools for Boys.
3 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Girls at Sirsa.
82 Private Schools (74 for Boys and 8 for Girls).

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ROHTAK DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Rohtak M. B., A.-V., High.
Jhajjar ,, ,, Middle.
Gohána ,, ,, ,,
Kalánaur D. B., V., ,,
Bádlí ,, ,, ,,
Mahm ,, ,, ,,
Bahádargarh M. B., V., Middle.
Kharkhauda ,, ,, ,,
Berí ,, ,, ,,
47 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
39 Private Schools for Boys.

100

GURGAON DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Rewárí M. B., A.-V., High.
Gurgáon D. B., V., Middle.
Nuh ,, ,, ,,
Hasanpur ,, ,, ,,
Sohna M. B., ,, ,,
Palwal ,, ,, ,,
Fírozpur ,, ,, ,,
89 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
39 Private Schools (38 for Boys and 1 for Girls).

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DELHI DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College.
11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Delhi Anglo-Arabic, High.
,, M. B., ,,
,, Aided Mission, ,,
,, Anglo-Sanskrit, ,,
,, Suraiya Jáh's A. V., High.
Sonepat M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Mahraulí D. B., V., ,,
Najafgarh ,, ,, ,,
Ballabgarh M. B., V., ,,
Farídábád ,, ,, ,,
Unaided A.-V. Middle School at Delhi.
2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Delhi S. P. G. Mission Aided Boarding, A.-V., Middle.
,, Baptist ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 Secondary School for European Girls at—
Delhi (Station School) Middle.
100 Primary Schools for Boys.
12 Primary Schools for Girls.
3 Special Schools at—
Delhi { Government Normal School for Masters. M. B. Industrial and Tibbiya (Medical) Schools for Males.
88 Private Schools (85 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

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KARNAL DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Karnál M. B., A.-V., High.
Kaithal ,, ,, Middle.
Pánipat ,, ,, ,,
Púndrí D. B., V., ,,
Kunjpura ,, ,, ,,
Gharaunda ,, ,, ,,
70 Primary Schools for Boys.
6 Primary Schools for Girls.
74 Private Schools (61 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

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UMBALLA DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jagádhrí M. B., A.-V., High.
Umballa City Aided Mission, A.-V., High.
Umballa Cantonment Aided, A.-V., High, Hindú-Muhammadan.
Umballa City M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Rúpar ,, ,, ,,
Cantonment Aided ,, ,,
Murinda D. B., V., ,,
Kharar ,, ,, ,,
Biláspur ,, ,, ,,
Manímázra ,, ,, ,,
Naráyangarh ,, ,, ,,
Mullána ,, ,, ,,
Sháhábád M. B., ,, ,,
Sádhaura ,, ,, ,,
Thánesar ,, ,, ,,
Ládwa ,, ,, ,,
Búriya ,, ,, ,,
104 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Boys.
94 Private Schools (86 for Boys and 8 for Girls).

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SIMLA DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Simla M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High.
Simla Bishop Cotton Aided, ,,
,, Christ Church Aided, Middle.
,, St. Michæls, ,, ,,
8 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High.
Simla Auckland House Aided, ,,
,, Convent Boarding ,, ,,
,, Ayrcliff ,, ,,
,, Mayo Industrial ,, Middle.
,, St. Francis' Convent ,, ,,
,, Christ Church ,, ,,
,, St. Joseph's Day ,, ,,
16 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
3 Private Schools for Boys.
2 ,, ,, for European Boys.

35

1,030

JULLUNDUR CIRCLE, 1895-96.

KANGRA DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Pálampur D. B., A.-V., High.
- Núrpur M. B., ,, Middle.
- Kángra Aided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
- Sujánpur Tira D. B., V., Middle.
- Nádaun ,, ,, ,,
- Sultánpur ,, ,, ,,

67 Primary Schools for Boys.
8 Primary Schools for Girls.
16 Private Schools (14 for Boys and 2 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Girls.

98

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT—

13 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Mahalpur Popular Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Hoshiárpur M. B., A.-V., High.
- Tánda ,, ,, Middle.
- Pattí Unaided, ,, ,,
- Hoshiárpur Sanátan Dharm Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Hariána Unaided A.-V., Middle.
- Bajwára ,, High.
- Mahalpur D. B., V., Middle.
- Garhshankar ,, ,, ,,
- Hariána M. B., ,, ,,
- Mukerián ,, ,, ,,
- Dasúyah ,, ,, ,,
- Una ,, ,, ,,

147 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 Primary Schools for Girls.
101 Private Schools (90 for Boys and 11 for Girls).

271

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—

14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jullundur M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, Aided Mission, ,, ,,
- Ráhon M. B., ,, Middle.
- Kartárpur ,, ,, ,,
- Nakodar ,, ,, ,,
- Cantonment Aided, ,, ,,
- Adampur D. B., V., ,,
- Pharála ,, ,, ,,
- Sháhkot ,, ,, ,,
- Aláwalpur M. B., ,, ,,
- Banga ,, ,, ,,
- Nawashahr ,, ,, ,,
- Phillour ,, ,, ,,
- Núrmahal ,, ,, ,,

1 Secondary School for Girls at Jullundur maintained by the Arya Samáj.
148 Primary Schools for Boys.
24 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Special School (Government Normal School for Masters).
222 Private Schools (190 for Boys and 32 for Girls).

410

LUDHIANA DISTRICT—

18 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ludhiána M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, (Mission) Aided, A.-V., High.
- Ludhiána Christian Boys' Boarding High School (Aided).
- Sanskrit School, Ludhiána (Rái Jugal Kishor's).
- Jagráon Engineering Popular, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Jagráon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Ludhiána (Arya) Aided, A.-V., Middle.
- ,, (Haqqání) Aided, ,, ,,
- Samrála D. B., ,, ,,
- Gujarwál, D. B., V., ,,
- Baddowál ,, ,, ,,
- Ráepur ,, ,, ,,
- Malaudh ,, ,, ,,
- Sánehwál ,, ,, ,,
- Sawaddi ,, ,, ,,
- Khanna M. B. ,, ,,
- Máchhíwára ,, ,, ,,
- Ráekot ,, ,, ,,

1 Secondary School for Girls at—
- Gujarwál, D. B., V., Middle.

105 Primary Schools for Boys.
19 Primary Schools for Girls.
140 Private Schools (124 for Boys and 16 for Girls).

283

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT—

8 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ferozepore M. B., A.-V., High.
- Fázilka ,, ,, Middle.
- Cantonment Aided, ,, ,,
- Mehráj D. B., V., ,,
- Moga ,, ,, ,,
- Buttar ,, ,, ,,
- Zíra M. B., ,, ,,
- Dharmkot ,, ,, ,,

80 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
117 Private Schools (111 for Boys and 6 for Girls).

210

1,27

LAHORE CIRCLE, 1895-96.

JHANG DISTRICT—

4 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhang Victoria Jubilee M. B., A.-V., High.
Chiniot M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Ahmadpur D. B., V., ,,
Shorkot ,, ,, ,,
50 Primary Schools for Boys.
9 Primary Schools for Girls.
86 Private Schools (80 for Boys and 6 for Girls).

149

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—

4 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Montgomery M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Kamália ,, ,, ,,
Pákpattan ,, V., ,,
Dipálpur D. B., A.-V., ,,
38 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
96 Private Schools (91 for Boys and 5 for Girls).

139

LAHORE DISTRICT—

1 Government Arts College.
1 Aided ,, ,, (Mission).
1 Unided ,, ,, (Daya Nand A.-V.)
1 ,, ,, ,, (Islámiya A.-V.)
1 Aided Oriental College.
1 Government Medical College.
27 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Lahore Government, A.-V., (Central Model), High
Qasúr M. B., ,, ,,
Lahore Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (Aitchison College), A.-V. ,,
,, Unaided (Daya Nand School), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (Daya Nand School), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (Madrast-ul-Musalmín) ,, ,,
,, ,, Sanátan Dharm Sabha School, High.
,, Aided (Oriental College School), V., High
,, ,, (European Boys) E., ,,
,, ,, (Aitchison School), A.-V., Middle
Chúnián M. B., ,, ,,
Lahore Aided (Mission Night) ,, ,,
Mean Meer Cantonment Aided, ,, ,,
Lahore Unaided (Lyall School), ,, ,,
Unaided Shankar Dás School, Sháhdara, A.-V. ,,
Punjábí School Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Lahore Aided (N.-W.Ry. Night School) F., ,,
,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage) ,, ,,
,, ,, (St. Anthony's) ,, ,,
Naulakha and Douald Town School, Aided, Middle E.
Bhadána D. B., V., Middle.
Sursingh ,, ,, ,,
Bághbánpur ,, ,, ,,
Khem Karn M. B., V., ,,
Pattí ,, ,, ,,
Sharaqpur ,, ,, ,,
5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Lahore Aided (Lady Dufferin School), A.-V., High.
,, ,, (Cathedral Girls' School) E., Middle
,, ,, (Convent ,,) ,, ,,
,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage) ,, ,,
,, ,, (Victoria School), V., ,,
93 Primary Schools for Boys.
33 Primary Schools for Girls.
7 Special Institutions at—
Lahore Government Central Training College.
,, ,, Normal School.
,, ,, Mayo School for Art.
,, Aided Law School.
,, Government Medical School.
,, ,, Railway Technical School.
,, ,, Veterinary School.
191 Private Schools (161 for Boys and 30 for Girls).
2 Private Schools for European Girls.

364

AMRITSAR DISTRICT—

1 Municipal Board College.
18 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Amritsar M. B., A.-V. High.
,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (M. A. O.), ,, ,,
,, Unaided (Khálsa), ,, ,,
,, ,, (Punjábí), ,, ,,
Tarn Táran D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Amritsar Aided (Mission Night), A.-V., Middle.
Majítha ,, (Mission) ,, ,,
Ajnála D. B., V., ,,
Ram Dás ,, ,, ,,
Rája Sánsí ,, ,, ,,
Vairowál ,, ,, ,,
Fatehábád ,, ,, ,,
Butála ,, ,, ,,
Majítha Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Amritsar Pt. Baijnáth School, Unaided, Middle.
,, Sir James Lyall ,, ,,
,, Hindú Sabha School, ,,
3 Secondary Schools for Girls—
Amritsar Aided (Alexandra), A.-V., High.
,, (Christian Boarding), A.-V., Middle.
,, M. B., V., Middle.
125 Primary Schools for Boys.
43 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Special School (Amritsar M. B. Industrial).
178 Private Schools (170 for Boys and 8 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Boys.

370

GURDASPUR DISTRICT—

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gurdáspur M. B., A.-V., High.
Batála Aided (Baring School), A.-V., High.
,, M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Dínánagar M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Pathánkot ,, ,, ,,
Srígobindpur ,, ,, ,,
Dera Bába Nának ,, ,, ,,
Batála A. L. O. E. Aided (Mission), A.-V., Middle
Kanjrúr D. B., V., ,,
Shakargarh D. B., ,, ,,
Sujánpur M. B., ,, ,,
Kalánaur ,, ,, ,,
138 Primary Schools for Boys.
7 Primary Schools for Girls.
123 Private Schools (114 for Boys and 9 for Girls).

280

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT—

15 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Wazírábád ,, (,,) ,, ,,
Gujránwála Khálsa Unaided, High.
,, Islámiya School, Unaided, High.
Háfizábád A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
Rámnagar Unaided Lyall Khálsa School, A.-V., Middle.
Naushahra Virkán Unaided, A. V., Middle.
Akálgarh M. B., A.-V., ,,
Eminábád Unaided ,, ,,
Háfizábád D. B., V., ,,
Sohdra D. B., V., Middle.
Pindí Bhattián D. B., V., Middle.
Rámnagar M. B., V., ,,
Qila' Didár Singh M. B., V., ,,
Gujránwála M. B., A.-V., ,,
2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), V., Middle.
,, (M. B.), V., Middle.
99 Primary Schools for Boys.
19 Primary Schools for Girls.
190 Private Schools (170 for Boys and 20 for Girls).

325

1,627

RAWALPINDI CIRCLE, 1895-96.

SIALKOT DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College at Siálkot.
14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Siálkot M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Scotch Mission), A.-V., High.
,, ,, (American ,,), ,, ,,
Pasrúr M. B., A.-V., High.
Zafarwál M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Jámke ,, ,, ,,
Nárowál Aided, ,, ,,
Siálkot Unaided, ,, ,,
(Christian Training Institute).
Daska Unaided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
Sankhatra D. B., Vernacular, Middle.
Sambariál ,, ,, ,,
Gota ,, ,, ,,
Daska M. B., A.-V., ,,
Qila' Sobha Singh M. B., V., ,,
4 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Siálkot 3 V., Middle.
,, Aided (Convent), E., Middle.
186 Pimary Schools for Boys.
34 Primary Schools for Girls.
180 Private Schools (173 for Boys and 7 for Girls).

419

GUJRAT DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujrát M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
Dinga Aided (Mission), ,, Middle.
Gujrát Unaided (Islámiya), ,, ,,
Kunjah D. B., V., ,,
Phália ,, ,, ,,
Jalálpur Jattán Aided, A.-V., ,,
Khárián D. B., V., ,,
Dinga A.-V. (Unaided), ,,
105 Primary Schools for Boys.
6 Primary Schools for Girls.
325 Private Schools (295 for Boys and 30 for Girls).

445

SHAHPUR DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Bhera M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Unaided Anglo-Sanskrit, ,,
Sháhpur D. B., A.-V., (Davies School), Middle.
Miání M. B., A.-V., ,,
Khusháb ,, ,, ,,
Sáhiwál ,, ,, ,,
Naushahra D. B., V., ,,
71 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
343 Private Schools (285 for Boys and 58 for Girls).

432

JHELUM DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhelum M. B., A.-V., High.
Pind Dádan Khán M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Chakwál D. B., A.-V., ,,
Rohtás D. B., V., Middle.
Talagang ,, A.-V., ,,
Bhawan ,, V., ,,
Sanghoi Aided (Mission), A.-V., Middle.
56 Primary Schools for Boys.
14 Primary Schools for Girls.
430 Private Schools (368 for Boys and 62 for Girls).

507

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT—

1 Unaided Arts College at Ráwalpindi.
14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Ráwalpindi Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., ,,
Ráwalpindi Unaided (Deny's) A.V., ,,
Sagrí D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Ráwalpindi M. B., A.,V., ,,
Hazro ,, ,,
Murree Aided (St. Thomas), E., ,,
Ráwalpindi Aided (Station), E. ,,
Gujar Khán D. B., V., ,,
Kallar ,, ,, ,,
Sukho ,, ,, ,,
Guliána ,, ,, ,,
Pindígheb M. B., ,, ,,
Sharesht Nití Shála of Bhái Búta Singh at Ráwalpindi (Unaided), A.-V., Middle.
3 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., High.
,, Aided (St. Deny's), E., High.
,, ,, (Convent), ,, Middle.
99 Primary Schools for Boys.
25 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary Unaided School for European Gi at Ráwalpindi.
3 Special Schools at—
Ráwalpindi Government Normal School for Masters.
Ráwalpindi M. B. Female Industrial School.
Ráwalpindi Unaided Industrial School.
475 Private Schools (447 for Boys and 28 for Girls).

621

HAZARA DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Abbottabad M. B., A.-V., Middle.
,, Albert Victor (Unaided), A.-V., ,,
Harípur M. B., A.-V., ,,
Kot Najíbullah D. B., V., ,,
Baffa M. B., V., ,,
33 Primary Schools for Boys.
382 Private Schools (307 for Boys and 75 for Girls).

420

PESHAWAR DISTRICT—

11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Pesháwar M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Edwardes' Mission), A.-V., ,,
Lála Rádha Kishan's Páthshála (Unaided), V.,,,
Islámiya School (Unaided), A.-V., Middle.
National Unaided ,, High.
Mardán D. B., V., Middle.
Naushahra Kalán D. B., Vernacular, ,,
Chársadda ,, ,, ,,
Zaidú ,, ,, ,,
Chamkání ,, ,, ,,
Isma'ila D. B., Ver. Middle.
63 Primary Schools for Boys.
297 Private Schools (243 for Boys and 54 for Girls).

371

KOHAT DISTRICT—

1 Secondary School for Boys at—
Kohát M. B., A.-V., High.
9 Primary Schools for Boys.
66 Private Schools (all for Boys).

76

3,291

DERAJAT CIRCLE, 1895-96.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT—

10	Secondary Schools for Boys at— Mooltan M. B., A.-V., High. ,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., High. Shuj'ábád M. B., A.-V., Middle. Cantonment Aided ,, ,, Mooltan Unaided (Anglo-Sanskrit), A.-V., Middle. ,, ,, (Islámiya), A.-V., Middle. Kahror D. B., V., Middle. Sarái Siddhú ,, ,, ,, Jalálpur M. B., ,, ,, Tulamba ,, ,, ,,
1	Secondary School for European Girls at— Mooltan St. Philip's School, E., Middle.
85	Primary Schools for Boys.
1	Primary School for Girls.
1	Primary School for European Girls at Mooltan.
1	Special School at— Mooltan Government Normal School for Masters.
166	Private Schools (147 for Boys and 19 for Girls).
265	

BANNU DISTRICT—

5	Secondary Schools for Boys at— Bannú M. B., A.-V., Middle. ,, Aided (Mission), ,, ,, Miánwálí D. B., V., ,, Mína Khel M. B., ,, ,, Isa Khel ,, ,, ,,
39	Primary Schools for Boys.
302	Private Schools (271 for Boys and 31 for Girls).
346	

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT—

6	Secondary Schools for Boys at— D. I. Khán Aided (Mission), A.-V., High. ,, Unaided (Bhrátri Sabha), A.-V., High. ,, M. B., A.-V., Middle. Leiah ,, ,, ,, Kuláchí D. B., ,, ,, Bhakkar M. B., V., ,,
45	Primary Schools for Boys.
5	Primary Schools for Girls.
369	Private Schools (293 for Boys and 76 for Girls).
425	

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.—

5	Secondary Schools for Boys at— D. G. Khán M. B., A.-V., High. Rájanpur ,, ,, Middle. Rojhán D. B., V., ,, Taunsa ,, ,, ,, Jámpur M. B., A.-V., ,,
51	Primary Schools for Boys.
1	Primary School for Girls.
180	Private Schools (171 for Boys and 9 for Girls).
237	

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT—

	Secondary Schools for Boys at— Muzaffargarh M. B., A.-V., Middle. Kot Adú D. B., V., ,, 'Alipur M. B., ,, ,,
52	Primary Schools for Boys.
1	Primary School for Girls.
114	Private Schools (101 for Boys and 13 for Girls).
170	
1,443	

Chapter I, 1. General Summary.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.												
Arts Colleges ... { English ...	8	8	...	...	998	930	68	...	1,29,645	1,30,194	...	549
Arts Colleges ... { Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	72	73	...	1	20,847	21,417	...	570
Medical College	1	1	...	...	228	211	17	...	88,387	83,504	4,883	...
High Schools	71	64	7	...	21,323	19,109	2,214	...	5,59,442	5,21,393	38,049	...
Middle Schools	225	226	...	1	34,646	33,523	1,123	...	3,65,989	3,67,282	...	1,293
Total Secondary Schools ...	296	290	6	...	55,969	52,632	3,337	...	9,25,431	8,88,675	36,756	...
Primary Schools	2,468	2,446	22	...	109,852	108,426	1,426	...	4,75,344	4,61,252	14,092	...
Total Schools for General Education	2,764	2,736	28	...	165,821	161,058	4,763	...	14,00,775	13,49,927	50,848	...
Schools for Special Instruction ...	15	14	1	...	1,706	1,708	...	2	1,56,997	1,47,320	9,677	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,779	2,750	29	...	167,527	162,766	4,761	...	15,57,772	14,97,247	60,525	...
For Females.												
High Schools	8	7	1	...	716	622	94	...	54,976	47,792	7,184	...
Middle Schools	23	22	1	...	1,713	1,539	174	...	60,792	62,846	...	2,054
Total Secondary Schools ...	31	29	2	...	2,429	2,161	268	...	1,15,768	1,10,638	5,130	...
Primary Schools	328	333	...	5	11,065	10,980	85	...	78,978	77,170	1,808	...
Total Schools for General Education	359	362	...	3	13,494	13,141	353	...	1,94,746	1,87,808	6,938	...
Schools for Special Instruction ..	1	...	1	...	36	...	36	...	77	...	77	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	3,149	3,122	27	...	182,355	177,121	5,234	...	19,91,474	19,20,170	71,304	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,869	4,602	267	...	74,064	69,405	4,659	...	...	...	...	...
For Females	645	918	...	273	9,196	12,235	...	3,039	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	5,514	5,520	...	6	83,260	81,640	1,620	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	8,663	8,642	21	...	265,615	258,761	6,854	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,229	1,57,042	...	4,813
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,84,263	6,93,218	1,91,045	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,27,966	27,70,430	2,57,536	...
High Stage ... ... { Boys	2,886	2,764	122	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				1,29,739	1,31,849	...	2,110
High Stage ... ... { Girls	59	54	5	...								
Middle Stage ... ... { Boys	14,585	12,503	2,082	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...				7,44,687	7,88,514	...	43,827
Middle Stage ... ... { Girls	535	453	82	...	„ District Funds				6,46,714	6,24,493	22,221	...
Total ... { Boys	17,471	15,267	2,204	...	„ Municipal Funds ...				3,77,903	3,45,543	32,360	...
Total ... { Girls	594	507	87	...								
Upper Primary Stage* ... { Boys	29,202	28,088	1,114	...	„ Fees { Tuition Fees ...				5,76,609	5,39,383	37,226	...
Upper Primary Stage* ... { Girls	1,355	1,262	93	...	„ Fees { Other Fees ...				1,60,357	52,311	1,08,046	...
Lower „ „ * ... { Boys	119,165	117,700	1,465	...	„ Other Sources				3,91,957	2,88,337	1,03,620	...
Lower „ „ * ... { Girls	11,528	11,375	153	...								
[Total ... { Boys	148,367	145,788	2,579	...								
[Total ... { Girls	12,883	12,637	246	...	Total ...				30,27,966	27,70,430	2,57,536	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General statistics.

1. The table on the opposite page summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions in the Punjab for the last two years.

Number of institutions and scholars.

2. The number of Public Institutions has increased from 3,122 to 3,149, or by 27, and the number of scholars from 177,121 to 182,355, or by 5,234. Private Institutions have declined from 5,520 to 5,514, or by 6, with, however, a rise in the scholars from 81,640 to 83,260, or by 1,620. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, there are now 8,663 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 265,615 scholars, or to 8·48 in 100 of the children of school-going age. Of the whole number of scholars, 242,724 are males, or 14·37 per cent. of the boys of school-going age, and 22,891 females, or 1·58 per cent. of the girls.

Colleges.

3. The number of Colleges for University Education remains 10 as last year, namely, 9 Arts Colleges, and 1 Medical College. The attendance on the Arts Colleges has risen from 1,003 to 1,070, or by 67, and on the Medical College from 211 to 228, or by 17. Taking both classes of Colleges together, the whole number now in receipt of a University education is 1,298, of whom 8 only, belonging to the Medical College, are females.

Secondary Schools.

4. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has increased from 290 to 296, and the number of scholars from 52,632 to 55,969, or by 3,337. The number of Secondary Schools for girls has also risen from 29 to 31, and the attendance from 2,161 to 2,429, or by 268. The whole number of Secondary Schools for both boys and girls is now 327, with 58,398 scholars, compared with 319 schools and 54,793 scholars last year. Of the schools, 79 are of the High grade, and 248 of the Middle grade; 298 are for Natives, and 29 for Europeans; and of the scholars, 56,236 are Natives, and 2,162 Europeans, against 52,808, and 1,985, respectively, last year.

Primary Schools.

5. The number of Primary Schools for boys shows an increase of 22, or from 2,446 to 2,468, with an advance also in the number of scholars from 108,426 to 109,852, or by 1,426. The number of Primary Schools for girls has declined by 5; from 333 to 328, but with a rise in the number of scholars from 10,980 to 11,065. Taking both Boys' and Girls' Schools together, there are now altogether 2,796 Primary Schools in the Province attended by 120,917 scholars, compared with 2,779 schools and 119,406 scholars in the previous year. Of the schools, 4 are for Europeans, with 102 scholars, leaving 2,792 schools, with 120,815 scholars, for Natives.

Schools for Special Instruction.

6. Besides the ordinary schools summarised in the last two paragraphs, 16 schools for Special Instruction are now returned, with 1,742 scholars, compared with 14 schools and 1,708 scholars last year. These schools comprise 6 Training Institutions for Male Teachers, with 344 scholars; 1 Law School, with 336 scholars; 1 Medical School, with 241 scholars, and a Tibbya (Yúnání) School, with 109 scholars; 1 Veterinary School, with 88 scholars; 1 School of Art, with 153 scholars; and 5 Industrial Schools, with 471 scholars. The new institutions are the Tibbya School, and 1 Industrial School. Of the total number of scholars, 42 are females—6 attending the Medical School, and 36 the new Industrial School.

Chapter I, 7. General Summary.

Management of Public Institutions.

7. The following statement classifies the Public Institutions above summarised according to their management :—

	Institutions.	Scholars.
Under Public Management—		
Managed by Government	23	3,560
Managed by Local Boards	2,100	122,471
Under Private Management—		
Aided Institutions	851	43,548
Unaided Institutions	175	12,776
	3,149	182,355

The Government Institutions are the same as last year, and consist of an Arts College, a Medical College, 10 of the Schools for Special Instruction, 5 Model Schools attached to the Training Institutions for Teachers, the Military Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree, and the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi. The Board Institutions have increased by 3, and the Aided and Unaided Institutions by 24. The scholars in institutions managed by Government are somewhat less than 2 per cent. of the total; in Board Institutions, they are over 67 per cent.; in Aided Institutions, they are 24 per cent.; and in Unaided Institutions, 7 per cent.

Private Institutions.

8. The Private Institutions returned are made up of the following:—488 Advanced Schools for instruction in the Oriental Classical Languages, with 7,125 scholars; 1,265 Elementary Schools, teaching only or mainly a Vernacular Language, with 25,849 scholars; 3,704 Rote Schools, teaching a religious scripture, chiefly the Qurán, by rote, with 48,625 scholars; and 57 schools, returned as Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards, but giving a useful general education, with 1,661 scholars: in all, as already noted, 5,514 schools, with 83,260 scholars. Of the total, 4,869 schools, with 74,064 scholars, are for males; 645 schools, with 9,196 scholars, for females; and 6 schools, with 100 scholars, for Europeans. On the side of the males, there was an increase during the past year of 267 schools and 4,659 scholars; whilst, on the side of the females, there was a decline of 273 schools and 3,039 scholars. But complete reliance cannot be placed on the returns of these schools.

Classification of scholars according to race or creed.

9. According to race or creed, the classification of the scholars now returned is as follows:—In Public Institutions, Hindús 104,465, Muhammadans 72,648, Native Christians 2,063, Others 908, Europeans 2,271; in Private Institutions, Hindús 25,281, Muhammadans 57,294, Native Christians 27, Others 558, Europeans 100; in both Public and Private Institutions, Hindús 129,746, Muhammadans 129,942, Native Christians 2,090, Others 1,466, Europeans 2,371. In Public Institutions, the proportion of Hindú to Muhammadan scholars is as 100 : 69; in Private Institutions, it is as 44 : 100; and, in both together, that is, in the grand total under instruction, it is about equal, compared with 79 : 100 of relative population. In Public Schools, the proportion in favour of Muhammadans shows a steady advance. There is great variation in the return from year to year of Native Christian and Other scholars; but of Europeans there is a constant increase.

Expenditure.

10. The whole departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 30,27,966, or Rs. 2,57,536 more than in the previous year. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on tuition, was Rs. 19,91,474, or Rs. 71,304 more than last year; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 10,36,492, or an increase of Rs. 1,86,232. The rise in direct expenditure extended to all classes of institutions except the Arts Colleges and Middle

Schools; that in indirect expenditure was mainly on Direction, University, and Miscellaneous. Of the total expenditure, 65·77 per cent. was direct, and 34·23 per cent. indirect, compared with 69·3, and 30·7, respectively, last year. Of the direct expenditure, 90·2 per cent. was on Institutions for males, and 9·8 per cent. on Institutions for females, compared with the proportion of 91·8 per cent. of boys and 8·2 per cent. of girls in Public Schools.

Chapter I, 11. General Summary.

11. The direct expenditure on University Education was Rs. 2,38,879, or Rs. 3,764 more than last year, the Arts Colleges showing a fall of Rs. 1,119, and the Medical College a rise of Rs. 4,883. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College is Rs. 143-9-7; in the Medical College, it is Rs. 382-10, against Rs. 163-14-5 and Rs. 381-4-9 in the previous year. In the former case, Public Funds contributed Rs. 57-13-9, or about 40 per cent.; in the latter Rs. 353-10-7, or over 92 per cent.

Direct expenditure analysed.

In Boys' Schools for General Education, the direct expenditure was Rs. 14,00,775, or an increase of Rs. 50,848, of which Rs. 36,756 was in the Secondary Schools, and Rs. 14,092 in the Primary. In Girls' Schools, the expenditure rose to Rs. 1,94,746, or by Rs. 6,938, the increase in the Secondary Schools being Rs. 5,130, and in the Primary, Rs. 1,808. In both Boys' and Girls' Schools, the total direct expenditure was Rs. 15,95,521, or Rs. 57,786 more than last year. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-3, of which Public Funds contribute Rs. 7-11-3, or 42 per cent.; in a Primary School, it is Rs. 4-13-4, the contribution from Public Funds being Rs. 3-12-8, or 78 per cent.

In Schools for Special Instruction, the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,57,074, or a rise of Rs. 9,754. Of this total, Rs. 60,900 was spent on the Training Institutions for Teachers, Rs. 20,277 on Medical Schools, Rs. 38,784 on the Veterinary School, Rs. 9,155 on the Law School, Rs. 14,223 on the School of Art, and Rs. 13,735 on Industrial Schools. The increased expenditure is pretty proportionately shared by all the institutions except the Lahore Medical School and the Industrial Schools, which show a slight decrease. Public Funds contributed the whole expenditure on the Training Institutions and Veterinary School, practically the whole on the Medical School and the School of Art, and 57 per cent. of the cost of the other institutions.

12. Indirect expenditure is given in the General Summary table at the beginning of this Chapter under the two heads of Scholarships and Other Charges. On Scholarships, the expenditure was Rs. 1,52,229, or a decline of Rs. 4,813, the decrease being chiefly in the Medical College and the Schools for Special Instruction, which was, in a degree, counteracted by a rise in the Secondary and Primary Schools. The details under the head of Other Charges, which show a striking increase of Rs. 1,91,045, are given below:—

Indirect expenditure analysed.

	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Buildings	1,95,126	1,94,321	805	...
(2). Furniture and Apparatus	35,118	50,805	...	15,687
(3). University	83,033	77,665	5,368	...
(4). Direction	51,647	48,181	3,466	...
(5). Inspection	1,54,012	1,56,322	...	2,310
(6). Miscellaneous	3,65,327	1,65,924	1,99,403	...
Total ...	8,84,263	6,93,218	1,91,045	...

Chapter I, 13. General Summary.

The increase, as already observed, was mainly on University, Direction, and Miscellaneous. The rise against the head University was due to enhanced Examination charges; the increase on Direction was on account of salary increments and Exchange Compensation Allowance; and the marked advance on Miscellaneous was owing to the inclusion, for the first time, in the departmental returns, of expenditure from Private Sources on Boarding Houses or Hostels. The decrease on account of Furniture and Apparatus was due to a specially large supply of Science and Gymnastic appliances in the previous year, and on account of Inspection, to the appointment of two officers to officiate in the Fourth Class of the Graded Service, pending the reorganization of the Department, in place of a Second and Third Class appointment, which had been vacated. The cost of Direction is 1·71 per cent. of the total expenditure; Inspection is 5·09 per cent.; Scholarships, 5·03 per cent.; Buildings and Furniture, 7·6 per cent.

Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.

13. The expenditure from Imperial Revenues for the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,739, or a decrease of Rs. 2,110. This expenditure is wholly on the Sanáwar Military Asylum, and the Veterinary School, Lahore. The decrease was exclusively in the former, the grant to the latter having risen by Rs. 2,602. The expenditure from this source is 4·2 per cent. of the total.

Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.

14. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 7,44,687, or Rs. 43,827 less than last year, the decline being on account of Arts Colleges, Middle and Primary Schools, and all the heads of indirect expenditure, except Direction and Miscellaneous. The degree of the fall was counteracted by an increase on the Medical College, High Schools, and Schools for Special Instruction. The expenditure from this source is 24·6 per cent. of the total.

Expenditure from District and Municipal Funds.

15. The expenditure from District Funds was Rs. 6,46,714, or an increase of Rs. 22,221. The increase was on all classes of institutions, except Middle and Primary Schools for girls, in which there was a small decline, and on account of Inspection, Scholarships, and Buildings, diminished by a fall on University, Furniture, and Miscellaneous. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 3,77,903, or Rs. 32,360 more than in the previous year. The rise was on all kinds of institutions except Arts Colleges, and on Buildings and Miscellaneous, the other heads of indirect expenditure showing a slight fall. The expenditure from District Funds is 21·3 per cent. of the total cost; from Municipal Funds, it is 12·4 per cent., as last year.

Expenditure from Other Sources.

16. The expenditure from Other Sources, which represents the contribution from Private Funds, other than Fees, to Education, amounted to Rs. 3,91,957, or Rs. 1,03,620 in excess of last year. The increase was partly on High and Primary Schools, but chiefly on Miscellaneous, on account of expenditure on Boarding Houses or Hostels, included this year, for the first time, in our returns. The expenditure from this source is 12·9 per cent. of the total, compared with 10·4 per cent. last year, but with a tendency to decrease as the income from fees rises.

Fees.

17. The income from Tuition Fees for the year was Rs. 5,76,609, or Rs. 37,226 more than in the previous year. The rise was in all kinds of institutions except the Middle and Primary Schools for girls, and was, as last year, greatest in the Arts Colleges and in Boys' Schools of all grades. There was also a rise of Rs. 1,08,046 under the head of Other Fees; but this was mostly owing to the addition of Rs. 1,00,918 in Boarding Fees now returned for the first time. Taking both classes of Fees together,

we get a sum of Rs. 7,36,966, or 24·3 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 21·3 per cent. last year.

Examination results.

18. The statement below compares the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the last two years, and may be taken as some measure of the instructional progress made :—

				Number of successful candidates.			
				1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts				7	12	...	5
Master of Oriental Learning				1	1	...	...
Bachelor of Arts				107	71	36	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning				3	3	...	...
Intermediate	Arts	Calcutta		4	7	...	3
		Punjab		236	240	...	4
	Oriental	Punjab		4	2	2	...
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examination.	English	Boys		1,113	754	359	...
		Girls		12	9	3	...
	Oriental			8	3	5	...
Entrance, Calcutta		Boys		7	10	...	3
		Girls		...	3	...	3
Middle School and Equivalent Examination.	English	Boys		2,285	1,600	685	...
		Girls		37	63	...	26
	Vernacular	Boys		1,293	861	432	...
		Girls		21	23	...	2
Upper Primary, and Fourth Standard		Boys		9,401	8,763	638	...
		Girls		354	378	...	24
Lower Primary, and Second Standard		Boys		13,201	12,052	1,149	...
		Girls		773	814	...	41

In the M. A. Examination, the decline in the number of successes is rather striking; but the increase in the B. A. Examination is quite as marked; and, in both the M. O. L. and B. O. L. Examinations, the figures remain as in the previous year. The Intermediate Examination shows a slight falling-off on the Arts side; but, except for the Calcutta University, which has now but a small hold on the schools of the Province, the Entrance successes are a great advance on those of last year. In all the other Examinations on the boys' side, the increase in the number of passes, especially at the Middle stage, is remarkable. On the girls' side, there is a fall in all the standards, which is specially great at the Middlle stage, the decline having been mostly in the European Schools. But, as will be seen later on in this Report, the proportion of candidates to passes continues generally favourable for all classes of institutions.

Management of schools by District Boards.

19. As many as 1,779 of the Public Schools, mostly Village Schools, with 87,040 scholars, are under the management of District Boards; and, according to the Reports of the Inspectors, this management continues to be, on the whole, satisfactory. In the Delhi Circle, the Gurgáon District, which twenty years ago had one of the foremost places educationally in the Province, but is now low down, and still sinking, in the scale, wants more interest evoked in favour of the schools; and the same is said to be the case, to some extent, with the Gujránwála District, where little attention seems to be given to the suggestions of the Inspector, and copies of the Boards' resolutions regarding education are neither regularly nor promptly supplied to that officer. Otherwise, a reasonable amount of attention appears to be everywhere given to matters educational; and, in many Districts, the interest taken is warm and encouraging. The defect noticed in last year's Report of business being blocked in some Districts, on account of referring all matters, even the most urgent, to local Sub-Committees, is said to have been removed.

Chapter I, 20. General Summary.

Management of Schools by Municipal Boards.

20. At the close of the year, 321 of the Public Schools, mostly Anglo-Vernacular, with 35,431 scholars, were under the management of Municipal Boards; and the management, in this case also, is, on the whole, favourably reported on. It is observed, however, that it is not always the most important Committees that do the best educational work. In the Delhi Circle, for instance, the Delhi, Umballa, Rúpar, and Gohána Committees are said to altogether lack any real interest in education, and to be, as the Inspector puts it, "apparently fonder of their privileges than of their responsibilities." In the Jullundur Circle, the schools are reported to have been generally well managed, "though instances are not wanting in which some of the members unduly interfered in the internal management of the schools." In the Lahore Circle, some of the Minor Municipalities are said to have neglected their educational duties, chiefly in the Gurdáspur District; whilst the Principal Municipal Committees are generally commended in this respect. The Amritsar Municipal Committee is specially mentioned; and the thanks of the Department are due to that body, and to its energetic Secretary, for the warm practical interest they continue to take in all parts of the educational movement. The Ráwalpindi Inspector speaks favourably of the school work of most of the Municipal Committees, and especially commends the work done at Siálkot and Gujrát. In the Deraját Circle, the Municipal Committees, with the exception of that at Mooltan, take little or no part in the affairs of their schools, which are managed, generally in a satisfactory manner, by the District authorities. Altogether, it may be said that the management of the Municipal Board Schools, though not yet so active and interested in most cases as it might be expected to be, gradually inclines to improvement.

Extent to which District Boards discharge their pecuniary obligations to education.

21. It has been laid down by Government that each District Board may be called upon to spend on education, exclusive of charges on buildings, *twenty-five* per cent. of its annual income, not including grants from public sources for the same object, nor school fees; and the statement given on the opposite page will show to what extent the various District Boards fulfilled this obligation during the past year. From columns 3 and 4 of the table, it will be seen that the total budget provision for all the Districts taken together fell short of the minimum that might be required by Rs. 1,08,639, or by Rs. 15,687 more than in the previous year, and from column 8, that the gross actual expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 26,876. There was thus spent by District Boards on their schools, Rs. 1,35,515 less than they might have been called upon to spend, against Rs. 1,26,842 last year. Comparing columns 9, 10, and 11, it will be found that the *net* expenditure—that is the expenditure from the bare twenty-five per cent. requirement given in column 2—was Rs. 1,531 more than last year, and Rs. 1,18,609 in excess of that expenditure before the localisation of the schools ten years ago. It was, however, less than might have been required by Rs. 1,40,265. It is also laid down that the provision for Primary Education should not be less than *three-fifths* of the twenty-five per cent. requirement, in addition to grants and fees on that account; and from columns 6 and 7 of the table it will be seen that the budget provision in this behalf fell short of what might be required by Rs. 85,002.

Discharge of District Boards obligations to education considered by Circles and Districts.

22. If the discharge of the pecuniary obligations of District Boards to education be considered by Inspectional Circles, it will be found that the gross expenditure in the Ráwalpindi Circle was 93·2 per cent. of what might have been required; in the Deraját Circle, it was 83 per cent.; in the Lahore Circle, it was 79·5 per cent.; in the Jullundur Circle, 79 per cent.; and in the Delhi

Statement of Expenditure on Education from District Funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Budget Provision for Education.						Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Twenty-five per cent. of District Fund Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by the Government.	Total provision made in the Budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Fifteen per cent. of District Fund Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government for Primary Education.	Provision made in the Budget for Primary Education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended on education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, i.e., in 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hissár ...	26,637	27,565	17,083	15,982	16,642	10,056	15,685	14,717	11,373	8,141
2. Rohtak ...	25,377	27,093	25,034	15,215	16,231	12,528	27,004	24,960	20,187	16,209
3. Gurgáon ...	31,396	33,196	25,121	18,838	19,638	14,956	23,362	21,343	23,957	21,274
4. Delhi ...	23,759	26,149	20,798	14,489	15,319	11,633	19,983	17,504	18,052	16,907
5. Karnál ...	19,450	20,850	19,524	11,738	12,688	9,154	18,249	16,749	16,929	11,641
6. Umballa ...	33,491	36,895	31,500	20,095	21,595	17,959	29,817	26,915	26,814	24,072
7. Simla ...	785	1,326	1,470	471	1,012	1,329	1,207	642	670	1,096
Total Delhi Circle	1,60,895	1,73,074	1,40,530	96,828	1,03,125	77,615	1,35,307	1,22,830	1,17,982	99,340
8. Kángra ...	28,343	33,794	24,155	17,614	19,011	13,703	22,500	18,090	19,484	12,340
9. Hoshiárpur ...	38,689	44,168	33,236	23,386	27,716	20,773	34,647	30,429	29,985	22,711
10. Jullundur ...	33,262	36,848	33,942	20,206	22,136	21,615	32,732	28,307	30,912	29,079
11. Ludhiána ...	27,705	33,333	32,364	17,139	19,327	16,404	31,257	24,760	25,819	21,723
12. Ferozepore ...	29,925	32,145	27,024	18,000	19,366	12,824	21,439	18,356	18,916	14,430
Total Jullundur Circle ...	1,57,924	1,80,288	1,50,721	96,345	1,07,556	85,319	1,42,575	1,19,942	1,25,116	1,00,283
13. Jhang ...	14,793	15,745	12,484	8,936	9,488	6,274	12,272	10,883	11,555	8,883
14. Montgomery ...	17,237	18,487	13,522	10,455	10,955	6,862	11,620	10,543	9,749	5,597
15. Lahore ...	23,050	25,078	22,514	13,830	14,510	11,596	21,590	19,464	19,989	15,975
16. Amritsar ...	26,870	34,090	31,500	16,132	18,332	17,650	31,867	24,694	24,701	21,993
17. Gurdáspur ...	43,459	46,111	37,377	24,719	26,671	22,790	33,548	29,220	32,706	25,340
18. Gujránwála ...	21,526	27,331	23,976	13,338	16,333	15,092	21,789	17,105	18,293	14,477
Total Lahore Circle	1,46,935	1,66,842	1,41,373	87,410	96,289	80,264	1,32,686	1,11,909	1,16,993	92,265
19. Siálkot ...	41,874	46,380	43,417	25,433	27,883	21,796	40,542	35,574	34,990	22,168
20. Gujrát ...	19,989	23,014	23,138	12,158	14,083	14,138	25,238	21,032	18,353	15,107
21. Sháhpur ...	18,770	22,130	19,149	11,571	12,871	9,308	19,277	15,850	15,156	8,292
22. Jhelum ...	16,314	22,090	21,820	9,788	11,468	12,203	20,383	14,360	15,332	15,255
23. Ráwalpindi ...	21,512	25,072	25,172	13,231	14,631	13,884	26,092	21,412	21,091	16,129
24. Hazára ...	7,207	7,447	7,398	4,338	4,488	5,570	7,162	6,846	7,178	6,054
25. Pesháwar ...	19,479	19,833	21,750	13,560	13,660	10,884	19,564	19,179	16,291	10,622
26. Kohát ...	6,686	6,904	3,160	4,012	4,230	3,160	2,975	2,776	2,786	1,289
Total Ráwalpindi Circle...	1,51,831	1,72,870	1,65,004	94,091	1,03,314	90,943	1,61,233	1,37,029	1,31,177	94,916
27. Mooltan ...	28,446	29,988	20,240	17,135	18,035	13,060	19,599	18,178	17,646	15,425
28. Bannú ...	11,562	12,092	11,232	6,937	7,387	7,240	10,757	10,181	10,381	8,407
29. D. I. Khán ...	16,026	17,459	13,498	9,784	10,094	8,000	13,313	11,689	11,626	7,519
30. D. G. Khán ...	9,768	10,870	12,482	5,958	6,408	6,858	12,624	11,500	11,445	10,280
31. Muzaffargarh	12,920	13,420	13,184	7,761	8,201	6,108	13,294	12,784	12,145	8,998
Total Deraját Circle	78,722	83,829	70,636	47,575	50,125	41,266	69,587	64,332	63,243	50,629
Grand Total for the Punjab ...	6,96,307	7,76,903	6,68,264	4,22,249	4,60,409	3,75,407	6,41,388	5,56,042	5,54,511	4,37,433

Chapter I, 23. General Summary.

Circle, 78·1 per cent. There is a gradual rise yearly in the Ráwalpindi and Delhi Circles, but a decline in the Jullundur and Lahore Circles, and little variation in the Deraját Circle. If the Districts be compared in this respect, it will be seen that the Dera Ghází Khán, Gujrát, and Ráwalpindi Districts head the list, with 16·1, 9·6, and 4 per cent., respectively, more than the minimum that might be required. Then follow the Rohtak, Muzaffargarh, Pesháwar, Hazára, Ludhiána, Amritsar, Jhelum, and Simla Districts, with over 90 per cent.; of the minimum, and the Bannú, Jullundur, Karnál, Siálkot, Sháhpur, Lahore, and Umballa Districts, with between 80 and 90 per cent. There are, thus, as many as eighteen Districts, which have but little margin left, and may be said to be spending as liberally on education as could reasonably be expected. Of the remaining thirteen Districts, seven spend between 70 and 80 per cent. of the minimum, the Ferozepore, Kángra, Mooltan, and Montgomery Districts between 60 and 70 per cent., and the Hissár and Kohát Districts, 56·9 and 43 per cent., respectively. The Districts lowest down in the scale, it may be stated, are gradually increasing their efforts in behalf of education.

Extent to which Municipal Boards discharge their pecuniary obligations to education.

23. It is also a standing Government order that Municipal Boards may be required to spend on education, not including charges for buildings, *ten* per cent. of their annual income, exclusive of grants made for the same object, and fees; and the statement extending from pages 11 to 13 will show the extent to which this obligation was fulfilled during the year under report. From columns 3 and 4, it will be seen that the total budget provision for all the Municipalities taken together fell short of what might have been required by Rs. 1,45,811, or by Rs. 17,532 less than last year, owing to a further reduction in the grants paid from Provincial Revenues, and from column 5, that the actual gross expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 18,584. The total gross expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 1,64,395 less than might have been required, against Rs. 1,75,075 in the previous year. Comparing columns 6, 7, and 8, it will be found that the total *net* expenditure was Rs. 7,162 more than last year, and Rs. 54,858 more than was expended before the localisation of the schools. The total net expenditure is still Rs. 1,72,436 less than the minimum that might be required, leaving a considerable margin for the further, much-needed, extension in towns of Primary Education.

Discharge of Municipal Boards obligations to education considered by Circles.

24. The degree to which the Municipalities of the Province, taken together, discharged, on an average, their pecuniary duties to education during the past year was 77·5 per cent. of the minimum that might be required, compared with 75·8 per cent. last year. The Principal Municipalities spent, on an average, 72·5 per cent. of the minimum; the Minor Municipalities, 92·4 per cent. Comparing the Inspectional Circles in this respect, the Jullundur Circle has the highest average of expenditure, or 91·8 per cent. of what might be required; the Deraját Circle follows, with 81·6 per cent.; the Ráwalpindi Circle comes third, with 80·8 per cent.; the Lahore Circle fourth, with 76 per cent.; and the Delhi Circle last, with 67·6 per cent., the order throughout being the same as last year. The averages for the Lahore and Delhi Circles are brought down by each of them having two of the largest Municipalities which spend a comparatively small proportion of their means on education. As a rule, the Minor Municipalities spend more liberally on education than do the Principal Municipalities, the average for no Circle being less than 90 per cent., except that of Ráwalpindi, which is 88·8 per cent.; and those in the Rohtak, Karnál, Ludhiána, Jhang, Lahore, Sháhpur, Hazára, and Mooltan Districts spend either up to, or more than, the minimum that might be

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the Budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, i.e., in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	Bhiwáni	5,500	10,060	7,473	7,051	2,801	2,294	1,383
	Sirsa	2,161	5,261	4,372	4,513	1,066	1,053	1,624
	Minor	4,624	10,684	9,205	8,566	2,808	4,025	1,607
	Total Hissár ...	12,285	26,005	21,050	20,130	6,675	7,372	4,614
Rohtak ...	Rohtak	1,252	8,035	9,687	8,350	1,314	128	584
	Minor	3,146	10,463	11,461	10,485	3,356	3,830	2,806
	Total Rohtak ..	4,398	18,498	21,148	18,835	4,670	3,958	3,390
Gurgáon ...	Rewári	4,304	12,894	14,108	11,854	1,685	2,148	2,751
	Minor	3,672	4,297	3,778	3,985	2,215	2,304	1,765
	Total Gurgáon ...	7,976	17,191	17,886	15,839	3,900	4,452	4,516
Delhi	Delhi	42,349	63,639	33,524	34,730	13,583	10,228	9,223
	Minor	2,232	5,288	5,137	5,138	1,688	700	1,400
	Total Delhi ...	44,581	68,927	38,661	39,868	15,271	10,928	10,623
Karnál ...	Karnál	2,849	9,036	7,753	7,278	565	786	1,014
	Minor	4,992	8,300	8,165	8,351	4,516	3,864	3,563
	Total Karnál ...	7,841	17,336	15,918	15,629	5,081	4,650	4,577
Umballa ...	Umballa	4,658	9,478	6,636	6,029	1,718	1,611	526
	Jagádhrí	1,705	7,055	8,124	8,307	2,267	1,449	1,035
	Minor	3,530	8,92[illegible]	8,595	8,173	2,797	3,396	2,481
	Total Umballa ...	9,893	25,456	23,355	22,509	6,782	6,456	4,042
Simla	Simla	28,536	32,465	7,300	6,456	1,825	1,626	1,107
	Total Simla ...	28,536	32,465	7,300	6,456	1,825	1,626	1,107
	Total Principal ...	93,314	1,57,923	98,977	94,568	26,824	21,323	19,247
	Total Minor ...	22,196	47,955	46,341	44,698	17,380	18,119	13,622
	Grand Total Delhi Circle ...	1,15,510	2,05,878	1,45,318	1,39,266	44,204	39,442	32,869
Kángra ...	Núrpur...	681	4,919	4,775	4,597	78	175	1,084
	Minor	1,664	1,664	258	324	324	372	1,621
	Total Kángra ...	2,345	6,583	5,033	4,921	402	547	2,705
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	3,365	17,921	15,429	14,532	394	6,685	952
	Minor.	3,057	11,218	11,208	10,565	2,319	2,399	1,549
	Total Hoshiárpur ..	6,422	29,139	26,637	25,097	2,713	9,084	2,501
Jullundur ...	Jullundur	5,657	16,317	12,579	12,333	3,019	749	1,957
	Ráhon	860	5,138	5,306	6,121	1,253	− 1,315	408
	Minor	3,706	12,282	12,037	11,768	3,246	3,115	3,764
	Total Jullundur ...	10,223	33,737	29,922	30,222	7,518	2,549	6,129
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána	8,324	18,289	18,832	18,609	8,850	8,859	5,243
	Minor	2,609	5,880	7,435	7,405	3,414	3,752	3,082
	Total Ludhiána ...	10,933	24,169	26,267	26,014	12,264	12,611	8,325
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore	4,350	13,871	13,600	12,445	2,831	2,762	2,686
	Minor	3,678	5,978	5,710	5,569	2,965	2,011	2,228
	Total Ferozepore...	8,028	19,849	19,310	18,014	5,796	4,773	4,914
	Total Principal ...	23,237	76,455	70,521	68,637	16,425	17,915	12,330
	Total Minor ...	14,714	37,022	36,648	35,631	12,268	11,649	12,244
	Grand Total Jullundur Circle	37,951	1,13,477	1,07,169	1,04,268	28,693	29,564	24,574

Chapter I, 23. General Summary.

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the Budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang ...	Jhang	3,074	15,119	14,470	13,999	1,417	1,372	1,998
	Minor	1,332	3,382	3,159	3,447	1,589	1,152	958
	Total Jhang ...	4,406	18,501	17,629	17,446	3,006	2,524	2,956
Montgomery ...	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	2,449	8,474	8,084	6,634	954	1,943	2,710
	Total Montgomery	2,449	8,474	8,084	6,634	954	1,943	2,710
Lahore ...	Lahore	37,028	39,452	9,925	8,570	6,187	6,128	4,250
	Qasúr	4,442	8,043	7,053	6,856	2,863	3,004	2,368
	Minor	2,500	6,951	7,650	7,319	2,813	2,006	1,919
	Total Lahore ...	43,970	54,446	24,628	22,745	11,863	11,138	8,537
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	39,284	71,164	56,000	58,637	23,377	18,301	13,121
	Minor	1,535	1,535	1,392	1,384	1,273	1,367	1,825
	Total Amritsar ...	40,819	72,699	57,392	60,021	24,650	19,668	14,946
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	795	13,225	13,780	12,250	591	—568	358
	Batála	2,714	8,794	8,639	8,659	2,797	2,341	1,890
	Minor	4,032	12,458	11,567	11,120	2,243	2,814	4,847
	Total Gurdáspur ...	7,541	34,477	33,986	32,029	5,631	4,587	7,095
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	6,005	12,887	13,845	12,657	5,833	6,395	3,983
	Wazírábád	1,812	1,812	2,000	2,078	2,078	1,898	669
	Minor	1,480	5,593	5,740	5,263	1,710	1,225	1,665
	Total Gujránwála...	9,297	20,292	21,585	19,998	9,621	9,518	6,317
	Total Principal ...	95,154	1,70,496	1,25,712	1,23,706	45,143	38,871	28,637
	Total Minor. ...	13,328	38,398	37,592	35,167	10,582	10,507	13,924
	Grand Total Lahore Circle	1,08,482	2,08,889	1,63,304	1,58,873	55,725	49,378	42,561
Siálkot ...	Siálkot	7,283	13,704	16,298	15,788	9,236	9,962	2,211
	Pasrúr	680	5,939	5,817	5,392	789	430	810
	Minor	1,919	11,664	11,601	11,171	2,388	1,464	3,029
	Total Siálkot ...	9,882	31,307	33,716	32,351	12,413	11,856	6,050
Gujrát ...	Gujrát	2,037	11,657	11,649	12,288	2,949	2,681	600
	Minor	1,637	1,637	1,184	1,005	1,005	1,046	241
	Total Gujrát ...	3,674	13,294	12,833	13,293	3,954	3,727	841
Sháhpur ...	Bhera	1,360	6,440	7,490	7,467	1,891	1,214	1,162
	Minor	2,487	6,907	6,882	7,118	1,797	2,062	2,066
	Total Sháhpur ...	3,847	13,347	14,372	14,585	3,688	3,276	3,228
Jhelum ...	Jhelum...	2,124	7,428	7,819	7,511	2,322	2,141	1,990
	Minor	2,164	5,428	4,246	4,251	959	631	866
	Total Jhelum ...	4,288	12,856	12,065	11,762	3,281	2,772	2,856
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	13,529	15,529	7,644	6,838	4,386	4,583	4,343
	Minor	5,277	6,810	4,034	4,173	2,169	2,243	1,262
	Total Ráwalpindi ...	18,806	22,339	11,678	11,011	6,555	6,826	5,605
Hazára ...	Abbottabad	1,008	3,518	3,716	3,728	1,344	1,196	452
	Minor	1,670	2,870	3,612	3,656	2,157	2,280	1,465
	Total Hazára ...	2,678	6,388	7,328	7,384	3,501	3,476	1,917
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar	18,605	21,825	8,045	7,189	4,584	4,784	1,697
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Pesháwar ...	18,605	21,825	8,045	7,189	4,584	4,784	1,697
Kohát ...	Kohát	2,345	7,055	6,340	6,288	1,918	1,070	742
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Kohát ...	2,345	7,055	6,340	6,288	1,918	1,070	742
	Total Principal ...	48,971	93,095	74,818	72,489	29,419	28,061	14,007
	Total Minor ...	15,154	35,316	31,559	31,374	10,475	9,726	8,929
	Grand Total Rawalpindi Circle ...	64,125	1,28,411	1,06,377	1,03,863	39,894	37,787	22,936

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the Budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan	14,920	28,505	21,594	19,606	6,729	10,046	6,049
	Minor	2,074	4,125	3,777	4,689	2,521	2,882	1,438
	Total Mooltan ...	16,994	32,630	25,371	24,295	9,250	12,928	7,487
Bannú ...	Bannú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	4,304	6,929	6,402	5,798	2,988	3,203	1,994
	Total Bannú ...	4,304	6,929	6,402	5,798	2,988	3,203	1,994
D. I. Khán ...	D. I. Khán	5,207	6,660	5,210	5,368	3,486	2,942	1,975
	Minor	3,438	6,090	5,223	4,953	2,459	2,589	1,788
	Total D. I. Khán ...	8,645	12,750	10,433	10,321	5,945	5,531	3,763
D. G. Khán ...	D. G. Khán	6,509	13,463	12,479	12,003	4,209	4,619	1,531
	Minor	2,306	5,184	5,097	5,013	2,224	3,528	1,200
	Total D. G. Khán ...	8,815	18,647	17,576	17,016	6,433	8,147	2,731
Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	2,115	5,585	5,435	5,101	1,373	1,363	732
	Total Muzaffargarh ...	2,115	5,585	5,435	5,101	1,373	1,363	732
	Total Principal ...	26,636	48,628	39,283	36,977	14,424	17,607	9,555
	Total Minor ...	14,237	27,913	25,934	25,554	11,565	13,565	7,152
	Grand Total Derajat Circle	40,873	76,541	65,217	62,531	25,989	31,172	16,707
	Grand Total Principal	2,87,312	5,46,597	4,09,311	3,96,377	1,32,235	1,23,777	83,776
	Grand Total Minor	79,629	1,86,599	1,78,074	1,72,424	62,270	63,566	55,871
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PUNJAB ...	3,66,941	7,33,196	5,87,385	5,68,801	1,94,505	1,87,343	1,39,647

Chapter I, 25. General Summary.

required. Of the Principal Municipalities, those at Ráhon, Jagádhrí, Siálkot, Bhera, Wazírábád, Abbottabad, Gujrát, Rohtak, Ludhiána, and Jhelum spend more than the minimum; and those at Rewárí, Núrpur, Jhang, Gurdáspur, Batála, Gujránwála, and Pasrúr over 90 per cent. Of the larger Municipalities, Amritsar continues to spend most liberally on education, with 82·3 per cent. of the minimum requirement; Mooltan spends 68·7 per cent., Delhi 54·5 per cent., Ráwalpindi 44 per cent., Pesháwar 32·9 per cent., Lahore 21·7 per cent., and Simla, to which the minimum regulation does not apply, 19·8 per cent.

Comparison of boys under instruction in the different Districts.

25. The following table shows the proportion of boys at school in the different Districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, and may be taken as a practically reliable indication of the comparative progress of education in different parts of the Province. Column 5 gives the total of boys in attendance on schools of all kinds, Public and Private; column 6 gives the total omitting attendance on Rote Schools; and the comparative percentages in column 7, on which depends the relative position of the Districts, are framed on the figures of column 6, in accordance with the orders of Government on the subject.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Districts.	Male population.	Boys of school-going age.	Total number of boys at school.	Number of boys at school omitting those attending Rote Schools.	Percentage of boys at school.
1	Simla	28,091	4,213	1,609	1,600	37·9
2	Amritsar	543,084	81,462	14,942	13,887	17·0
3	Gujrát	400,514	60,077	12,685	10,092	16·7
4	Ráwalpindi	478,457	71,768	15,370	11,963	16·6
5	Gujránwála	379,034	56,855	10,404	9,221	16·2
6	Ludhiána	354,409	53,161	9,243	8,259	15·5
7	Lahore	592,293	88,843	14,815	13,555	15·2
8	Jhelum	317,581	47,637	9,804	7,120	14·9
	Sháhpur	258,147	38,722	8,532	5,775	14·9
10	Siálkot	598,415	89,762	14,024	12,935	14·4
11	Jullundur	492,877	73,931	12,209	10,258	13·8
12	Dera Isma'íl Khán ...	260,687	39,103	7,571	5,116	13·0
	Delhi	344,801	51,720	7,611	6,770	13·0
14	Muzaffargarh	206,924	31,038	6,549	3,840	12·3
15	Dera Ghází Khán ...	221,946	33,291	5,763	4,023	12·0
16	Hoshiárpur	540,048	81,007	10,089	9,684	11·9
	Mooltan	347,158	52,073	7,349	6,226	11·9
18	Gurdáspur	513,429	77,014	9,670	9,025	11·7
19	Jhang	233,589	35,038	4,099	3,620	10·3
20	Umballa	567,381	85,107	9,185	8,466	9·9
21	Rohtak	313,442	47,016	4,623	4,446	9·4
22	Pesháwar	383,036	57,455	7,682	5,287	9·2
23	Gurgáon	350,229	52,534	4,910	4,778	9·0
24	Bannú	197,536	29,630	3,505	2,661	8·9
25	Hazára	278,265	41,739	7,550	3,121	7·4
26	Ferozepore...	485,600	72,840	6,112	5,385	7·3
27	Montgomery	269,613	40,441	3,306	2,654	6·5
28	Kángra	397,061	59,559	3,878	3,806	6·3
29	Karnál	370,890	55,633	3,768	3,426	6·1
30	Hissár	414,909	62,236	4,272	3,680	5·9
31	Kohát	112,803	16,920	1,595	897	5·3
	Total ...	11,252,249	1,687,837	242,724	201,576	11·9

The range varies from 5·3 in Kohát to 37·9 per cent. in Simla, or, omitting Simla because of the large European element, to 17 per cent. in the Amritsar District, against a range from 4·9 to 16·2 per cent. last year. Twelve Districts have still less than 1 in 10 of their boys at school, and only 2, again omitting Simla, have up to 1 in 6. Where, as in the case of the Muzaffargarh District, which has risen eleven places, there is a marked change of relative position since last year, that is due to a variation, probably not quite reliable, in the returns of Private Schools.

Chapter I, 26.
General Summary.
Private enterprise in education.

26. As has been the case for several years past, an increasing activity in behalf of education on the part of the people themselves continues to be an important help and encouragement to the Department.

No new movements during the past year are reported from the Delhi Circle; but those previously begun continue to be carried on with success, the Hindú-Muhammadan School in the Umballa Cantonment being specially referred to as progressive, and as being conducted on right lines, and in the right spirit.

In the Jullundur Circle, two new Secondary Schools were opened during the year in Jullundur by the two sections of the Arya Samáj; another Secondary School was opened at Bhun Patti in the Hoshiárpur District; an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School was started at Bhawárna in the Kángra District; and a Muhammadan Girls' School at Hoshiárpur. The schools mentioned last year, and the Boarding House for girls in Jullundur, continue to prosper.

In the Lahore Circle, the opening of a Boarding House by the Brahmo Samáj, for the convenience of Hindú youths attending the Colleges and Schools in Lahore, is the only new movement recorded; but this is the centre rifest with such movements, and those previously reported seem to be nearly all doing well.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, a new school, called the National High School, was opened at Pesháwar during the year; and the Arya School at Abbottabad has been advanced to the Middle grade. The earlier movements are, as a rule, progressing; but, as will be explained later on, the Industrial School of Bedí Khem Singh at Ráwalpindi is not advancing on its technical side.

In the Deraját Circle, a new school, called the Anglo-Sanskrit Technical School, has recently been opened at Mooltan. In addition to the scheme of an ordinary Anglo-Vernacular School, it is to have added to it classes for instruction in a few handicrafts; and, in this respect, the movement is an interesting one. It is said, however, to have originated in opposition to the existing Anglo-Sanskrit School; and, in this particular, it has not begun well. The other educational movements in this Circle are said to be prospering.

The year's progress.

27. From the preceding paragraphs, briefly comparing the statistics of the last two years, it may be safely stated that the year under report has been one of fair progress in most respects. There is a rise in the number of schools and scholars; the fee receipts have markedly increased; the examination results were, on the whole, favourable; the management of the schools, though not all, nor nearly all, it might be, is gradually becoming more efficient; and private enterprise in education continues to spread. From the special Chapters succeeding this summary, it will be seen that, with the exception of Girls' and Zamíndárí Schools, the progress extends to all classes of institutions; that there is a change for the better in the calibre of the teachers and the character of the instruction, as well as, to some extent, in the discipline and tone of the schools; that more and more attention is being given to moral and physical training; and that the outlook for the future is, on the whole, hopeful. The serious obstacle to sound education, arising from a disregard of the Inter-School Rules on the part of almost every new school, has, I am glad to be able to report, largely disappeared.

Chapter II, 28.
Controlling Agencies.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

28. I remained in the Directorship throughout the year, and, during the touring season, visited the most important schools of eighteen Districts.

Inspectors.

29. With the exception of the Jullundur Circle, in which Bábú Harí Singh took privilege leave for three months, and Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., Assistant Inspector, acted for him, the charge of the five Inspectional Circles remained unchanged during the year. Mrs. Rodgers continued in the office of Inspectress of Schools till December, when Miss Francis returned from leave.

Assistant Inspectors.

30. Amongst the Assistant Inspectors, the following changes took place in the course of the year:—Lála Fateh Chand, B.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector, was on privilege leave for forty-five days, and Lála Kundan Lál, B.A., acted for him. In November, Lála Amolak Rám, Assistant Inspector, Jullundur Circle, returned from furlough, and relieved Lála Fateh Chand. During the absence in the Jullundur Circle of Lála Umráo Singh and his subsequent privilege leave, Lála Fateh Chand acted for four-and-a-half months as Assistant Inspector in the Lahore Circle.

Inspection work.

31. The inspection of the schools was carried out by both the Inspectors and their Assistants with the usual diligence and efficiency; and, with but a few unimportant exceptions, the regulations in this behalf were fully complied with. The Lahore Inspector was 289 days on tour, and inspected 118 schools; the Ráwalpindi Inspector inspected 135 schools in 231 days; the Deraját Inspector, 98 schools in 203 days; the Jullundur Inspector, 158 schools in 196 days; and the Delhi Inspector, 110 schools in 197 days. These schools include all the Secondary Schools, many of which are very large. In the Delhi Circle, the single Assistant Inspector inspected 544 schools in 235 days; in the Jullundur Circle, 433 schools were inspected in 259 days, also by a single Assistant; 341 schools were inspected by one of the Assistants in the Lahore Circle in 230 days, and 280 schools by the other Assistant in 161 days; 312 schools were inspected by one Assistant in the Ráwalpindi Circle in 261 days, and 276 schools in 226 days by the other Assistant; and 178 schools were inspected in the Deraját Circle in 224 days by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector. District Inspectors had in many instances to be called in to aid the Assistant Inspectors. Although the schools examined by the Assistants are mainly Primary Schools, it is doubtful whether the number which now falls to a single Assistant in both the Delhi and Jullundur Circles is any longer consistent with that care and attention to details that are still essential to complete efficiency. The Punjab Government has recently, on the recommendation of the last Departmental Conference, adopted a ruling, that the standard examinations of Secondary Schools should, as far as possible, be held by the Inspectors and not by their Assistants; and this will, no doubt, afford the latter some relief. But, until an additional Assistant has been supplied to each of the Circles named, the matter will not be on anything like a satisfactory footing. Meanwhile, the unflagging and cheerful industry, as well as efficiency,

with which the work of the Inspectors and their Assistants is performed, are, I consider, deserving of high praise. Chapter II, 32. Controlling Agencies.

32. The Inspectress was 99 days on tour and examined 153 schools. She has not yet been able to visit all the schools within her jurisdiction, which extends to all the Municipalities of the Province where there are Girls' Schools; but every year sees more and more schools reached; and the assiduity and thoroughness with which she discharges her duties continue to be very highly commendable. Inspectress.

33. District Inspectors have to visit their schools twice a year, and are the local supervisional agents on whom the efficiency and progress of the schools chiefly depend. They are mostly picked men; and the report of their work for the past year is generally very favourable. In the Delhi Circle, the work throughout was good, especially in the Umballa and Karnál Districts; in the Jullundur Circle, the inspections were short in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts, but that was because of the greatly increased number of schools; in the Lahore Circle the work of Pandit Telú Rám in the Amritsar District is specially commended, whilst in the Montgomery and Jhang Districts there was deficiency; in the Ráwalpindi Circle, specially good work had been done in the Siálkot and Ráwalpindi Districts, but Munshí Maula Bakhsh in the Hazára District had been somewhat slack; and in the Deraját Circle the work was, without exception, satisfactory. The need of Assistant District Inspectors in at least six of the larger Districts is very great; and this has appeared so pressing in the Siálkot District that a proposal has been made to meet the expense, by closing a few unpromising schools, from District Funds. District Inspectors.

34. The help given by District Officers to the cause of education continues, on the whole, both gratifying and encouraging. The Tahsíl authorities do not always realise that their main duty to the schools is to see to their outward wants, and to stir up the leaders of the people in favour of education; but, as time goes on, these authorities, especially the younger men, are becoming more and more a support to the Department. Several are commended in every Circle for special interest shown; and it is only in the Jullundur, Gujránwála, and Jhang Districts, not including the Jhang Tahsíl, that indifference in this respect is still the rule. District Officers.

Chapter III, 36.

University Education.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1895-96 AND 1894-95.

		Provincial Institutions.				Extra Provincial Institutions.				Private Students.				Total.			
		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calcutta First Arts	Candidates	5	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	3
	Passes	4	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	..	3
Punjab Intermediate (Arts).	Candidates	350	347	3	..	28	36	...	8	98	81	17	...	476	464	12	...
	Passes	217	215	2	..	15	17	...	2	22	27	...	5	254	259	...	5
Punjab Intermediate (Oriental).	Candidates	6	1	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	4	...
	Passes	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	2	...
Punjab B. A. ...	Candidates	142	118	24	...	12	12	...	...	106	74	32	...	260	204	56	..
	Passes	87	59	28	..	4	3	1	...	22	12	10	...	113	74	39	...
Punjab B. O. L. ...	Candidates	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	4	3	1	...
	Passes	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Punjab M. A. ...	Candidates	17	17	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	15	...	10	22	32	...	10
	Passes	6	10	.	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	12	...	4
Punjab M. O. L. ...	Candidates	1	1	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Passes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Oriental Language Examinations.																	
Sanskrit Examination.	Candidates	49	34	15	.	45	65	...	20	26	18	8	.	120	117	3	...
	Passes	24	18	6	..	29	20	9	...	12	1	11	...	65	39	26	...
Arabic Examination.	Candidates	20	16	4	...	22	12	10	...	3	5	...	2	45	33	12	...
	Passes	7	13	...	6	8	5	3	...	...	2	...	2	15	20	...	5
Persian Examination.	Candidates	11	7	4	...	76	63	13	...	22	19	3	...	109	89	20	...
	Passes	9	5	4	...	35	45	...	10	14	11	3	...	58	61	.	3
Gurmukhi Examination.	Candidates	2	6	...	4	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	3	11	...	8
	Passes	2	4	...	2	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	3	8	..	5
Urdú Examination	Candidates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
	Passes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Professional Examinations.																	
Law (Preliminary Examination).	Candidates	141	85	56	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	143	85	58	..
	Passes	107	60	47	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	109	60	49	...
Law (First Certificate Examination).	Candidates	48	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	21	27	...
	Passes	19	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	14	...
Law (Licentiate Examination).	Candidates	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	9	4	5	...
	Passes	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	..
Law (Intermediate Examination).	Candidates	24	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	31	17	14	...
	Passes	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	.	14	9	5	...
Law (LL. B. Examination).	Candidates	9	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	15	11	4	...
	Passes	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	..	4
Medicine (First Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	(a) 67	56	11	...	..	...	...	...	1	3	..	2	(a) 68	59	9	...
	Passes	(b) 27	15	12	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	(b) 28	16	12	...
Medicine (Second Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	(c) 17	34	...	17	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	1	(c) 17	35	...	18
	Passes	(d) 9	23	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 9	23	...	14
Medicine (First Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1
	Passes	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Medicine (Second Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Passes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Civil Engineering (First Examination.)	Candidates	6	2	4	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	3	...	...
	Passes	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	4	2	2	..

(a) Includes 2 females. (b) Includes 1 female. (c) Includes 2 females. (d) Includes 2 females.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

University Convocation.

35. The fifteenth Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 6th January, when 96 candidates in all were admitted to Degrees, compared with 131 in the previous year,—12 to M. A., 74 to B. A., 1 to M. O. L., 3 to B. O. L., 5 to B. L., and 1 to M. B. The Degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred, *honoris causâ*, on Sir William Henry Rattigan. Both the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor addressed the Convocation.

Examination results.

36. The table opposite gives the results of the various University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the past two years.

Arts Examinations.

37. For the Intermediate Examination, 476 candidates appeared on the Arts side, of whom 254 passed, or 53 per cent., against 259 out of 464, or 56 per cent., last year. On the Oriental side, 6 appeared and 4 passed, compared with 2 successful candidates in the previous year. In the B. A. Examination, 113 passed out of 260, or 43 per cent., against 74 out of 204, or 36 per cent., in 1894-95. In the B. O. L. Examination, 4 candidates appeared, and 3 passed, against 3 successful candidates in the previous year. In the M.A. Examination, 8 out of 22 candidates passed, or 36 per cent., compared with 12 out of 32, or 37 per cent., in the previous return. In the M. O. L. Examination, there was, as in the previous year, one candidate who passed. The 4 successes out of 5 candidates in the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University were from the Bishop Cotton School at Simla. The total number passed rose from 352 to 379 on the Arts side, and from 6 to 8 on the Oriental side. The average percentage of passes on the Arts side is still, owing chiefly to the element of private candidates, rather low; but the absence of any violent variation in this respect compared with the previous year must be deemed satisfactory.

Oriental Examinations.

38. In the Oriental Language Examinations, the total number of candidates rose from 250 to 279, and of successes from 128 to 142. In Sanskrit, 65 out of 120 passed, or 54 per cent., compared with only 34 per cent. in the previous year; in Arabic, only 15 out of 45 passed, or 33 against 60 per cent.; in Persian, 58 out of 109 passed, or 53 against 68 per cent.; and in Gurmukhí all the 3 candidates passed, compared with 8 out of 11 in the previous year. The table also gives 1 pass this year in Urdú out of 2 candidates. The number of candidates from extra provincial institutions is nearly double the number from institutions within the Province; and the number of private candidates is distinctly on the increase.

Law Examinations.

39. In the Preliminary Examination in Law, 143 candidates appeared and 109 passed, or 76 per cent., against 60 out of 85, or 70 per cent., last year. In the First Certificate Examination, 19 out of 48 passed, or 39·5 per cent., compared with 5 out of 21, or only 23·8 per cent., in the previous year. In the Licentiate Examination, 3 out of 9 passed, against 2 out of 4 in the last year's return. On the Degree side, 14 out of 31 passed the Intermediate Examination, or 45·1 per cent., compared with 9 out of 17, or 53 per cent., last year; and only 1 out of 15 passed the L. L. B. Examination, against 5 out of 11 in the previous return. There is a striking rise in the number of candidates; but the percentages of passes in all the higher examinations, especially the L. L. B.,

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are much lower than those of the previous year, which will, no doubt, come under the notice of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of such variations.

Medical Examinations.

40. In the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, 28 out of 68 candidates passed, or 41 per cent., compared with 16 out of 59, or only 27 per cent., last year. Two of the candidates were females, one of whom passed. In the Second Examination for Licentiate, 9 out of 17 passed, or nearly 53 per cent., against 23 out of 35, or 65 per cent., in the previous year. Two of the successful candidates were females. In the First M.B. Examination, 2 out of 3 passed, against 1 out of 4 last year; and, in both years, a single candidate was successful in the Second M. B. Examination. The total number of candidates in all the examinations was somewhat lower than last year; but the results were, on the whole, better.

Engineering Examinations.

41. For the First Examination in Civil Engineering, 7 candidates presented themselves and 4 passed, against 2 out of 3 last year. The number of candidates has never been so great as in the past year; but the instructional provision in this behalf in the Province remains inadequate.

Arts Colleges.

42. The number of Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory remains as last year 8, namely, the Government College, the Forman Christian College, the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, and the Islámiya College, at Lahore; the St. Stephen's College at Delhi; the Municipal Board College at Amritsar; the Scotch Mission College at Siálkot; and the Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi. Four of these—the Government, Mission, and Daya Nand Colleges at Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College at Delhi—teach up to the Degree standards; whilst the remaining four teach up to the Intermediate Examination only.

Number of students.

43. The following table gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges at the close of the year :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Classes ...	First Year ...	300	311	...	11
	Second Year ...	349	347	2	...
B. A. Classes	Third Year ...	186	126	60	...
	Fourth Year ...	142	126	16	...
M. A. Class		21	20	1	...
Total		998	930	68	...

There is a total rise of 68 students, mostly in the Third Year, or Junior B. A. Class. The number in the First Year Class is 43 per cent. of the passes in the previous Entrance Examination; and the number in the Third Year Class, 72 per cent. of the passes in the Intermediate Examination, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increasing demand, with no apparent reason but the absence of diverting channels, for a University Education.

Expenditure.

44. The statement below gives the direct expenditure on all the Colleges, from the various sources, during the past year :—

From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	44,198	47,701	...	3,503
District Funds	450	150	300	...
Municipal Funds	3,108	3,843	...	735
Fees	54,577	47,913	6,664	...
Subscriptions	10,765	13,371	...	2,606
Endowments and other sources	16,547	17,216	...	669
Total	1,29,645	1,30,194	...	549

The total expenditure is slightly below what it was in the previous year. The increase from District Funds is on account of an additional grant to the Siálkot College; and the rise in Fees largely accounts for the decreases against all the other heads.

Scholarships.

45. The expenditure on Scholarships from the various sources, and the number of those of different kinds current at the end of the year, are given in the following table :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	9,313	9,118	195	...
	District Funds	858	445	413	...
	Municipal Funds	1,647	1,927	...	280
	University Funds	4,996	5,305	...	309
	Other Sources	1,459	1,608	...	149
	Total	18,273	18,403	..	130
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	70	71	...	1
	Jubilee Scholarships	18	15	3	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships	9	6	3	...
	Other Scholarships	46	45	1	...
	Total	143	137	6	...

The slightly enhanced expenditure from Provincial Funds is due to the greater number of Jubilee and Zamíndárí Scholarships current. The increase from District Funds, compared with the decrease from Municipal Funds and Other Sources, implies that more Close Scholarships have been available from that source. The increased number of scholarships is owing to fewer lapses having occurred during the year; and this number gives an average of one scholarship for every seven students.

Examination results for the Provincial Arts Colleges alone.

46. The table below gives the results of the University Examinations (above Matriculation) for the eight Provincial Arts Colleges taken by themselves :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates ...	349	347	2	...
	Passes ...	217	215	2	...
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	142	118	24	...
	Passes ...	87	59	28	...
M. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	16	16	...	...
	Passes ...	5	9	...	

In the Intermediate Examination, the percentage of successes was the same as in the previous year, or 62; in the B. A. Examination, it was 61 against 50; and in the M. A. Examination, it was only 31 against 56. These figures, except for M. A., compare favourably with the 53, 43, and 36 per cent. for the candidates generally.

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University Education.

Results in each subject.

47. The following table gives the results for each subject in the different examinations :—

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
Intermediate Examination.	Candidates...	1895-96	...	349	22	36	302	349	...	115	48	...	174
		1894-95	...	347	27	50	285	347	...	178	21	...	142
		Increase	...	2	...	...	17	2	...	...	27	...	32
		Decrease	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96	...	262	19	28	281	282	...	99	35	...	156
		1894-95	...	268	22	39	237	257	...	155	17	...	133
		Increase	...	...	...	...	44	25	...	...	18	...	23
		Decrease	...	6	3	11	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1895-96	...	142	6	6	73	47	8	22	75	...	46
		1894-95	...	118	2	11	53	50	13	22	52	1	25
		Increase	...	24	4	...	20	...	...	...	23	...	21
		Decrease	...	...	...	5	...	3	5	...	...	1	...
	Passes ...	1895-96	...	100	4	6	53	37	7	18	69	...	34
		1894-95	...	66	...	11	31	44	10	19	45	...	20
		Increase	...	34	4	...	22	...	...	...	24	...	14
		Decrease	...	...	...	5	...	7	3	1	...	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1895-96	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	4
		1894-95	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		Increase	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	2	...	2
		Decrease	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		1894-95	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
		Increase	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

In the Intermediate Examination, the percentages of passes in the different subjects were—in Persian 93, in Science 89, in Philosophy and Arabic 86 each, in Mathematics 80, in Sanskrit 77, in English 75, and in History 72. Persian is by far the most popular Second Language ; and Science and Philosophy continue the most popular optional subjects. In the B. A. Examination, the percentages were—in Sanskrit 100, in History 92, in Mathematics (B Course) 87, in Philosophy 81, in Mathematics (A Course) 78, in Science 73, in Persian 72, in English 70, and in Arabic 66. The number taking History and Science has increased considerably. In the M. A. Examination, 8 took English, of whom only 2 passed; 4 took Science, and 2 passed; 1 took Sanskrit, and passed; and 2 took History, and both failed. Except the M. A. English and History, these results are remarkably favourable.

LAHORE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

48. The report of the Principal on the Lahore Government College is given as Appendix A to this report.

Changes in staff.

49. At the end of October, Mr. Bell went on furlough, and Mr. Dallinger has since officiated as Principal, the temporary vacancy of History Professor being filled, with the sanction of the Government of India, by Mr. W. A. Hirst, B.A., of Worcestor College, Oxford. In January, Bábú Sasibhushan Mukarjí, Professor of Mathematics, went on privilege leave for six weeks, and Mr. Golak Náth Chatarjí, Assistant Professor, officiated for him, Lála Chandra Bhán, M. A., taking Mr. Chatarjí's place.

Statistics.

50. The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 269, or an increase of 12 on last year's return. Fewer had joined the First Year Class, which may, or may not, be significant. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 56,723,

or Rs. 1,907 less than in the previous year, of which Rs. 21,525, or full three-eighths, was covered by the fees. The average cost of educating a student, calculated on the average number on the rolls, is Rs. 214, the cost to Government being Rs. 133. The number of scholarships current at the end of the year was 44, or two less than last year.

Examination results.

51. The results of the University Examinations were satisfactory on the whole. In the Intermediate Examination, 51 out of 82 candidates passed, or 62 per cent., compared with 48 out of 75, or 64 per cent., last year. The first two places on the list, and seven out of sixteen places in the First Division, were taken by students of this College. In the B. A. Examination, 23 out of 46 passed, or 50 per cent., compared with 17 out of 40, or 42 per cent., in the previous examination. The second and fifth places fell to this College, and the first man appears to have practically received his education there too. The M. A. results, with only 4 successes out of 13, against 8 out of 15 last year, were decidedly poor; but, as the Principal explains, several had not completed the course required, and most of them, I understand, also read Law. Beyond the University Examinations, a student of this College passed *first* into the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, and another successfully competed for admission into the Engineering Class at Rurkí.

General training afforded.

52. Much was done, as heretofore, for the general good and character training of the students. The Boarding House, which was full, was carefully managed and supervised. The College Clubs met with regularity during the year, and did useful work. The Library and Reading Room continued to be very generally utilised. Regular instruction was given in the Gymnasium; and Cricket, Football, and Tennis are said to be growing in popularity. In December a Scientific Conversazione was held in the College Hall, at which the students conducted a variety of most interesting and instructive experiments. The entertainment was a complete success, and reflected great credit on Professor Oman and his students. The behaviour of the students was good. Mr. Dallinger commends the devotion of the staff to the interests of the College, which I warmly acknowledge, as well as his own careful and efficient management.

DELHI MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

53. The report on St. Stephen's College, Delhi, which has been kindly sent to me by the Principal, is given as Appendix B.

Statistics.

54. The College contained, at the close of the year, 70 students, or a fall of 7 on last year's return. The fall is attributed by the Principal to the flow of men to Lahore to join the Law School; and he complains, with good reason as appears to me, that the refusal of the University to recognise Law Classes at Delhi actually cripples their work, and retards its development in important directions. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 18,096, of which 36 per cent. was met from Public Funds, 31 per cent. from fees, and 33 per cent. from Mission Funds. The average cost of educating a student works out to about Rs. 242, the cost to Provincial Revenues being about Rs. 74. Twelve scholarships were current at the end of the year, or an average of one for every six students.

Examination results.

55. The examination results were less satisfactory than might have been expected. In the Intermediate Examination, 13 passed out of 27, or 48 per cent., against 11 out of 23, or the same percentage, last year; in the B. A. Examination only 2 out of 8

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passed; and both candidates in the M. A.. Examination failed. The chief subjects of failure were English and Mathematics.

General training.

56. The general behaviour of the students was satisfactory. The usual efforts were made to exercise a wholesome influence over them. The Boarding Houses are carefully managed; but only 15 are in residence. The Library continues to be largely used; but the College Club has less life in it than is desired. A good deal of attention is given to physical training; and from the appointment of a new Gymnastic Instructor, and the acquisition at last of a good cricket ground, greater proficiency in these respects is expected in the future.

LAHORE MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

57. The report on the Forman Mission College, Lahore, with which I have been kindly favoured by the Principal, is given as Appendix C.

Statistics.

58. The number of students rose during the year from 193 to 242, the accession to the Third Year Class having been especially large. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 25,814, of which 54 per cent. was met from fees, 32 per cent. from Mission Funds, and 14 per cent. from Government. The average cost of educating a student is Rs. 111, the cost to Provincial Revenues being less than Rs. 16. The number of scholarships current at the end of the year was 37, against 38 in the previous year.

Examination results.

59. The examination results were a good deal above the average for the Province, 46 out of 70, or 65 per cent., having been successful in the Intermediate Examination, and 39 out of 53, or 73 per cent., in the B. A. Five of the First Division places in the Intermediate Examination, and two in the B. A., were taken by students of this College, as well as some of the highest places in several subjects in each of these examinations.

General training.

60. The conduct of the students is said to have been good; and much care is taken to influence them aright both in and out of College. The Boarding Houses had 158 in residence, and are anxiously supervised. The Reading Room and Library were utilised more than in any previous year; much interest is taken in the College Literary Societies; and the Temperance Society is said to have a very beneficial effect upon the students. Cricket, Football, Tennis, and Gymnastics are encouraged; but general enthusiasm in these has not yet been awakened. During the year, four new rooms were added to the College Building; and an addition to the Christian Boarding House is now under construction.

DAYA NAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE.

Report of the Principal.

61. The report of the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, which has been kindly forwarded to me by the Principal, is given as Appendix D.

Statistics.

62. This is the largest College numerically in the Province, the rolls at the end of the year having stood at 300, or 3 less than in the previous year. The Principal explains the slight decrease, or rather the want of increase, to greater strictness in the admission of free students; and there can be no doubt that this is a step in the right direction, as any undue encouragement of higher education is bound to do harm and not good to the community. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 14,281, of which Rs. 8,567, or about 60 per cent., was met from fees, and the remainder from the College endowment. The average cost of educating a student was less than Rs. 48. Twenty scholarships were current at the end of the year, against only 14 the year before.

63. In the Intermediate Examination, 78 out of 123 passed, or 63 per cent., against 79 out of 130, or 62 per cent., in the previous year. In the B. A. Examination, 23 out of 35 passed, or 65 per cent.; and one M. A. candidate in Sanskrit passed in the Third Division. Three of the First Division places in the B. A. Examination, including the first, third, and sixth, were taken by students of this College, which is highly creditable.

Examination results.

64. The conduct of the students was satisfactory on the whole. The Boarding Houses had 176 in residence at the end of the year. The Library and Reading Room are said to be freely used, and the Students' Association to be popular. Physical training and games are encouraged; and the whole well-being of the students receives attention. The study of Sanskrit has a special place in the instructional course; and a Fellowship of Rs. 50 per mensem has just been founded, to be awarded to an M. A. in Sanskrit from the College.

General training.

THE MINOR COLLEGES.

65. The report of the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, on the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, and the Islámiya College, Lahore, is given as Appendix E., and the report of the Inspector, Ráwalpindi Circle, on the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, and the Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, is given as Appendix F. These Colleges teach up to the Intermediate standard only.

Reports on the Minor Colleges.

66. The Municipal Board College, Amritsar, had a roll of 37 at the end of the year, against 30 in the last return. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,158, of which Rs. 2,625, or 63 per cent., was met from fees, and Rs. 1,533 from Municipal Funds. Seven scholarships were current as in the previous year. In the Intermediate Examination, 9 out of 15 candidates passed, or 60 per cent., compared with 11 out of 15 in the previous year. The fifth and ninth places in the First Division were won by this College. The conduct, discipline, and sports continue satisfactory.

M. B. College, Amritsar.

67. The Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, had 21 students at the end of the year, or 3 less than last year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,800, of which Rs. 2,726 was met from Mission Funds, Rs. 1,249 from fees, and Rs. 825 from District and Municipal Funds. Six scholarships were current at the end of the year. In the Intermediate Examination, 6 out of 12 candidates passed, the highest place gained being the 47th in the Second Division. The conduct was, on the whole, good; care is taken to rightly influence the students; but games are not encouraged.

Mission College, Siálkot.

68. The Islámiya College, Lahore, has now 35 students, against 31 last year. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,080, of which Rs. 2,443, or nearly 80 per cent., was met from subscriptions, and Rs. 637 from fees. The fee rates are very low to meet the case of the poorer Muhammadan community; but circumspection will be needed to prevent this being carried too far. In the Intermediate Examination, 10 out of 16 passed, the highest place gained being the 112th in the Second Division. Considerable attention is given to moral and physical training.

Islámiya College, Lahore.

69. The Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, had 24 names on the rolls at the end of the year, or 9 more than last year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,693, of which Rs. 492 was met from fees, and the remainder from Mission Funds. Four candidates appeared in the Intermediate Examination, and all passed, one in the 17th place, and with the highest marks in English and History in the Province. The general training of the students appears to be very good.

Mission College, Ráwalpindi.

Chapter III, 70.

University Education.

THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Principal's report.

70. The report of the Principal on the Oriental College, Lahore, together with the remarks thereon of the Managing Committee, is given as Appendix G.

Number and distribution of students.

71. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 124, as in the previous year,—72 belonging to the College Department, and 52 to the School. Of those in the College, 19 are on the *General* side reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 53 on the *Language* side reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations; and of those in the School, 7 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, against 8 last year, and 45 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. All but 6 of the students on the Oriental Language side read also English—63 at the Primary, 19 at the Middle, and 11 at the High School stage. Instruction is also given, in separate classes, to 187 of the students of the Government College in their Oriental Classical Languages; and, in this connection, it has again to be remarked that the two M. A. students, returned in the College Department, belonged properly to the Government College. By being returned in this way, the fee regulations of the Government College are evaded. Of the 72 College students, 57 are in receipt of scholarships or stipends; and of the 52 in the School, 21 have such allowances, or 6 more than last year.

Expenditure.

72. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 32,701, or a decrease of Rs. 431 on the previous year, of which only Rs. 558 was met from fees. The average cost of educating a student in the College Department is about Rs. 310; in the School Department, it is about Rs. 126.

Examination results.

73. In the College Department on the General side, 4 out of 6 passed the Intermediate Examination; 3 and 1 candidates, respectively, passed the B. O. L. and M. O. L. Examination; and one Arts student passed the M. A. Examination in Sanskrit. On the Oriental side, 9 appeared in the two higher examinations in Sanskrit, and 7 passed; 8 appeared in the corresponding examinations in Arabic, and 5 passed; 9 appeared in Persian, and 7 passed; and 3 out of 7 passed the Special Examination in English now necessary for the Oriental Titles Diplomas. In the School Department, General side, 3 candidates passed the Entrance Examination in Urdú. On the Oriental side, 4 out of 14 passed the Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit; one only out of 8 passed the corresponding examination in Arabic; the single candidate in Persian passed, and both the candidates in Gurmukhí. For the Government College students, the results in Oriental Languages were satisfactory, except in the B. A. Examination in Persian, in which 7 out of 15 failed.

General remarks.

74. The institution continues to be carefully and efficiently managed. Two Boarding Houses are maintained, which had together 71 in residence at the end of the year. The behaviour of the students receives attention; and some encouragement is now given to athletics.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

75. The report of the Principal of the Medical College, Lahore, is given as Appendix H; and the following remarks, in review of the report, have been supplied by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals:—

Review of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

"The figures show that the College class has year by year been steadily growing, and this notwithstanding the fact that Government no longer guarantees employment to the successful students. In 1889-90, there were 106 in the College Division; in the year under report, there were 228. Thus, in seven years, the class has more than doubled.

"As a result of this, the class rooms are over-crowded, and the work of the professional staff has greatly increased. Many of the Professors teach more than one subject, one of them giving instruction in no less than three branches. It is needless to say that, no matter how able and how industrious he may be, no one can hope to do justice to himself and his students in three different subjects. The time has come when an addition to the number of Professors cannot well be longer delayed. The work done in the Lahore College is fast approaching that of the institutions in the Presidency towns; but, when the Lahore staff is compared with the number of Professors in the Presidency Colleges, it is seen to be sadly inadequate. It is only the admirable devotion of the Lahore Professors to their work which enables them to cope with their ever-increasing duties; but there is a limit when no amount of work can properly overtake the duties, and, in my opinion, that limit has been reached.

"The results of the examinations have, on the whole, been favourable this year. In the Final L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations, 55·5 per cent. passed. The average passes for the five years, 1892 to 1896, being 48·9. Amongst the successful candidates were the only two girls who came up for examination. In the Junior L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations, 43 per cent. were successful. This is well above the average for the five years, which was 39·5.

"The result of the Final Examination in the School for Hospital Assistants shows that 56·2 per cent. passed. The average successes for five years were 61 per cent."

Chap. IV, A, 76.

Secondary Schools.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE BOYS—NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

		Anglo-Vernacular.				Vernacular.							Number of				
		Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Open Scholarships.	Jubilee Scholarships.	Zamindári Scholarships.	Other Close Scholarships.	Total.
Number of High Schools.	1895-96 ...	26	23	16	65	...	1	1	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95 ...	25	21	12	58	...	1	1	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	1	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Middle Schools.	1895-96 ...	54	18	23	95	122	...	...	122	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95 ...	55	19	24	98	121	...	...	121	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Secondary Schools.	1895-96 ...	80	41	39	160	122	1	1	124	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95 ...	80	40	36	156	121	1	1	123	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars. — *High Stage.*	1895-96 ...	1,073	920	742	2,735	...	52	4	56	2,791	2,780	370	286	62	22	75	445
	1894-95 ...	1,194	933	505	2,632	...	51	5	56	2,688	2,633	361	311	64	25	64	464
	Increase ...	...	...	237	103	...	1	...	...	103	147	9	...	...	...	11	...
	Decrease ...	121	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	2	3	...	19
Middle Stage.	1895-96 ...	4,989	2,454	1,848	9,291	4,973	...	4	4,977	14,268	9,260	3,536	643	157	82	646	1,528
	1894-95 ...	4,337	2,183	1,585	8,105	4,099	...	8	4,107	12,212	7,998	3,012	575	139	69	605	1,388
	Increase ...	652	271	263	1,186	874	...	...	870	2,056	1,262	524	68	18	13	41	140
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Stage.	1895-96 ...	6,062	3,374	2,590	12,026	4,973	52	8	5,033	17,059	12,040	3,906	929	219	104	721	1,973
	1894-95 ...	5,531	3,116	2,090	10,737	4,099	51	13	4,163	14,900	10,631	3,373	886	203	94	669	1,852
	Increase ...	531	258	500	1,289	874	1	...	870	2,159	1,409	533	43	16	10	52	121
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Stage.	1895-96 ...	5,757	2,651	1,791	10,199	3,352	...	37	3,389	13,588	10,151	3,209	22	7	17	61	107
	1894-95 ...	5,721	2,460	1,476	9,657	3,236	...	37	3,273	12,930	9,620	2,993	27	10	20	50	107
	Increase ...	36	191	315	542	116	...	...	116	658	531	216	...	...	...	11	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	...
Lower Primary Stage.	1895-96 ...	7,161	4,175	2,622	13,958	10,323	...	45	10,368	24,326	1,333	5,674	...	...	...	29	29
	1894-95 ...	7,116	4,091	2,441	13,648	10,207	...	39	10,246	23,894	1,013	5,894	...	...	...	29	29
	Increase ...	45	84	181	310	116	...	6	122	432	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Stage.	1895-96 ...	12,918	6,826	4,413	24,157	13,675	...	82	13,757	37,914	11,484	8,883	22	7	17	90	136
	1894-95 ...	12,837	6,551	3,917	23,305	13,443	...	76	13,519	36,824	10,653	8,887	27	10	20	79	136
	Increase ...	81	275	496	852	232	...	6	238	1,090	831	...	...	...	...	11	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	3	...	...
Grand Total.	1895-96 ...	18,980	10,200	7,003	36,183	18,648	52	90	18,790	54,973	23,524	12,789	951	226	121	811	2,109
	1894-95 ...	18,368	9,667	6,007	34,042	17,542	51	89	17,682	51,724	21,284	12,260	913	213	114	748	1,988
	Increase ...	612	533	996	2,141	1,106	1	1	1,108	3,249	2,240	529	38	13	7	63	121
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

SECTION A.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Statistical table.

76. The table on the opposite page compares the statistics of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years.

Number and kinds of schools.

77. The number of Secondary Schools rose by 5 during the year, and now stands at 284, of which 160 are Anglo-Vernacular and 124 Vernacular. The increase is made out of 7 more High Schools and 2 fewer Middle Schools, 2 of the new High Schools being Aided and 4 Unaided. There are now 67 High Schools in the Province, all but 2—the School attached to the Oriental College, Lahore, and a Sanskrit Pátshála at Pesháwar—being Anglo-Vernacular. The number of Middle Schools is 217, of which 95 are Anglo-Vernacular and 122 Vernacular, the whole of the latter being Board Schools.

Number of scholars.

78. With the increase in the number of schools, there is a rise from 51,724 to 54,973, or by 3,249, in the number of scholars. The rise was especially at the Middle stage of instruction, and in both Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In the High Departments, there are now 2,791 scholars, or 103 more than last year; in the Middle Departments, 14,268, or an increase of 2,056; or altogether 17,059 at the Secondary stage of instruction, compared with 14,900 in the previous year. The remainder, or 37,914, belong to the Primary stage, or a rise of 1,090. The number learning English is 23,524, or 42 per cent. of the whole; the number of agriculturists is 12,789, or over 23 per cent.

Expenditure.

79. The statement on the next page gives the expenditure from different sources on all classes of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years. There is a total increase of Rs. 31,932, of which Rs. 14,869 falls to Government and Board, Rs. 12,248 to Aided, and Rs. 4,815 to Unaided Schools. The total expenditure on these schools is now Rs. 8,43,519, to which Provincial Revenues contribute about 9·1 per cent., District Funds 12·4 per cent., Municipal Funds 21·1 per cent., Fees 45·8 per cent., and Private Sources 11·6 per cent. The increase from Provincial Revenues was due to higher grant earnings; that from District and Municipal Funds was on account of the improved equipment of the Board Schools; and that from Private Sources, on account of the greater number of Aided High Schools, and the better staffing of these. The average annual cost per scholar in Secondary Schools now works out to about Rs. 15-9-3; in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, it is Rs. 19-14-6; in Vernacular Schools, it is Rs. 7-1-9.

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Secondary Schools.

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1895-96	9,937	30,728	1,46,887	1,98,225	7,706	3,93,483
	1894-95	10,822	28,886	1,42,724	1,90,446	8,981	3,81,859
	Increase	...	1,842	4,163	7,779	...	11,624
	Decrease	885	...	...	...	1,275	...
Aided Schools	1895-96	65,187	1,868	15,180	1,11,026	53,440	2,46,701
	1894-95	63,760	1,962	15,222	1,05,373	48,026	2,34,343
	Increase	1,427	...	...	5,653	5,414	12,358
	Decrease	...	94	42	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1895-96	...	...	...	41,392	32,746	74,138
	1894-95	...	...	...	33,664	35,959	69,623
	Increase	...	...	...	7,728	...	4,515
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	3,213	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	1895-96	75,124	32,596	1,62,067	3,50,643	93,892	7,14,322
	1894-95	74,582	30,848	1,57,946	3,29,483	92,966	6,85,825
	Increase	542	1,748	4,121	21,160	926	28,497
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
Board Schools	1895-96	...	71,500	15,846	35,660	636	1,23,642
	1894-95	...	71,074	16,210	32,705	408	1,20,397
	Increase	...	426	...	2,955	228	3,245
	Decrease	...	...	364	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1895-96	1,909	77	221	23	2,340	4,570
	1894-95	1,901	121	221	25	2,412	4,680
	Increase	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	44	...	2	72	110
Unaided Schools	1895-96	...	...	...	...	985	985
	1894-95	...	...	...	...	685	685
	Increase	...	...	...	...	300	300
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Schools.	1895-96	1,909	71,577	16,067	35,683	3,961	1,29,197
	1894-95	1,901	71,195	16,431	32,730	3,505	1,25,762
	Increase	8	382	...	2,953	456	3,435
	Decrease	...	...	364	...	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	1895-96	77,033	1,04,173	1,78,134	3,86,326	97,853	8,43,519
	1894-95	76,483	1,02,043	1,74,377	3,62,213	96,471	8,11,587
	Increase	550	2,130	3,757	24,113	1,382	31,932
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	1895-96	4,816	46,617	11,406	...	6,463	69,302
	1894-95	4,616	43,209	11,893	...	3,097	62,815
	Increase	200	3,408	...	...	3,366	6,487
	Decrease	...	...	487	...	...	...

Fees.

80. The Fee receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 3,86,326, or Rs. 24,113 more than in the previous year, the increase being equal to about three-fourths of the total rise in expenditure. The increase extended to all classes of schools, with the exception of the single Aided Vernacular High School, in which the fees remain nominal.

Scholarships.

81. The number of scholarships of all kinds current at the end of the year, as may be seen from the table at the beginning of this Chapter, was 2,109, or 121 more than in the previous year. The increase was due not to there being a greater number available, but to more having been won and retained. In High Departments, 445 scholarships were current, or a little less than one to every six scholars reading at that stage; in Middle Departments, 1,528 were current, or less than one to every nine scholars; and in Primary Departments, for which no special provision is made except for those who begin to read English after passing the Upper Primary Examination in the Vernacular, 136 were current, mostly in the shape of small *wazífas* paid to poor boys from Private Funds. All scholarships paid from Public Funds are awarded strictly according to merit, and are drawable only on condition of diligence and regular attendance. The total expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 69,302, or Rs. 6,487 more

than in the previous year, the rise being mostly against District Funds and Other Sources, on account of local Close Scholarships and *Wazífas*.

Examination results.

82. The table below compares the results of the Entrance and Middle School Examinations, as regards Secondary Schools for Native Boys, for the last two years :—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.				
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.									
Government and Board Schools.	1895-96 ...	555	442	79·6	1,364	961	70·4	165	141
	1894-95 ...	475	340	71·5	1,237	637	54·4	182	155
	Increase ...	80	102	8·1	127	324	16·0	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17	14
Aided Schools ...	1895-96 ...	494	339	68·6	770	490	63·6	146	127
	1894-95 ...	383	232	60·5	626	292	46·6	158	137
	Increase ...	111	107	8·1	144	198	17·0	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
Unaided Schools ...	1895-96 ...	356	194	54·5	486	306	62·9	19	11
	1894-95 ...	218	114	52·2	554	165	29·7	23	14
	Increase ...	138	80	2·3	...	141	33·2	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	68	...	...	4	3
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1895-96 ...	1,405	975	69·4	2,620	1,757	67·0	330	279
	1894-95 ...	1,076	686	63·7	2,417	1,130	46·7	363	306
	Increase ...	329	289	5·7	203	627	20·3	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	27
Vernacular Examination.									
Board Schools ...	1895-96 ...	...	...	...	1,335	1,138	85·2	...	...
	1894-95 ...	...	...	...	1,271	803	63·1	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	64	335	22·1	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Aided Schools ...	1895-96 ...	3	3	100·0	3	3	100	...	...
	1894-95 ...	3	2	66·6	5	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	...	1	33·4	...	3	100	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1895-96 ...	...	...	...	12	10	83·3	...	...
	1894-95 ...	...	...	...	11	7	63·6	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	1	3	19·7	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1895-96 ...	3	3	100·0	1,350	1,151	85·2	...	...
	1894-95 ...	3	2	66·6	1,287	810	62·9	...	...
	Increase ...	...	1	33·4	63	341	22·3	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1895-96 ...	1,408	978	69·4	3,970	2,908	73·2	330	279
	1894-95 ...	1,079	688	63·8	3,704	1,940	52·3	363	306
	Increase ...	329	290	5·6	266	968	20·9	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	27

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

Entrance Examination.

83. In the last Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, out of a total of 1,408 candidates, 978 passed, or 69·4 per cent., compared with 688 out of 1,079, or 63·8 per cent., in the previous year. The rise in the number of candidates was very marked. Of the successful candidates, 975 belonged to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and only 3 to the Vernacular. Comparing the different classes of schools, the Government and Board Schools passed 79·6 per cent. of their candidates, the Aided Schools, 68·6 per cent., and the Unaided Schools, 54·5 per cent. on the Anglo-Vernacular side. On the Vernacular side, only the School in connection with the Oriental College, Lahore,

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contributed candidates, all of whom (3 in number) passed. The relative position of the Circles according to the average of passes in this examination is the Deraját Circle first, with 84·2 per cent.; Jullundur second, with 71·3 per cent.; Delhi third, with 70·9 per cent.; Lahore fourth, with 67·5 per cent.; and Ráwalpindi last, with 64·6 per cent. According to the actual number of passes, Lahore is *facile princeps* with 410; Ráwalpindi second, with 183; Jullundur third, with 142; Delhi fourth, with 139; and Deraját fifth, with 101.

Most successful schools in the Entrance Examination.

84. The schools which passed the greatest number of candidates were the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic School with 67, the Central Model School with 53, the Gujránwála Mission School with 41, the Mooltan Municipal Board School with 38, the Amritsar Municipal Board School with 32, the Jullundur Mission School with 29, the Lahore Islámiya School with 28, and the Ráwalpindi Mission School with 27. The schools with the highest percentages of successes, out of not less than ten candidates, were the Municipal Board School, Dera Ghází Khán, the Hindú-Muhammadan School, Umballa Cantonment, and the District Board School, Pálampur, which passed all their candidates; the Municipal Board Schools at Gurdáspur, Hissár, Mooltan, Jullundur, and Karnál, the Victoria Bhrátrí Sabha School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, and the Amritsar Mission School, with over 90 per cent. of successes; the Municipal Board Schools at Ludhiána, Qasúr, Siálkot, Pasrúr, Jhelum, and Delhi, the Mission Schools at Umballa City, Gujránwála, and Dera Isma'íl Khán, and the Central Model School, Lahore, with from 80 to 90 per cent.; and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School, Amritsar, the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi, and the Municipal Board Schools at Hoshiárpur and Gujrát with between 75 and 80 per cent. The highest place was taken by a pupil of the Rewárí Municipal Board School; the Jullundur Municipal Board School gained the second place, as well as two more of the first twenty places on the list; the Mission School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, had the third place; the Gujránwála Mission School had the highest number of the first twenty places; and the Umballa City Mission School had two such places.

Middle School Examination.

85. In the last Middle School Examination, out of a total of 3,970 candidates, 2,908 passed, or 73·2 per cent., compared with 1,940 out of 3,704, or only 52·3 per cent. last year. Besides these, 279 out of 330, or 84 per cent., passed in English only. The results on the Vernacular side, with an average of 85·2 per cent. of successes, were more favourable than on the Anglo-Vernacular side, with an average of only 67 per cent. Comparing the different classes of schools on the Anglo-Vernacular side, the Board Schools achieved the greatest success with 70·4 per cent. of passes, against 63·6 per cent. for the Aided Schools, and 62·9 per cent. for the Unaided Schools. The Board Schools passed 85·2 of their candidates on the Vernacular side, the returns for the Aided and Unaided Schools, on the same side, though comparatively insignificant, being equally favourable. The order of the Circles, according to the percentage of successes in this examination, is Deraját first with 83·3 per cent., Lahore second with 74·6 per cent., Jullundur third with 74·4 per cent., Ráwalpindi fourth with 69·2 per cent., and Delhi last with 68·8 per cent. According to the actual number of passes, the order would be—Lahore, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, Delhi, Deraját.

Most successful schools in the Middle School Examination.

86. The schools with the greatest number of passes in this examination, on the Anglo-Vernacular side, were the Municipal Board School, Mooltan, with 63, the Amritsar Municipal Board

School with 59, the Gujránwála Mission School with 55, the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic School with 54, the Hoshiárpur Municipal Board School with 44, and the Central Model School, Lahore, with 42. The schools with the highest proportion of successes, out of not less than twenty candidates, were the Amritsar and Lahore Mission Schools, the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic School, and the Municipal Board Schools at Sáhíwál and Ludhiána, with over 90 per cent.; the Municipal Board Schools at Ráhon, Ferozepore, Dera Ghází Khán, Karnál, Gurdáspur, and Mooltan, the Dera Isma'íl Khán and Umballa City Mission Schools, the Central Model School, Lahore, and the Punjabí High School, Amritsar, with from 80 to 90 per cent.; and the Gujránwála, Rohtak, and Qasúr Municipal Board Schools, the Mission Schools at Ludhiána and Gujránwála, and the Lyall School at Amritsar, with from 75 to 80 per cent. The Mooltan Municipal Board School took the highest place on the list; the Jámke and Leiah Municipal Board Schools had each three of the first twenty places; and the Gujránwála Mission School, and the Daska and Kamália Municipal Board Schools, each two of such places. On the Vernacular side, the Banga School passed the greatest number of candidates; the Khárián, Murinda, Mahlpur, Banga, and Hariána Board Schools, of those which sent up not less than twenty candidates, had the highest proportion of successes; and the Najafgarh School, with three places, and the Gujarwál, Qila' Dídár Singh, and Naráingarh Schools, with two places each, secured the greatest number of the first twenty places on the list. The highest place was gained by the Rámnagar School.

Calcutta Entrance Examination.

87. During the past year, five schools sent up one candidate each to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, all of whom failed. In the previous year there were 35 candidates; and as there has been of late a rapid decline in this respect, it may be assumed that we have now got to about the end of the rather hampering double system, which has existed ever since the founding of the Punjab University College in 1869.

Boarding Houses.

88. The provision of Boarding Houses is an essential part of the Punjab Secondary School system. For every group of Primary Schools, a Secondary School exists; and to bring the means of a more than elementary education within the reach of all who desire, and can afford, this, it is laid down that, as far as possible, a Boarding House should be attached to every Secondary Government or Board School. With but a few exceptions, this regulation is now fully complied with; and most of the Aided Schools, and several of the Unaided Schools, are also provided with Boarding Houses. As will be seen from the new Table VIII (B) accompanying this report, some 215 of the 284 Secondary Schools for Native boys have Boarding Houses attached to them, with 5,129 scholars, chiefly belonging to the Secondary Departments, in residence. The accommodation is not, in many cases, quite suitable; but a gradual improvement is taking place in this respect. The internal arrangements are generally satisfactory; the supervision is, in almost every case, watchful; the behaviour of the boys is, without exception, favourably reported on; and there is reason to believe that these Boarding Houses, besides being a great boon at a small cost to the people, are, as also intended, useful character forming institutions.

Advance of English compared with Vernacular education.

89. It will be seen from the statistical table at the beginning of this Chapter that all the new Secondary Schools opened during the year were Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and that, in consequence, there was a rise in the number learning English of 2,240, compared with an increase of 1,108 scholars, or less

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than one-third, on the Vernacular side. In the Entrance Examination, the proportion of Anglo-Vernacular to Vernacular candidates was as 1,405 : 3 ; whilst in the Middle School Examination it was as 2,620 : 1,350, with more than three times the increase in the former than in the latter. It is therefore clear that the desire of those who read beyond the Primary Schools is chiefly, and increasingly, in the direction of English education. In the Delhi Circle, the Inspector states that there is now no desire anywhere to have more Vernacular Middle Schools, and when such a project is acquiesced in, "it is that it may lead eventually to the introduction of English." It is so, more or less, in the other Circles; and when the regulation is insisted on that the people should pay the extra cost in consequence of the addition of English to the curriculum, sufficient private subscriptions are, as a rule, readily forthcoming. But private enterprise, in this respect, is becoming so general, that, except in peculiarly situated localities, the increase of Anglo-Vernacular Schools under public control will not be much longer necessary.

SECTION B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Statistics.

90. The following statement compares the statistics of Primary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years :—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of agriculturists.
			Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.	
Government and Board Schools.	1895-96 ...	1,704	12,779	66,580	79,359	41,856
	1894-95 ...	1,698	12,765	65,473	78,238	41,869
	Increase ...	6	14	1,107	1,121	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	13
Aided Schools	1895-96 ...	645	2,154	23,616	25,770	10,613
	1894-95 ...	660	1,860	24,541	26,401	4,273
	Increase ...	...	294	...	...	6,340
	Decrease ...	15	...	925	631	...
Unaided Schools	1895-96 ...	118	433	4,268	4,701	1,865
	1894-95 ...	85	280	3,424	3,704	763
	Increase ...	33	153	844	997	1,102
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895-96 ...	2,467	15,366	94,464	109,830	54,334
	1894-95 ...	2,443	14,905	93,438	108,343	46,905
	Increase ...	24	461	1,026	1,487	7,429
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.	1895-96 ...	...	28,954	118,790	147,744	63,088
	1894-95 ...	...	27,835	117,332	145,167	55,792
	Increase ...	...	1,119	1,458	2,577	7,296
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamíndárí Schools included in the above.	1895-96 ...	204	1,093	5,362	6,455	4,452
	1894-95 ...	194	1,089	5,230	6,319	4,268
	Increase ...	10	4	132	136	184
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

Number of schools and scholars.

91. The number of schools has increased by 24, and the number of scholars by 1,487. The rise was exclusively in the Board and Unaided Schools; whilst there was a marked decline, both in schools and scholars, in the Aided Schools, owing to the collapse, chiefly in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts, of a number of Indigenous and Elementary Schools that had been admitted to grants. The Ráwalpindi and Delhi Circles contributed most to the increase. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, we get a total of 147,744 scholars at the Primary stage of instruction,

or 2,577 more than last year. Of this total, 63,088 are returned as agriculturists, the proportion of such in the Primary Schools alone being 49 per cent. of the scholars, compared with 23 per cent. in the Secondary Schools.

Expenditure.

92. The table below gives the expenditure from different sources on this class of schools for the last two years :—

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1895-96 ...	3,879	2,94,310	35,896	48,306	687	3,83,078
	1894-95 ...	4,019	2,94,323	34,012	45,781	784	3,78,919
	Increase ...	...	...	1,884	2,525	...	4,159
	Decrease ...	140	13	...	...	97	...
Aided Schools ...	1895-96 ...	3,654	36,576	6,797	10,794	20,453	78,274
	1894-95 ...	3,810	32,037	7,572	9,808	14,790	68,017
	Increase ...	...	4,539	...	986	5,663	10,257
	Decrease ...	156	...	775	...	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1895-96 ...	...	...	...	4,850	7,790	12,640
	1894-95 ...	40	...	...	3,966	5,307	9,313
	Increase ...	...	...	...	884	2,483	3,327
	Decrease ...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895-96 ...	7,533	3,30,886	42,693	63,950	28,930	4,73,992
	1894-95 ...	7,869	3,26,360	41,584	59,555	20,881	4,56,249
	Increase ...	...	4,526	1,109	4,395	8,049	17,743
	Decrease ...	336	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	1895-96 ...	...	340	...	...	...	340
	1894-95 ...	...	181	...	...	243	424
	Increase ...	...	159	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	243	84

The total expenditure, or Rs. 4,73,992, is Rs. 17,743 more than last year. The increase was mainly on account of the Aided Schools, notwithstanding a considerable decline in the number of these, due partly to the improved equipment of several of the schools, but also, in a degree, to the payment in arrears of grants to Indigenous and Elementary Schools in some Districts. The increase on account of the Board and Unaided Schools was due to the greater number of these, and also, in the former case, to the supply of more teachers and appliances. The increased cost to District Funds was solely on account of grants to Indigenous Schools, including the arrears already referred to: the increase to Municipal Funds was on account of the Board Schools, and appears to have been chiefly due to falling numbers, and consequently diminished fees, in the Branch Schools of centres where adventure schools, taking lower fees, are springing up. Of the total expenditure, 69·8 per cent. is met from District Funds, 13·4 per cent. from Fees, 9 per cent. from Municipal Funds, 6·2 per cent. from Private Sources, and 1·6 per cent. from Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools is about Rs. 4-9; in Government and Board Schools, it is Rs. 5-2; in Aided Schools Rs. 3-2; and in Unaided Schools just Rs. 3.

Fees.

93. The income from Fees is now Rs. 63,950, or Rs. 4,395 more than last year. It is, as already observed, only 13·3 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 45·8 per cent. in the Secondary Schools. It has, however, to be borne in mind that more than one-half of the scholars, being agriculturists, are exempt from fees, and that the rates are fixed very low, namely,

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from *one* to *five* annas a month, to suit the circumstances of the rural population. In town Primary Schools, the fees charged are, as a rule, those fixed for the Primary classes in Secondary Schools. The average fee paid during the past year by non-agriculturist scholars in Government and Board Schools was about Re. 1-5; in Aided Schools, it was just over 11 annas; and in Unaided Schools, it now works out to something over Re. 1-11.

Scholarships.

94. Scholarships are not awarded in Boys' Schools at the Primary stage; and the small return under this head in the table of expenditure given above was on account of a few special stipends in the Kullú Valley and Dera Isma'íl Khán District, awarded to promising hill boys, to induce them to attend schools at a distance from their homes.

Examination results.

95. The subjoined statement gives the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations, both as regards the Primary Schools proper, and the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools for Native Boys:—

		Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Upper Primary Examination.						
Government and Board Schools	1895-96 ...	9,721	7,165	73·7	917	744
	1894-95 ...	9,052	6,661	73·6	947	768
	Increase	669	504	·1	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	30	24
Aided Schools	1895-96 ...	1,194	796	66·6	344	298
	1894-95 ...	1,132	738	65·2	372	303
	Increase	62	58	1·4	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	28	5
Unaided Schools...	1895-96 ...	362	183	50·5	98	68
	1894-95 ...	224	126	56·2	35	28
	Increase	138	57	...	63	40
	Decrease...	...	...	5·7	...	...
Total ...	1895-96 ...	11,277	8,144	72·2	1,359	1,110
	1894-95 ...	10,408	7,525	72·3	1,354	1,099
	Increase	869	619	...	5	11
	Decrease...	...	...	·1	...	...
Lower Primary Examination.						
Government and Board Schools...	1895-96 ...	15,276	11,618	76·0	...	...
	1894-95 ...	14,247	10,616	74·5	...	...
	Increase	1,029	1,002	1·5	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1895-96 ...	1,775	1,258	70·8	...	...
	1894-95 ...	1,692	1,138	67·2	...	...
	Increase	83	120	3·6	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools...	1895-96 ...	407	231	56·7	...	...
	1894-95 ...	325	199	61·2	...	...
	Increase	82	32	...	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	4·5	...	...
Total ...	1895-96 ...	17,458	13,107	75·0	...	...
	1894-95 ...	16,264	11,953	73·4	...	...
	Increase	1,194	1,154	1·6	...	...
	Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

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Primary Schools.
Upper Primary Examination.

96. In the Upper Primary Examination, out of 11,277 candidates, 8,144 passed, or 72·2 per cent., which is about the same degree of success as in the previous year. Besides these, 1,110 out of 1,359, or over 81 per cent., passed in English only. Most of these had passed the Upper Primary Examination in the Vernacular in the previous year; and the number may be taken as a measure of the desire for English in purely Vernacular Schools. The Government and Board Schools, with 73·7 per cent. of passes, achieved the greatest success in this examination, the Aided Schools following with 66·6 per cent., and the Unaided Schools with 50·5 per cent. The proportion of passes was greatest for the Deraját and Delhi Circles with 79 and 78 per cent., respectively; for the other Circles, it was very uniform, with a variation from 69 to 70 only.

Lower Primary Examination.

97. In the Lower Primary Examination, 17,458 were examined, and 13,107 passed, or 75 per cent., compared with 73·4 per cent. last year. The results for the Government and Board Schools, with 76 per cent. of successes, were again more favourable than for the Aided Schools, with 70·8 per cent., and the Unaided Schools, with 56·7 per cent. The proportion of passes was highest in the Deraját Circle, and lowest in the Jullundur Circle, with a range from 68·2 to 85·6 per cent.

Zamíndárí Schools.

98. The statistics of Zamíndárí Schools are included in those of the ordinary Primary Schools already considered; but a special return for these schools is given in the statement at the beginning of this Section, below the general totals. From this it will be seen that there is a rise in the number of schools from 194 to 204, and in the number of scholars from 6,319 to 6,455. The rise was solely in the Ráwalpindi Circle, and chiefly in the Gujrát District, on account of the opening of 2 more Aided and 10 more Unaided Schools of this class. The experiment is an interesting one; but it is doubtful whether it will last. In all the other Circles, there was a decline in numbers; and the outlook for these schools cannot be called hopeful. Meanwhile, they are doing fairly good work of the simple kind prescribed; and 3,371 passes out of a total of 4,164 examined by the various standards, or 80 per cent., may be deemed a satisfactory result.

Gurmukhí Classes.

99. The degree to which advantage has been taken of the facility given to open Branch Schools or Classes in connection with the ordinary Board Schools for the teaching of Gurmukhí remains very inconsiderable. In the Jullundur Circle, there are only 13 such classes—6 in the Ferozepore, 5 in the Hoshiárpur, and 1 in each of the Jullundur and Ludhiána Districts, with 298 scholars; and in the Lahore Circle 9 classes—5 in the Montgomery, 2 in the Lahore, and 1 in each of the Amritsar and Jhang Districts, with 268 scholars; or, in all, 22 classes and 566 scholars, compared with the same number of classes and 581 scholars last year. The truth is, there is little or no real desire for these classes, the parents preferring where there is a wish for Gurmukhí teaching, as the Jullundur Inspector remarks, to send their children to *Dharmsálas*, where they can get such teaching, combined with religious instruction, almost for nothing.

SECTION C.—GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Character of the instruction given in the schools.

100. Much is being done by Inspecting Officers to improve the methods of instruction followed in the schools; and the gradual increase of trained teachers is, without doubt, bringing about a more satisfactory state of things in this respect. It has still to be admitted, however, that, as regards the schools generally, much remains to be done. There is less intelligent instruction in

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most subjects than there might be; and History, Geography, Mensuration, and Grammar are still, as a rule, badly taught. On the other hand, English, Mathematics, Science, and Caligraphy are said to have improved a good deal of late; Object Lessons have been taken in hand with a will; and there is less neglect of the Optional Subjects than was formerly the case. The Lahore Inspector refers especially to improved Reading and Writing (both English and Urdú), the care taken in the teaching of Object Lessons in the Amritsar District, and the almost total disappearance since last year of cram-books. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic are said to be generally well taught in Primary Schools, though the Optional Subjects are still more or less neglected; whilst in Anglo-Vernacular Schools the work, not including Translation into English, is well done, and in Vernacular Middle Schools, the Persian and Mathematics are extremely good. The Jullundur Inspector believes that there is more "cram" than intellectual training, which he attributes, in part, to the system of examinations in vogue; and it has, I fear, to be admitted that the annual inspections have now to be got through with more haste than is compatible with a careful observation of the methods employed. But this is a matter which could be specially dealt with during the summer visits to the schools, and should always have the closest practical attention of District Inspectors.

Conduct and discipline.

101. With the exception of the occasional use of unfair means during examination, the behaviour of the scholars, as far as that comes within the knowledge of Inspecting Officers, continues satisfactory. Their appearance during examination is generally neat and clean; they are invariably quiet and respectful; and the introduction of class drill has produced an orderliness of movement which is pleasing to witness. The discipline of most of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is of a wholesome kind, the chief obstacle to this being the non-observance still of the Inter-School Rules by a few Unaided Schools. In Vernacular Schools, the want of strict adhesion to the limited periods prescribed for instruction —many schools still sitting the whole day—does more to prevent the growth of punctuality and some degree of sound discipline in these than anything else.

Moral training.

102. The absence of direct religious instruction makes the matter of moral training a very difficult one to deal with. At the same time, it may safely be said that we are doing as much as we can in the Punjab Schools in this direction. The teachers have all been made alive to the importance of rightly influencing the scholars; and there is good ground for believing that the effect of this is being more and more felt. The class-books, both Vernacular and English, have been prepared with the same object; and it is impossible for a boy to go through these books with any degree of attention without being the better for it morally as well as intellectually. The play-ground is also held of importance in our school system; and it is certain that, in many schools, the friendly rivalry, mutual dependence, sustained efforts, and hard knocks &c. of eagerly pursued games are beginning to beget a spirit of manliness, good-fellowship, fairness, and such like, which are of the greatest importance. And then there is the Boarding House system. Everywhere, as has already been said, careful supervision has to be exercised over all Boarding Houses maintained or aided from Public Funds; and the effect of daily connection with the discipline and routine of a well ordered establishment can hardly fail to be salutary. Sometimes the agents made use of fail us, as in a case reported this year by the Lahore Inspector, where some of the pupils of a Public School were induced by a teacher to personate the pupils of a neighbouring Aided Indigenous School

in the annual examination. But bad examples on the part of teachers become rarer every year; and it is not in the schools so much as in the homes and their environment that the obstacles to moral improvement exist. As Mr. Harvey remarks: "The chances against the improvement of the Indian student in this respect, are so many, that it appears as if the whole fabric of society would require radical change before much could be expected from the younger generation." "Still," he continues, "the improvement is going on, though in an almost imperceptible degree, everywhere."

Physical training.

103. Physical training continues to receive the attention it deserves; and there are now few schools in the Province where drill, gymnastics, and games do not form an essential part of the course of instruction. There are still, in many cases, fewer itinerant instructors for the Village Schools than are required; but this want is being gradually supplied. Mr. Harvey, speaking for the Delhi Circle, says: "Distinct progress has taken place in this direction; and gymnastic instructors have been appointed almost everywhere now, and have done their duty, on the whole, very well." In the Jullundur Circle, Athletic Tournaments were held for the first time in the Jullundur and Kángra Districts; and marked progress is said to have been made in physical training in several respects. In the Lahore Circle, drill is said to have become quite popular everywhere, and gymnastics and games to be making head-way, on the whole. There is not yet all the zeal there might be in the quarterly competitions, and much remains to be done in the matter of play-grounds; but the record is generally favourable. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, more instructors were employed, more gymnastic appliances were supplied, and drill and games were more extensively introduced; and in the Deraját Circle, there was substantial progress all round. There is an Annual Sports' Tournament in all the Circles but Jullundur; and these, and the District Tournaments, do much to popularise physical education. The Alexander Belt, in the Lahore Circle, was again won by the Amritsar Municipal Board School; the Maconachie Shield, in the Delhi Circle, was won back by the Hissár team; the Champion Shield of the Ráwalpindi Circle was again carried off by the Scotch Mission School at Gujrát, and the Maconachie Shield, in the Deraját Circle, by the Municipal Board School, Mooltan. The excitement in the tournament field during the matches is very great; and this will want careful watching and guidance, if the right tone and spirit are to be awakened.

School-buildings.

104. Something was done in a good many Districts during the past year for the provision and enlargement of school-buildings; but it will take a number of years before the ground lost in this respect has been anything like made up. The Delhi Inspector reports an excellent School and Boarding House completed during the year for the Municipal Board School at Simla. A few buildings are under construction, and several others under contemplation, including the Municipal Board School at Delhi, which has not yet advanced beyond that stage; and the Delhi and Gurgáon Districts are said to be especially deficient in suitable Primary School buildings. In the Jullundur Circle, there was special activity in this matter in the Ferozepore District; and the new school-house at Samrála in the Ludhiána District is particularly noticed, as well as that at Kot Gangu Rái in the same District, which is said to have been provided by the Zaildár of the place. Mr. Cope reports special deficiency in the way of school accommodation in the Gurdáspur and Jhang Districts; but new buildings were supplied here and there throughout the

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Circle, and the new building at Chúnián in the Lahore District is said to be a good one. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, a new school-house was erected at Gujar Khán, as well as two Primary School buildings in the Jhelum and two in the Siálkot District; and, with a few enlargements in different places, that is the extent of the activity in this direction for the year. The report for the Deraját Circle is more favourable. Several new school-houses were provided, notably one at Shuj'ábád in the Mooltan District, and several were enlarged; but much remains still to be done, especially in the Muzaffargarh and Bannú Districts.

Furniture and appliances.

105. The supply of the ordinary articles of school furniture is said to be generally sufficient. A good deal was done during the year for the collection of Common Things, mostly through the instrumentality of the scholars, to illustrate the prescribed Object Lessons. Occasionally the apparatus necessary for the teaching of Physical Science in Middle Schools is wanting, and there is this excuse that the articles are expensive; but very often the simple appliances required in Primary Schools for practical instruction in Mensuration are not supplied, which is without excuse, as the expense is inconsiderable, and the importance of the subject is very great. The Libraries in connection with the Municipal Board Schools, formerly District Schools, are in the majority of cases fairly well kept up, and the books recommended by the Text-Book Committee as suitable for the young are frequently supplied; but there are yet very few schools in which the love of general reading has taken hold of the scholars. This love, the sign, be it said, of true intellectual progress, has not yet, to any great extent, seriously affected even the teachers.

SECTION D.—EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

Statistical table.

106. The following table gives a summary of the educational statistics of Native States for the past year:—

	Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Kapurthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Máler Kotla.	Total.
Arts Colleges	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Secondary Public Schools. { Anglo-Vernacular	13	7	4	3	4	1	1	33
{ Vernacular ...	7	1	3	1	...	...	...	12
Primary Public Schools	86	35	28	9	8	...	3	169
Special Schools	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
Scholars in Arts Colleges	98	23	...	...	2	...	...	123
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools. { Anglo-Vernacular,	2,010	510	987	344	408	108	211	4,578
{ Vernacular ...	640	28	261	122	...	...	...	1,051
Scholars in Primary Public Schools ...	3,626	1,502	1,160	396	207	...	60	6,891
Scholars in Special Schools	6	110	...	...	..	...	...	116
Indigenous Schools... { Advanced... ...	43	72	...	...	...	1	1	117
{ Elementary ...	134	364	128	19	10	4	7	666
Indigenous Scholars... { Advanced ...	641	561	...	...	...	15	16	1,233
{ Elementary ...	1,971	2,811	1,529	345	227	253	276	7,412
Scholars in all Colleges and Schools ...	8,992	5,545	3,937	1,147	844	376	563	21,404
Scholars learning English	969	560	421	181	203	42	177	2,553
Number of boys on the Rolls	8,459	4,843	3,845	1,138	839	376	563	20,063
Number of girls on the Rolls	583	702	92	9	5	...	...	1,341
Total male population ...	871,467	355,153	163,373	155,948	155,825	63,909	40,746	1,806,421
Males per scholar in Public Colleges and Schools	136	163	63	194	252	591	150	141
Males per scholar in all Schools ...	96	64	41	135	184	169	72	84

Number of institutions and scholars.

107. Three Arts Colleges are returned as in the previous year—at Patiála, Baháwalpur, and Nábha—with an aggregate of 123 students, compared with 164 last year. Of the Public Schools returned, 45 are Secondary Schools—33 Anglo-Vernacular and 12 Vernacular—with 5,629 scholars; 169 are Primary Schools, with 6,891 scholars; and 7 are Special Schools, with 116 scholars; in all, 221 Public Schools, with 12,636 scholars, against 222

schools and 11,987 scholars in the previous year. The Private Schools are now returned as 783 in number, with 8,645 scholars, compared with 730 schools and 7,086 scholars last year. In both Public and Private Institutions, the number now under instruction is 21,404, of whom 1,341 are girls, against 19,237 and 1,018 in the last return.

Examination results.

108. The statement below gives the results of the University Examinations for the past year for all the States which sent up candidates:—

		Patiála.	Bahawalpur.	Jínd.	Kapurthala.	Nábha.	Jammú.	Chamba.	Máler Kotla.	Nálaan.	Bilaspur.	Kalsia.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	Candidates	9	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
	Passes ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Intermediate (Arts)	Candidates	22	12	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Passes ...	8	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
Entrance (Arts) ...	Candidates	30	18	8	29	15	30	1	5	8	1	..	145
	Passes ...	18	8	3	18	10	21	...	...	1	...	...	79
Do (Oriental)	Candidates	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Passes ...	3	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination.	Candidates	107	43	14	60	23	60	5	14	17	...	1	344
	Passes ...	54	23	10	32	11	38	3	4	3	...	1	179
Vernacular Middle School Examination.	Candidates	55	8	2	55	...	22	...	...	...	..	...	142
	Passes ...	33	8	1	44	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	99

In the B. A. Examination, out of 18 candidates, only 4 passed, or 22 per cent.; in the Intermediate Examination, 18 passed out of 40, or 45 per cent.; in the Entrance Examination, 79 out of 145, or 54 per cent., passed on the Arts side, and 8 out of 9, or 88 per cent., on the Oriental side; and 179 out of 344, or 52 per cent., passed the Middle School Examination on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 99 out of 142, or 69 per cent., on the Vernacular side. The results are, on the whole, a good deal more favourable than in the previous year.

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Training Institutions for Teachers.

CHAPTER V.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR TEACHERS.

I.—THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Organization.

109. The Principal's report on the Central Training College, Lahore, is given as Appendix I. This institution is for the training of English Teachers for all classes of schools, and of Vernacular Teachers for Secondary Schools. It has three classes: a *Senior English Class*, preparing Teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools; a *Junior English Class*, training for Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools; and a *Vernacular Class*, training for Vernacular teacherships in Secondary Schools. The Normal Schools, to be dealt with later, prepare for Vernacular teacherships in Primary Schools and Departments.

Composition of the classes.

110. At the close of the year, the number of students on the rolls was 68, compared with 70 last year. The Senior English Class had 13 students—1 teacher and 12 stipendiaries, of whom 4 were graduates. The Junior English Class contained 24 students—5 teachers and 19 stipendiaries. The Vernacular Class had 31 students—4 teachers and 27 stipendiaries. As a rule, the students of the Senior English Class have studied up to the B. A. standard; and hereafter, on the recommendation of the Educational Conference, attainments up to the Intermediate standard are to be required for admission to the Junior English Class. This will affect the character of the output materially.

Expenditure.

111. The expenditure on the institution for the year was Rs. 24,721, or Rs. 782 more than last year, chiefly owing to the cost of appliances necessary to start Classes for Drawing. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 16,530 was on Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 8,191, or nearly a third, on Stipends.

Certificate Examinations.

112. From the Senior English Class, 13 candidates appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 10 passed, 9 being in the First Division, against 11 out of 14 in the previous year. The failures were in Science and Mathematics. Besides those from the College, 40 private candidates appeared, and 22 passed, 8 being in the First Division. Fifteen of the successful candidates were graduates.

From the Junior English Class, 24 candidates went up for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 19 passed—12 in the First Division, compared with only 15 out of the same number last year. The failures were mainly in Geography. Twenty-one private candidates also appeared in this examination, of whom 8 passed, with one in the First Division.

From the Vernacular Class, 31 appeared for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 24 passed, 15 being in the First Division, against 27 out of 32 in the previous examination. Four of the six failures were in Mathematics and two in School Management. Six private candidates also appeared for this Certificate, of whom only 2 passed in the Second Division.

Character of the results.

113. The above results, with an average of 76 per cent. of passes in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, 79 per cent. in the Junior, and 77 per cent. in the

Senior Vernacular, though scarcely so good, on the whole, as last year, are nevertheless fairly satisfactory. This year a practical examination in Science for both Senior Certificates was held for the first time; and that all but two out of 44 should have passed this test speaks well for the work. The Anglo-Vernacular candidates had also to pass in Recitation for the first time; and, as there were no failures in English, this fact may also be pronounced creditable to the College.

Technical training.

114. Special attention is given to the practical part of the course. This is done by a thorough mastering of the text-book and lectures on the Principles and Method of Teaching, by Model Lessons frequently given by the Masters, Criticism Lessons given by the students, and as much Practice in Teaching as possible in the Model School under the superintendence of the Masters. The Criticism Lessons are made to include typical lessons in every subject; and, as the course of lessons in a given subject is made, as far as possible, to correspond in time with the theoretical teaching of the same subject, opportunities are found, at every step, of bringing the principles taught into actual practice. And that, in all the tests, there should have been but four failures in School Management and none in the Practice of Teaching, is evidence of the success with which this important part of the work continues to be done.

Physical Training.

115. Drill and Gymnastics were regularly taught throughout the year; but less success is said to attend this part of the College work than any other, which needs seeing to. In the examination for Senior Gymnastic Certificates, all the candidates qualified in Drill and 22 in Gymnastics; but, as only 11 passed in the Principles of Physical Training in writing, only the latter number of certificates was awarded. Cricket was played with slackness; but football and tennis were popular throughout the year.

Discipline.

116. The behaviour of the students is said to have been good, and the work of the year, regular. The supervision is careful; and the obedience, prompt and cheerful. The Literary and Debating Clubs continue to be well conducted, and the tone and spirit of the institution to be generally very satisfactory.

Boarding House.

117. The Boarding House, with the exception of the Superintendent's quarters, is now complete. At the end of the year, 142 were in residence, including the students of the Lahore Normal School, compared with 138 last year. The Superintendent is energetic and watchful; and the frequent visits of the Principal and other members of the staff ensure effective management.

Model School.

118. The Central Model School had at the end of the year 662 scholars, compared with 629 in the previous year. This institution is primarily a Practising School for the Training Institutions in Lahore; and that out of 141 candidates in all the examinations not one should have failed in the Practice of Teaching is proof of its efficiency in this respect. It is also the central High School of the locality; and the special object it has to fulfil does not, in any degree, detract from its popularity or efficiency as an ordinary school. It has first-class Masters; and 80 per cent of passes in the Entrance Examination, and 84 per cent. in the Middle, speak for themselves. During the year, the new Boarding House for this school, in a barrack adjacent to, but separate from, the Central Training College Boarding House, was finished and occupied. It has yet, however, only 15 in residence.

The staff.

119. Mr. Knowlton continued to officiate as Principal throughout the year; and my acknowledgments are due to him and the staff for highly efficient and useful work performed both in and out of the class-rooms.

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Training Institutions for Teachers.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistical table.

120 The following table gives the statistics of the Normal Schools for Male Teachers for the last two years :—

			Government.			
			1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools			5	5	...	...
Number and Distribution of Scholars at the close of the year.		Government stipendiaries ...	276	271	5	...
		Non-stipendiary students ...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	276	272	4	...
	In Ordinary Class ..	Teachers	126	123	3	...
		Others ...	92	86	6	...
	In Zamíndárí Class, reading—	Urdú ...	37	46	...	9
		Hindí ...	2	7	...	5
		Punjábí	13	8	5	...
		Pashtú ...	6	2	4	...
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	On Establishments and Contingencies.	From Provincial Revenues	17,861	18,155	....	294
		Total ...	17,861	18,155	...	294
	On Stipends...	From Provincial Revenues	18,170	17,124	1,046	....
		From District Funds ...	148	163	...	15
		Total ...	18,318	17,287	1,031	...
	Grand Total ...		36,179	35,442	737	...
Results of Examinations.						
Junior Vernacular Examination			126	118	8	...
Zamíndárí Teachership Examination			63	44	19	...

Number of schools and scholars.

121. The number of Normal Schools in the Province remains 5, or one at the head-quarters of each Inspectional Circle. The number of students in all the schools at the end of the year was 276, or 4 more than last year. All the students were stipendiaries. The whole number of stipends available is 316; and it is to be regretted that as many as 40 should have lapsed during the year, the Ráwalpindi School being the most delinquent in this way. In the Ordinary Classes, which train teachers for the ordinary Primary Schools or Departments, there were 218 students, or 9 more than last year; and in the Zamíndárí Classes, which train for the Zamíndárí Schools, there were 58 students, or 5 less than last year. The following gives the distribution of the two classes of students in the different schools :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Delhi Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	43	44	...	1
	Zamíndárí Class	12	13	...	1
	Total ...	55	57	...	2
Jullundur Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	47	45	2	...
	Zamíndárí Class	10	10	...	...
	Total ...	57	55	2	...
Lahore Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	56	51	5	...
	Zamíndárí Class	17	18	...	1
	Total ...	73	69	4	...
Rawalpindi Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	33	38	...	5
	Zamíndárí Class	12	11	1	...
	Total ...	45	49	...	4
Mooltan Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	39	31	8	...
	Zamíndárí Class	7	11	...	4
	Total ...	46	42	4	...
Total ...	Junior Vernacular Class ...	218	209	9	...
	Zamíndárí Class	58	63	...	5
	Total ...	276	272	4	...

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Training Institutions for Teachers.
Expenditure.

122. The total expenditure on the five schools for the year was Rs. 36,179, or Rs. 737 more than in the previous year, the increase being wholly on the side of the Stipends. The expenditure on Stipends was slightly in excess of that on Establishments and Contingencies.

Certificate Examinations.

123. From the Ordinary Classes, 219 went up for the Junior Vernacular Certificate, and 126 passed, or 57 per cent., compared with 118 out of 212, or 56 per cent., last year. The result is rather disappointing for special institutions of the kind; and I have addressed the Managers on the subject. The failures were mostly in Mathematics and Geography. Of the passes, the Delhi School contributed 31 out of 43 candidates, with 7 in the First Division; the Mooltan School 28 out of 38, with 8 in the First Division; the Lahore School 27 out of 56, with 11 in the First Division; the Ráwalpindi School, 21 out of 36, with none in the First Division; and the Jullundur School, 19 out of 46, with 5 in the First Division. Estimated by the percentage of passes, the Mooltan School comes *first*, with 73 per cent.; the Delhi School *second*, with 72 per cent.; the Ráwalpindi School *third*, with 58 per cent.; the Lahore School *fourth*, with 48 per cent.; and the Jullundur School *fifth*, with only 41 per cent. The two highest places were gained by students of the Mooltan School. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 93 private candidates went up for this Certificate, and 42 passed, but none in the First Division.

For the Zamíndárí Certificate, 72 candidates appeared from the Normal Schools, and 63 passed, or 87 per cent., against 44 out of 75, or 58 per cent., last year. The result for the Jullundur School, with 17 passes out of 17, was the best; Ráwalpindi comes second with 12 out of 13; Delhi third, with 16 out of 18, and as many as 12 in the First Division; Lahore fourth, with 15 out of 17; and Mooltan last, with only 3 out of 7. The three highest places were taken by students of the Delhi School. Twenty-five private candidates also went up for this Certificate, of whom 17 passed, but none in the First Division.

Special training.

124. As in the case of the Training College, much importance is attached here also to the professional subjects, and in a similar manner. In the Certificate Examinations a greater number than usual failed in School Management, especially in the Mooltan School; but a single failure only in the Practice of Teaching out of 291 candidates shows that at least the more practical subject continues to receive the attention it deserves. All the Normal Schools are inspected every year by the Principal of the Training College, to ensure their working on the same approved lines; and the reports of Mr. Knowlton for the past year were generally very favourable.

General condition of the schools.

125. The number of stipendiaries who continue to leave the schools before the end of the course, as well as the rather large percentage of failures in some of the schools, seems to imply that more care is required both as to the kind and the calibre of the men selected. In other respects, the condition of the schools is generally very satisfactory, except that at Mooltan, which continues in great want of a suitable building. The discipline is everywhere good and sound; the conduct of the students is well reported of; physical training receives due attention, though the number qualifying for Junior Gymnastic Certificates is less than is desirable; the Boarding Houses are well managed and supervised; and there is reason to believe that all the influences at work are likely to fairly well fit the students for the duties and responsibilities before them.

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Training Institutions for Teachers.

Prospects for Certificated Teachers.

126. All the successful candidates turned out by the Normal Schools receive ready employment; and an estimate of the number of untrained and uncertificated teachers at present employed will go to show that this will be the case for many years to come. In Boys' Public Schools in the Province, out of 6,148 teachers, only 2,664 have been trained, and as many as 3,484 are untrained. Of the untrained, 1,312 have, under the operation of the Education Code, received certificates; and, of the trained, 231 are uncertificated. There are, consequently, at present in the schools 2,403 teachers who are not even nominally qualified for the posts they hold; and at the rate of 300 fully qualified new men produced every year, and allowing but a small proportion for the usual casualties, the time when the deficiency will be worked off is not near. The supply of Zamíndárí Certificate holders had become more than equal to the demand, and is being gradually diminished. One of the Inspectors notices the fact that, in some Districts, duly Certificated Assistant Teachers are given salaries of only Rs. 6 per mensem, whilst their stipends at the Normal School may have somewhat exceeded this, which, he rightly says, is very discouraging. But such a practice is contrary to the regulations, Rs. 8 having been fixed as the lowest rate of pay to be given to a male teacher holding a Departmental Certificate.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

Provision of Female Teachers.

127. In the absence of Normal Schools for Female Teachers, which the present social system of the country renders still impossible in the Punjab, the plan existing for the provision of such teachers is that of having *Normal Classes* attached to some of the ordinary schools; in which girls are trained for the Certificate Examinations. Stipends are available to girls of certain age and attainments, and are tenable in schools where suitable arrangements are known to exist for their training. That training has to consist of regular instruction in the subjects laid down for the examinations, and daily practice in teaching under adequate supervision. The plan works fairly well in a way; but it yields only a very small addition yearly to the number of qualified teachers. At the present time, out of 457 teachers employed in Public Schools for Girls, only 46 have been trained. Of the untrained, 75 have received certificates under the Code; and 336, or about three-fourths of the whole, are neither trained nor certificated. The period of training has hitherto been one year; but, on the recommendation of the last Educational Conference, this period has been extended to two years.

Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.

128. During the past year, Normal Classes were maintained in the Alexandra School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board Girls' School at Amritsar, the Victoria School at Lahore, and the Mission Girls' School at Gujránwála; but the Lahore School contributed no candidates to the Certificate Examinations. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination, 7 candidates appeared, of whom only 1 from the Amritsar Christian Girls' School passed. Three of the failed candidates came short in one subject only—two in Needlework, and one in School Management. In the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, 2 candidates appeared from the Alexandra School, and both failed, one in Arithmetic only. These results are rather insignificant. It may be presumed, however, that the extended course of training, which is to have effect from the current year, will bring more of the candidates fully up to the mark.

SECTION B.—INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Chap. V, B, 129.

Institutions for Technical Instruction.

I.—THE LAW SCHOOL.

Statistics.

129. The following table gives the statistics of the Law School, maintained by the Punjab University, for the last two years:—

		1895-96.	1894-95.
Number of students		336	290
Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues		1,938	2,400
Fees		7,217	5,834
Total		9,155	8,234
Results of Examinations.			
Preliminary Examination ...	Candidates	141	85
	Passes	107	60
First Certificate „	Candidates	48	21
	Passes	19	5
Licentiate-in-Law „	Candidates	6	4
	Passes	2	2
Intermediate Examination in Law	Candidates	24	17
	Passes	11	9
Bachelor of Law Examination ...	Candidates	9	11
	Passes	...	5

Review of figures.

130. The number of students rose during the year from 290 to 336, which is not such a large increase as in the two previous years, *viz.*, from 84 to 169 in 1893-94, and from 169 to 290 last year, and seems to show that the rush in the direction of law has begun to moderate. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 9,155, against Rs. 8,234 in the previous year. The number of candidates in all the examinations, except that for Bachelor of Law, has much increased; but the results are not altogether favourable. On the Licentiate side, 75 per cent. of passes in the Preliminary Examination is satisfactory enough; but only 39 per cent. in the First Certificate Examination, and 33 per cent. in the Licentiate, are very low. On the Degree side, 11 passes out of 24, or 46 per cent., in the Intermediate Examination, is a moderate result; but the failure of all the 9 candidates in the Bachelor of Law Examination can hardly be regarded, from any point of view, as other than eminently bad.

II.—MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Medical Schools.

131. The Medical School, Lahore, forms a section of the Medical College; and the report of the Principal, and the remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, on the College, given in Chapter III above, apply also to the School. This year a Tibbiya School at Delhi, with 109 students, is also returned. In this School, the Yunáni system of medicine is said to be taught "through the medium of Arabic and Persian." The expenditure for the year is given at Rs. 4,881, to which the Delhi Municipal Committee contributed Rs. 1,300. It may, I think, be doubted whether a Medical School, which disregards scientific methods and the light of modern discovery, and which, at the best, must tend to propagate a good deal of error directly bearing on the well-being of the people, is deserving of being subsidised from Public Funds.

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III.—THE VETERINARY SCHOOL.

Institutions for Technical Instruction.

Statistics.

132. The report of the Principal of the Veterinary School, Lahore, is given as Appendix J. The number of students at the end of the year was 88, or 6 fewer than in the previous year, 36 belonging to the First Year and 52 to the Second Year Class. The number of Scholarships and Stipends current at the end of the year was 41, leaving 47 non-stipendiaries, compared with 54 last year. For 23 civilian vacancies, there were 90 candidates, five of whom had passed the Entrance Examination. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 42,916, of which Rs. 38,784 was on Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 4,132 on Scholarships and Stipends, or Rs. 3,404 more than last year. For the Final Examination, 52 candidates presented themselves, and 36 passed, or 69 per cent., compared with 37 out of 54, or 68 per cent., in the previous examination. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class, 36 candidates appeared and 30 passed.

IV.—THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal's report.

133. The report of the Principal on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, is given as Appendix K. The staff remained unchanged throughout the year with Mr. Andrews acting as Principal, and Bhái Rám Singh as Vice-Principal; and the future permanent establishment of the School has not yet been settled.

Number and distribution of the students.

134. The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 153, or 18 fewer than last year, distributed as follows:—

I Division	76
II „	15
III „	18
IV „	24
Engineering Class	20
	153

Subjects of instruction.

135. The students belonging to the I Division all learn Freehand Drawing from the flat, copies and definitions of Plane Geometry, 28 learning also Modelling and 48 Carpentry. Those of the II Division all learn Building Drawing from flat copies, Model Drawing, Elementary Perspective, Plane Geometry, and Modelling, 4 learning also Decorative Drawing in colours, and 11 Carpentry. All the III Division students learn Building Drawing to scale from originals, Building Construction, Modelling in Clay and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade, Advanced Perspective, Plane and Solid Geometry, 7 learning also Ornamental Drawing and Design, and 11 Carpentry. The IV Division students all study Building Construction, Modelling, Surveying, Estimating, Mensuration, and Plotting, 13 practising also Applied Designs for Building Decorations, and 11 Wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metals, inlay, &c. The Engineering Class prepares the students for the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University. A little elementary education is also given to the boys of the I Division, who may be found deficient in this respect.

Expenditure and stipends.

136. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 17,671, or Rs. 711 more than last year, the rise being due to all the appointments having remained filled during the twelve months, which was not the case during the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,448 was on account of scholarships and stipends, or Rs. 78 more than last year. The number of scholarships and stipends current at the end of the year was 34, leaving 119 non-stipendiary students.

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Institutions for Technical Instruction.

Work of the year.

137. The work of the year was carried on with the usual assiduity; and, although, in the absence of strict standards and tests, it may not be so easy to gauge the progress made as in an ordinary school, yet, when the ground covered by each Division has been actually seen, it becomes clear that the work done has been both substantial in amount and of a useful kind. Besides the ordinary class-work, a number of elaborate drawings of Wazír Khán's Mosque were prepared to illustrate a descriptive account of the building; a number of casts of sculptures were made for the Lahore Museum; various designs for wood-carving and tile-work were furnished to workmen; important experiments were made in cotton, silk, and velvet printing and dyeing, with the result that large commissions have been placed in the hands of the artisans; a complete collection, illustrative of the cotton, silk, and wool dyeing as practised in the Punjab, was made for the Imperial Institute; and other less important bits of work of various kinds were done during the year. The Railway Technical School at Lahore, and the Industrial Schools at Amritsar and Delhi, were inspected by the Principal, who also conducted the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools. For the variety of the work, the staff is small, and the dutiesh eavy; and Mr. Andrews again commends the devotion of the teachers. His own work and management of the institution have, I consider, been entirely satisfactory.

Employment of the students.

138. During the year, 24 students are said to have left the School; and, from the list appended to the Principal's report, it is seen that 9 of these had had under three years' training, 7 others between three and five years, and the remaining 8 over five years. As far as the Principal was able to ascertain, 6 of those with more than five years' training are employed as Draftsmen or Drawing Masters on from Rs. 30 to 40 a month; another works with his father as a Stone Carver and Designer, and earns about Rs. 30; and the eighth is a Teacher of Photography on Rs. 10. Of those having between three and five years' training, 2 are Drawing Masters on Rs. 30; 1 is a Blacksmith on Rs. 16; 1 is a Bookbinder on Rs. 15; 2 are Draftsmen, and the seventh is a probationer in the Irrigation Department. Of those with less than three years' training, 1 is in the Survey Department on Rs. 75; 3 are Sub-Overseers in the Public Works Department on from Rs. 30 to 40; 2 are Draftsmen on Rs. 25 and 20; 1 is a Photographer earning Rs. 30; 1 a Stone Carver and Designer earning Rs. 20; and the ninth is an Apprentice Draftsman in the Railway Way and Works Department. The places secured are not, to any appreciable extent, in accordance with the attainments, which may be owing to the absence of marks of distinction, as well as to the fact that the youths are generally engaged without reference to the School; but the record of employment for the year, both in kind and extent, may be deemed satisfactory.

V.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Number of schools and scholars.

139. The number of Industrial Schools at the close of the year was 4, with 435 scholars, against the same number of schools and 509 scholars last year. The following statement gives the different schools, and the attendance in each:—

Railway Technical School, Lahore	209
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar ...	78
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi ...	58
Bedí Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	90
	435

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Institutions for Technical Instruction.

A fifth school is also returned, in the shape of a Girls' School recently opened at Gujrát by the Municipal Committee for instruction in Sewing and Embroidery. It had 36 on the roll when it was visited by the Inspector; and there is some prospect of its being placed on a permanent footing. A few other schools are distinctly industrial in character, although returned as institutions for general education, such as the Christian Boarding School for boys at Ludhiána, and the Mission Orphanage for both boys and girls at Clarkabad.

Railway Technical School, Lahore.

Statistics.

140. The Railway Technical School, Lahore, contained at the end of the year 209 scholars, of whom 20 belonged to the Middle Department, 45 to the Upper Primary, and 144 to the Lower Primary. There was a fall of 44 from the number of last year; and, as the decline has continued for three years now, it is plain that the school has lost some of its popularity, due, it is believed, to disappointment on the part of those who have completed the full course at finding their attainments no sure passport to the employment they expected and feel fitted for. Only 12 of the scholars are non-artisans; 28 are Hindús, 40 Sikhs, and 141 Muhammadans. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 7,063, or Rs. 61 less than in the previous year. Thirty Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current at the end of the year. Fees are levied from non-artisan scholars, and realised for the year only Rs. 48-11.

Examination results.

141. In the subjects of General Knowledge, the results in the Inspector of Schools' examination were the following:—Infant Standard, 20 examined, all passed; Lower Primary Standard, 16 out of 18 passed; Upper Primary Standard, 13 out of 15 passed. In the Technical Subjects, as tested by the Principal of the School of Art, 16 out of 22 passed the Infant Standard; 21 out of 25 passed the Lower Primary Standard; and only 8 out of 15 passed the Upper Primary Standard. One boy appeared in the written Middle Standard Examination, and passed creditably. The Inspector of Schools was well satisfied with the appearance of the classes; and Mr. Andrews spoke highly of the Drawing work, but not so favourably of the Carpentry.

Employment of the scholars.

142. The Head Master reports that 39 boys above the Lower Primary stage left the school during the year, of whom 7 had passed the Middle Standard Examination; 9 others had been in the school for more than five years; 15 more for between three and five years; and the remaining 8 for less than three years. Of those who had passed the Middle Standard Examination, 3 are Draftsmen on from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month; 1 is a Fitter on Rs. 20; another a Painter on 6 annas a day; 1 has joined a High School; and 1 is not yet employed. Of those who had been over five years at the school, 1 is a Draftsman, 1 a Carpenter, 3 have joined the School of Art, 2 have joined a High School, 1 has died, and 1 is sick. Of those who had been between three and five years at the school, 2 are Carpenters, 2 Fitters, 1 a Blacksmith, 1 a Painter, 1 a Gardener, 1 keeps a Mosque, 2 have joined the School of Art, 2 have joined a High School, 1 has died, and the destination of 2 has not been traced. Of the others, with less than three years' training, it does not seem necessary to give details; but it may be noted that one, with less than a year and a half's training, is employed as a Draftsman on Rs. 15 a month.

Amritsar Industrial School.

143. The number of scholars in the Municipal Board Industrial School at Amritsar is now 78, or 4 more than last year, of whom 23 belong to the Upper Primary, and 55 to the Lower Primary Department. Besides these, 47 attend for technical

instruction only, against 39 last year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,725; the number of scholarships and stipends current, 9. The technical subjects taught are Drawing, Carpentry, and Engraving. In the subjects of General Knowledge, 16 passed the Infant Standard, 5 out of 9 the Lower Primary, and 6 out of 7 the Upper Primary. In Technical Subjects, 16 out of 54 passed the Lower Primary Standard, and 12 out of 31 the Upper Primary. Except in the Lower Primary Standard, General side, the number of passes is greater than last year; and the school may be said to be making fair progress. Of the 5 scholars who left during the year, 3 are doing craftsman's work, and 2 have joined the School of Art.

Delhi Industrial School.

144. In the Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi, the number of scholars at the end of the year was 58, or 21 fewer than in the previous year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,289. On the General side, 9 passed the Infant Standard, 7 out of 9 the Lower Primary; and 1 out of 3 the Upper Primary; and on the Technical side, 6 out of 23 passed the Lower Primary Standard, and 3 out of 8 the Upper Primary. The fall in numbers is to be regretted; and it cannot be said that this school is doing well, although, as Mr. Andrews remarks, "there is imperative need for a good Technical School in Delhi."

Bedí Khem Singh's Industrial School.

145. The Bedí Khem Singh Industrial School at Ráwalpindi had 90 scholars on the roll at the end of the year. On its General side, it is an Anglo-Vernacular School, with Gurmukhí compulsory. On its Technical side, Drawing, Carpentry, and Tailoring are taught; but, as Drawing has not been made compulsory, and the place of the Handicrafts too is not precise, there is still a want of method in the scheme followed. A Middle Department for general education has lately been opened; and the Inspector is of opinion that the whole institution "is fast tending to lose its technical character, and to become a school for merely literary education," which is very much to be regretted.

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CHAPTER VI.—FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

Chap. VI, 146.

Female Education (Natives).

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

			High Schools.			Middle Schools.			Total of Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools.	Grand Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Number of	
			Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.			Girls learning English.	Scholarships.
Number of	Board Schools	1895-96	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	192	197	...	...
		1894-95	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	197	202	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
	Aided Schools	1895-96	2	...	2	3	2	5	5	2	7	123	130	...	...
		1894-95	2	...	2	3	2	5	5	2	7	121	128	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided Schools	1895-96	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	10	12	...	...
		1894-95	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	13	14	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Number of Scholars in	High Stage	1895-96	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	15	...
		1894-95	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	12	...
		Increase	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Stage	1895-96	37	...	37	29	99	128	66	99	165	...	165	63	76
		1894-95	41	...	41	25	86	111	66	86	152	...	152	63	85
		Increase	...	...	...	4	13	17	...	13	13	...	13	...	...
		Decrease	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Total Secondary Stage.	1895-96	52	...	52	29	99	128	81	99	180	...	180	78	76
		1894-95	53	...	53	25	86	111	78	86	164	...	164	75	85
		Increase	...	...	...	4	13	17	3	13	16	...	16	3	...
		Decrease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Upper Primary Stage.	1895-96	39	...	39	44	254	298	83	254	337	664	1,001	95	695
		1894-95	33	...	33	38	210	248	71	210	281	605	886	65	625
		Increase	6	...	6	6	44	50	12	44	56	59	115	30	70
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Primary Stage.	1895-96	72	...	72	120	554	674	192	554	746	10,321	11,067	97	...
		1894-95	60	...	60	121	458	579	181	458	639	10,300	10,939	88	8
		Increase	12	...	12	...	96	95	11	96	107	21	128	9	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Total Primary Stage.	1895-96	111	...	111	164	808	972	275	808	1,083	10,985	12,068	192	695
		1894-95	93	...	93	159	668	827	252	668	920	10,905	11,825	153	633
		Increase	18	...	18	5	140	145	23	140	163	80	243	39	62
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		1895-96	163	...	163	193	907	1,100	356	907	1,263	10,985	12,248	270	771
		1894-95	146	...	146	184	754	938	330	754	1,084	10,905	11,989	228	718
		Increase	17	...	17	9	153	162	26	153	179	80	259	42	53
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

Statistical table.

146. The table on the opposite page compares the number of Public Schools for Native Girls, and the number of scholars attending them, for the past two years.

Number of schools and scholars.

147. The number of schools has fallen from 344 to 339, with a rise, however, in the number of scholars from 11,989 to 12,248. If the number in attendance on Private Schools be added, or 9,178, (*vide* Chapter VIII), we get a total of only 21,426 girls under instruction in the Province, or not more than 1·58 in a hundred of the girls of school-going age.

Secondary Schools.

148. The number of Secondary Schools is now 14, or 1 more than last year, with an increased attendance from 1,084 to 1,263. The High Schools remain 2, namely, the Alexandra School at Amritsar, and the Lady Dufferin School at Lahore, both Anglo-Vernacular Boarding Schools for Native Christian girls. The Middle Schools are now 12 in number,—3 Anglo-Vernacular, and 9 Vernacular. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are the S. P. G. and Baptist Mission Schools at Delhi, and the Christian Girls' Boarding School at Amritsar; and the Vernacular Schools are the Victoria School at Lahore, the Municipal Board School at Amritsar, the American Mission, and Municipal Board Schools at Gujránwála, two Municipal Board Schools and the newly returned American Mission School at Siálkot, the District Board School at Gujarwál in the Ludhiána District; and the Arya Samáj School at Jullundur. The number reading at the High stage is 15, or 3 more than last year, and at the Middle stage 165, or an advance of 13. Altogether 180 are now at the Secondary stage of instruction, and 78 of these, and 192 of those at the Primary stage, or 270 in all, learn English.

Primary Schools.

149. The number of Primary Schools is 325, or 6 fewer than last year, the difference being due to the closure of 5 Board and 3 Unaided Schools, and the opening of 2 new Aided Schools. The attendance on the diminished number of schools is 10,985, or a rise of 80. If the scholars attending the Primary classes of the Secondary Schools, or 1,083, be included, we get a total of 12,068 at the Primary stage of instruction, or a rise of 243, of which rise 115 belong to the Upper Primary classes, and 128 to the Lower Primary.

Distribution according to Circles.

150. If the Inspectional Circles be compared as regards the progress of female education, it will be found that the Lahore Circle takes the lead with 119 schools—7 Scondary, and 112 Primary—and 4,797 scholars. The Ráwalpindi Circle follows with 93 schools—3 Middle and 90 Primary—and 3,396 scholars. Then comes the Jullundur Circle, with 68 schools—2 Middle and 66 Primary—and 2,206 scholars; then the Delhi Circle, with 51 schools—2 Middle and 49 Primary—and 1,368 scholars; and last the Deraját Circle, with only 8 schools—all Primary—and 481 scholars. There was an advance in attendance during the past year in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, and Deraját Circles, especially in the first, with a slight decline in the Delhi and Jullundur Circles.

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Female Education (Natives).

Distribution according to Districts.

151. The following table gives the attendance on Girls' Schools of all grades according to Districts, a column being added for those reading in Zanána Classes :—

No.	Districts.	Number of Girls in				
		High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Zanána Classes.	Total.
1	Hissár	...	...	75	15	90
2	Rohtak	...	...	194	...	194
3	Gurgáon	...	...	233	21	254
4	Delhi	...	118	331	279	728
5	Karnál	...	...	91	27	118
6	Umballa	...	...	290	...	290
7	Simla	...	...	36	...	36
8	Kángra	...	...	266	...	266
9	Hoshiárpur	...	...	359	...	359
10	Jullundur	...	85	738	68	891
11	Ludhiána	...	44	517	32	593
12	Ferozepore	...	...	197	30	227
13	Jhang	...	...	365	...	365
14	Montgomery	...	...	41	...	41
15	Lahore	106	278	1,101	71	1,556
16	Amritsar	57	198	1,486	144	1,885
17	Gurdáspur	...	...	242	...	242
18	Gujránwála	...	176	747	...	923
19	Siálkot	...	201	1,017	21	1,239
20	Gujrát	...	...	209	...	209
21	Sháhpur	...	...	474	1	475
22	Jhelum	...	...	449	23	472
23	Ráwalpindi	...	...	1,046	...	1,046
24	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...
25	Pesháwar	...	...	...	40	40
26	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mooltan	...	...	86	...	86
28	Bannú	...	...	...	...	...
29	Dera Isma'íl Khán	...	...	272	...	272
30	Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	103	...	103
31	Muzaffargarh	...	...	20	...	20
	Total ...	163	1,100	10,985	772	13,020

The Hazára, Kohát, and Bannú Districts remain blank. In six other Districts, namely, Muzaffargarh, Simla, Pesháwar, Montgomery, Mooltan, and Hissár, the attendance is but nominal; and in Dera Ghází Khán, Karnál, and Rohtak no more than an insignificant beginning has yet been made in this direction. The most forward Districts are Amritsar, Lahore, Siálkot, and Ráwalpindi. Only the Lahore and Amritsar Districts have High Schools; and in only five others is instruction given above the Primary stage.

152. The statement on the opposite page gives the expenditure from different sources on schools of all kinds for Native Girls for the past year, and also on the Scholarships current in these schools. There is a total increase of expenditure from Rs. 1,17,451 to Rs. 1,24,472, or of Rs. 7,021, the rise being mostly in the Aided Schools, owing partly to the greater number of these, but chiefly to the improved pay of the teachers. Of the total expenditure, about 62·4 is met from Public Funds, and 37·6 from Private Sources. The amount paid from Provincial Revenues is due to grants; and that from District and Municipal Funds partly to grants, but mainly to the entire support of the Board Schools, of which there are 197. The average cost of educating a scholar in these schools is about Rs. 10-8 per annum; in the Secondary Schools it is about Rs. 38-8; and in the Primary Schools, about Rs. 7-3.

Fees.

153. The fee income for the past year was only Rs. 2,058, compared with Rs. 1,859* in the previous year. The levy of fees is confined almost entirely to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Christian girls; and the matter of female education is still so

* Wrongly returned last year as Rs. 2,167.

FEMALE SCHOOLS—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Total.			
		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Secondary Schools.	Anglo-Vernacular. Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	5,766	5,926	...	160	...	...	...	...	5,766	5,926	...	160
	Fees	...	...	...	...	1,940	1,370	570	...	...	...	...	...	1,940	1,370	570	...
	Other Sources...	...	...	...	...	17,723	15,999	1,724	...	...	...	...	...	17,723	15,999	1,724	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	25,429	23,295	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	25,429	23,295	2,134	...
	Vernacular. Provincial Revenues ...	648	611	37	...	8,343	8,558	...	215	...	...	...	...	8,991	9,169	...	178
	District Funds...	372	385	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	385	...	13
	Municipal Funds	8,820	8,769	51	...	766	767	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,586	9,536	50	...
	Fees	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	1,736	1,763	...	27	2,083	685	1,448	...	3,819	2,398	1,421	...
	Total ...	9,840	9,765	75	...	10,845	11,144	...	299	2,083	685	1,448	...	22,768	21,544	1,224	...
In Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	3,442	2,986	456	...	6,645	7,358	...	713	...	...	...	...	10,087	10,344	...	257
	District Funds...	17,704	18,195	...	491	1,495	1,276	219	...	...	...	...	...	19,199	19,471	...	272
	Municipal Funds	20,887	20,456	431	...	2,780	2,223	557	...	...	...	...	...	23,667	22,679	988	...
	Fees	...	...	...	...	118	433	...	315	...	...	...	...	118	433	...	315
	Other Sources...	26	3	23	...	20,714	17,324	3,390	...	2,464	2,358	106	...	23,204	19,685	3,519	...
	Total ...	42,059	41,640	419	...	31,752	28,614	3,138	...	2,464	2,358	106	...	76,275	72,612	3,663	...
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	4,090	3,597	493	...	20,754	21,842	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	24,844	25,439	...	595
	District Funds...	18,076	18,580	...	504	1,495	1,276	219	...	...	...	...	...	19,571	19,856	...	285
	Municipal Funds	29,707	29,225	482	...	3,546	2,990	556	...	...	...	...	...	33,253	32,215	1,038	...
	Fees	...	...	...	...	2,058	1,859	199	...	...	...	...	...	2,058	1,859	199	...
	Other Sources...	26	3	23	...	40,173	35,086	5,087	...	4,547	2,993	1,554	...	44,746	38,082	6,664	...
	Total ...	51,899	51,405	494	...	68,026	63,053	4,973	...	4,547	2,993	1,554	...	1,24,472	1,17,451	7,021	...
			In Secondary Schools.				In Primary Schools.										
Scholarships.	Provincial Revenues ...	6,458	7,522	...	1,064	12,747	11,250	1,497	...	...	...	...	...	19,205	18,772	433	...
	District Funds...	44	38	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	38	6	...
	Municipal Funds	58	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	29	29	...
	Other Sources...	156	130	26	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	180	130	50	...
	Total ...	6,716	7,719	...	1,003	12,771	11,250	1,521	...	...	...	...	...	19,487	18,969	518	...

Chap. VI, 154. Female Education (Natives).

much at the experimental and artificial stage, that any marked progress in this direction is not to be looked for at present.

Scholarships.

154. As an inducement to parents to keep their children at school a little longer than their social customs incline them, small scholarships, up to a certain limit, are available to those who pass the Lower and Upper Primary Examinations; and, at the end of the past year, 771 of these were current, or 53 more than in the previous year. Of these, 76 were current in the Middle Department, or a little less than one for every two scholars, and 695 in the Upper Primary Department, or a little over one for every two scholars. In reality, the proportion of scholarships is somewhat greater, as these are tenable in the Vernacular Schools only; and, as Miss Francis remarks, "in the majority of schools, it is the exception to find a girl above the Lower Primary Standard, who is not a scholarship-holder." To remedy this not very wholesome state of matters, as well as to check the rising expenditure on this account, a recommendation of the last Educational Conference, to reduce the value of the scholarships, has been adopted by Government. It has further been decided to somewhat reduce the number of Upper Primary Scholarships available. The expenditure on these scholarships for the year amounted to Rs. 19,487, which is a large amount to pay for the object in view. The inducement is, however, essential at present; and it has the effect of slowly but surely increasing the number at the higher stages of instruction, as well as of encouraging regularity of attendance.

Examination results for Secondary Departments.

155. The following table compares the examination results of the Secondary Departments of these schools for the last two years:—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.			Middle Standard Examination for Girls.		
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.										
Aided Schools	1895-96	*5	3	60·0	11	7	63·6	3	2	66·6
	1894-95	6	5	83·3	16	5	31·5	6	3	50·0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	2	32·1	...	...	16·6
	Decrease	1	2	23·3	5	...	...	3	1	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1895-96	5	3	60·0	11	7	63·6	3	2	66·6
	1894-95	6	5	83·3	16	5	31·5	6	3	50·0
	Increase	...	...	...	..	2	32·1	...	...	16·6
	Decrease	1	2	23·3	5	...	...	3	1	...
Vernacular Examination.										
Board Schools	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	44·4
	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	66·6
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22·2
Aided Schools	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	75·0
	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	70·5
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Unaided Schools	1895-96	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	1	25·0
	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	25·0
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	55·2
	1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	22	68·7
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13·5
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1895-96	5	3	60·0	11	7	63·6	41	23	56·1
	1894-95	6	5	83·3	16	5	31·5	38	25	65·6
	Increase	...	...	...	...	2	32·1	3	...	...
	Decrease	1	2	23·3	5	...	...	...	2	9·5

* Includes 2 girls who went up for the Calcutta Entrance Examination and failed.

In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, 3 candidates from the Alexandra School, Amritsar, passed; whilst 2 candidates from the Lady Dufferin School in the Calcutta Entrance Examination failed. This gives 3 successes out of 5 candidates, compared with 5 out of 6 last year. In the Middle School Examination, 7 out of 11 passed, against 5 out of 16 last year, 5 of the successful candidates having been contributed by the Alexandra School, and 2 by the Lady Dufferin School. In the Middle Standard Examination, 23 out of 41 passed, or 56 per cent., compared with 25 out of 38 last year, the candidates having been all but exclusively supplied from the Vernacular Schools. The first four places were taken by girls from the Victoria School, Lahore. Nine of the successful candidates were Hindús, 6 were Muhammadans, and 8 Christians. Besides the above results, the Inspectress reports, as worthy of note, that a Sikh girl took the highest place in the last Proficiency in Gurmukhí Examination of the Punjab University.

156. The statement below gives the results, for the past two years, of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations:— Results of the Primary Examinations.

		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Upper Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1895-96	252	166	65·8
	1894-95	211	148	70·1
	Increase	41	18	...
	Decrease	...	...	4·3
Aided Schools	1895-96	154	96	62·3
	1894-95	130	99	76·1
	Increase	24	...	...
	Decrease	...	3	13·8
Unaided Schools	1895-96	4	2	50·0
	1894-95	5	2	40·0
	Increase	...	...	10·0
	Decrease	1	...	...
Total	1895-96	410	264	64·4
	1894-95	346	249	71·9
	Increase	64	15	...
	Decrease	...	...	7·5
Lower Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1895-96	717	430	59·9
	1894-95	680	435	63·9
	Increase	37	...	...
	Decrease	...	5	4·0
Aided Schools	1895-96	418	253	60·5
	1894-95	394	255	64·7
	Increase	24	...	...
	Decrease	...	2	4·2
Unaided Schools	1895-96	28	15	53·6
	1894-95	19	11	57·9
	Increase	9	4	...
	Decrease	...	...	4·3
Total	1895-96	1,163	698	60·0
	1894-95	1,093	701	64·1
	Increase	70	...	...
	Decrease	...	3	4·1

In the Upper Primary Examination, there were 410 candidates, of whom 264 passed, or 64·4 per cent., compared with 249 out of 346 in the previous year. In the Lower Primary Examination, out of 1,163 candidates, 698 passed, or 60 per cent., against 701 out of 1,093 last year. The number of candidates was in both cases greater than last year; but the percentage of successes, though still favourable, is somewhat lower.

Chap. VI, 157. Female Education (Natives). Needlework.

157. Needlework is a *compulsory* subject in Middle Schools, in most of which it is well and systematically taught. In Primary Schools, the means for efficient instruction do not yet, in many cases, exist; and the subject has to remain *optional*. The opinion of all the Inspecting Officers, however, is that increased attention is being given to the subject, and that very distinct progress is the result. "The teaching of Needlework," says Miss Francis, "improves year by year; in the Christian Schools, it has always been excellent. Kashída work is generally taught; but, except at Ráwalpindi, not so well as could be desired. In Embroidery much facility in design is shown; but neatness and cleanliness are generally wanting. The principal obstacle to improvement is the inefficiency of the teachers." As a rule, the Mistresses of the schools cannot teach the subject; an extra teacher—generally an old woman—has consequently to be employed; and this is not convenient either financially or instructionally.

Domestic Economy.

158. Domestic Economy is taught as a book subject, along with the elements of Physiology and Hygiene, in all the Secondary Schools; but practical household duties are not always given the place they should have in some of the Boarding Schools, where this is especially necessary. To remedy this, on the recommendation of the last Educational Conference, grants have been made available to Vernacular Boarding Schools on account of Household Duties, provided special and suitable arrangements are made for practical teaching. Miss Francis notes that the American Mission School at Siálkot gives more attention to this important subject than any other Boarding School. It has also been given the place it deserves in the new Arya Samáj School at Jullundur.

Discipline and conduct.

159. In the High Schools, and in several of the Middle Schools, the organization and discipline are excellent. Beyond this, on account of the inferior quality of the teachers, and the unsuitable accommodation generally provided, very little is possible, at present, in these respects. Instances of bad tone and insubordination occurred in the Clarkabad School during the year; but the report on behaviour is otherwise entirely favourable. The attendance in Primary Schools is still often irregular; and this again, as well as the desire to learn, diligence, and such like, depends mostly on the kind of teacher. But managers and supervisors might do a good deal in this regard.

Progress and prospects.

160. Gauged by the increased number under instruction, by the greater numbers, on the whole, who have passed the departmental examinations, and by the increased attention given to Needlework, the progress for the year, though not very considerable, may be said to have been fairly satisfactory. It cannot be said, however, that the attitude of the people in general towards educating their girls, which is one of indifference, has much changed. Among the educated classes, there is a sense of the need of this education; but these are still so much mixed up with others holding different views, and social custom is so much opposed to attendance at a public school, that there has yet been no very marked, or solid, movement in this direction. But the time is, I believe, not far off when this will be entirely altered, and female education will have a firmer footing. Meanwhile, the Educational Department is deeply indebted to the Missionary Societies, Zanána teachers, Sabhás, and Anjumans, that are showing the way. The *Home Classes* opened by the Punjab Association in Lahore continue to prosper, although the Inspectress does not think very highly of the agent employed.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

SECTION A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Statistical table.

161. The table on the next page gives the number of European Schools in the Province at the end of the past year, and the number and distribution of the scholars attending them, together with the figures of the previous year.

Number of schools and scholars.

162. The number of Public Schools is one more than last year, or 33, namely, 13 Boys' Schools, and 20 Girls' Schools. The number of Private Schools returned is 6,* against 9 in the previous year; but, as this number exists in Simla alone, the return is manifestly incomplete. The number of scholars in Public Schools is 2,264, or 121 more than last year; in Private Schools, it is given at 100. In both Public and Private Schools as returned there is a total attendance of 2,364, compared with 2,312 last year, of whom 1,100 are boys and 1,264 girls. The excess of girls over boys is believed to be due to the fact that the Girls' Schools, of which there is also a greater number, draw more from beyond the Province than the Boys' Schools.

Grades of schools and stages of instruction.

163. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools, there are now 10 High Schools in the Province, including the Lawrence Asylums, 19 Middle Schools, and 4 Primary Schools. The number of scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction is 826, compared with 710 last year, of whom 414 are boys and 412 girls. At the Primary stage, the total is 1,438, or 604 boys and 834 girls.

Expenditure.

164. The statement on page 61 gives the total direct expenditure from different sources for the year, together with the number of scholarships current, and the cost of these. The total expenditure on all the schools was Rs. 1,53,538, or Rs. 1,090 more than in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 79,698 was contributed by Government, Rs. 55,024 from Fees, and Rs. 18,816 from the School Funds. Omitting the amount paid on account of the Sanáwar and Murree Asylums, or Rs. 36,520, the expenditure on the ordinary schools was Rs. 1,17,018, of which 38·6 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues, 45·4 per cent. from Fees, and about 16 per cent. from the School Funds. The average cost of educating a scholar in the Asylums was about Rs. 56 per annum; in the ordinary schools, it was about Rs. 84-7.

Fees.

165. The income from Fees shows, on the whole, a slight fall, which is not understood in connection with the increase of scholars, especially at the higher stages of instruction; but this is probably due to the stricter exclusion from the return of those fees against which grants are not available.

Scholarships.

166. Thirty-seven Government Scholarships were current at the end of the year, being 4 more than in the previous year, 25 being held in the Boys' Schools, and 12 in the Girls'. Two other scholarships were also current, making 39 in all, or an average of about one for every 21 scholars in the classes in which scholarships are tenable. The schools which chiefly distinguished themselves in the last Scholarship Examination were the two

* Since the report was written, 2 other schools, with 31 scholars, have been returned, making in all 8 schools and 131 scholars.

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NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

		Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools.	Sanáwar Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Murree Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Aided — High	2	2	...	...	4	3	1	...	6	5	1	...
	Aided — Middle	8	7	1	...	11	11	...	...	19	18	1	...
	Aided — Primary	1	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	3	5	...	2
	Aided — Total	11	12	...	1	17	16	1	...	28	28	...	...
	Unaided — Primary	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Unaided — Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Total Public Schools	13	14	...	1	20	18	2	...	33	32	1	...
	Private Schools	4	4	...	...	2	5	...	3	6	9	...	3
	Total Public and Private Schools	17	18	...	1	22	23	...	1	39	41	...	2
Number of Scholars in	Sanáwar Asylum	283	289	...	6	216	216	...	...	499	505	...	6
	Murree Asylum	102	94	8	...	70	86	...	16	172	180	...	8
	Aided Schools — High	226	215	11	...	267	174	93	...	493	389	104	...
	Aided Schools — Middle	385	310	75	...	613	601	12	...	998	911	87	...
	Aided Schools — Primary	22	83	...	61	37	75	...	38	59	158	...	99
	Aided Schools — Total	633	608	25	...	917	850	67	...	1,550	1,458	92	...
	Unaided Schools — Primary	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
	Unaided Schools — Total	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	43	...	43	...
	Total Public Schools	1,018	991	27	...	1,246	1,152	94	...	2,264	2,143	121	...
	Private Schools	82	71	11	...	18	98	...	80	100	169	...	69
	Total Public and Private Schools	1,100	1,062	38	...	1,264	1,250	14	...	2,364	2,312	52	...
Scholars in Public Schools in	High Stage	95	79	16	...	44	39	5	..	139	118	21	...
	Middle Stage	319	291	28	...	368	301	67	...	687	592	95	...
	Total Secondary Stage	414	370	44	...	412	340	72	..	826	710	116	...
	Upper Primary Stage	247	265	...	18	355	364	...	9	602	629	...	27
	Lower Primary Stage	357	356	1	...	479	448	31	...	836	804	32	...
	Total Primary Stage	604	621	...	17	834	812	22	...	1,438	1,433	5	...
	Total Secondary and Primary Stages	1,018	991	27	...	1,246	1,152	94	...	2,264	2,143	121	...

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		In Boys' Schools.				In Girls' Schools.				Total.			
		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies.													
Sanáwar Asylum.	Imperial Revenues	14,937	14,679	258	...	6,354	6,680	...	326	21,291	21,359	...	68
	Fees	1,305	1,184	121	...	652	592	60	...	1,957	1,776	181	...
	Total ...	16,242	15,863	379	...	7,006	7,272	...	266	23,248	23,135	113	...
Murree Asylum.	Provincial Revenues	7,848	7,286	562	..	5,424	5,361	63	...	13,272	12,647	625	...
	Total ...	7,848	7,286	562	...	5,424	5,361	63	...	13,272	12,647	625	...
Aided High Schools.	Provincial Revenues	8,996	8,913	83	...	8,971	5,863	3,108	...	17,967	14,776	3,191	...
	Fees	18,468	19,146	...	678	13,564	13,343	221	...	32,032	32,489	...	457
	Other Sources ...	2,187	396	1,791	...	1,997	500	1,497	...	4,184	896	3,288	...
	Total ...	29,651	28,455	1,196	...	24,532	19,706	4,826	...	54,183	48,161	6,022	...
Aided Middle Schools.	Provincial Revenues	9,490	8,031	1,459	...	16,470	17,844	...	1,374	25,960	25,875	85	...
	Fees	9,481	7,559	1,922	...	10,127	10,455	...	328	19,608	18,014	1,594	...
	Other Sources ...	9,200	9,894	...	694	4,012	5,161	...	1,149	13,212	15,055	...	1,843
	Total ...	28,171	25,484	2,687	...	30,609	33,460	...	2,851	58,780	58,944	...	164
Aided Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues	330	1,669	...	1,339	878	1,419	...	541	1,208	3,088	...	1,880
	Fees	429	1,342	...	913	772	1,485	...	713	1,201	2,827	...	1,626
	Other Sources ...	593	1,992	..	1,399	827	1,654	...	827	1,420	3,646	...	2,226
	Total ...	1,352	5,003	...	3,651	2,477	4,558	...	2,081	3,829	9,561	...	5,732
Total Aided Schools.	Provincial Revenues	18,816	18,613	203	...	26,319	25,126	1,193	...	45,135	43,739	1,396	...
	Fees	28,378	28,047	331	...	24,463	25,283	...	820	52,841	53,330	...	489
	Other Sources ...	11,980	12,282	...	302	6,836	7,315	...	479	18,816	19,597	...	781
	Total ...	59,174	58,942	232	...	57,618	57,724	...	106	1,16,792	1,16,666	126	...
Unaided Primary Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	226	...	226	...	226	...	226	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	226	...	226	...	226	...	226	...
Total Unaided Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	226	...	226	...	226	....	226	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	226	...	226	...	226	...	226	...
Total Public Schools.	Imperial Revenues	14,937	14,679	258	...	6,354	6,680	...	326	21,291	21,359	...	68
	Provincial Revenues	26,664	25,899	765	...	31,743	30,487	1,256	...	58,407	56,386	2,021	...
	Fees	29,683	29,231	452	...	25,341	25,875	...	534	55,024	55,106	...	82
	Other Sources ...	11,980	12,282	...	302	6,836	7,315	...	479	18,816	19,597	...	781
	Total ...	83,264	82,091	1,173	...	70,274	70,357	...	83	1,53,538	1,52,448	1,090	...
Scholarships.													
Number of Government Scholarships		25	24	1	...	12	9	3	...	37	33	4	...
Number of other Scholarships ...		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Expenditure from	Provincial Revenues	1,534	1,804	...	270	767	727	40	...	2,301	2,531	...	230
	Other Sources ...	130	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	130	...	...
	Total ...	1,664	1,934	...	270	767	727	40	...	2,431	2,661	...	230

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Education of Europeans.

Lawrence Asylums, and the Christ Church and Bishop Cotton School at Simla. The first three places in the examination for High School Scholarships were gained by boys of the Sanáwar Asylum. The total expenditure on Scholarships for the year was Rs. 2,431, or Rs. 230 less than last year.

Examination results.

167. The table on the opposite page gives the results for the European Schools of the Province of the University Entrance Examination and of the various Departmental Examinations held during the year. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 7 out of 15 candidates from the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, passed, compared with 6 out of 11 in the previous year. Two girls also appeared in this examination from the St. Denys School, Murree, but failed. In the Final Standard Examination, equivalent to Entrance, out of 35 candidates 22 passed, or over 62 per cent., compared with only 11 successes out of the same number of candidates last year. In the Middle Standard Examination, 48 out of 53 passed, or 90 per cent., against 32 out of 57 in the previous return. In the Primary Standard Examination, 130 out of 143 passed, or also 90 per cent., compared with 95 out of 132 last year. In all the above Written Examinations, the results were generally more favourable for the boys than the girls. The remaining returns given in the table are the results of the Inspector's annual examination of the schools. These results are not so favourable, on the whole, as in the previous year; and only 77 passes out of 136 candidates by the VII Standard, or 56 per cent., 185 out of 280 by the IV Standard, or 66 per cent., and 141 out of 219 by the II Standard, or 64 per cent., leaves a good deal to be desired. The high percentages gained by the Lawrence Asylums are remarkable.

Boarding arrangements.

168. Most of the schools have Boarding Establishments in connection with them; and the arrangements for the health and comfort of the children are, in almost every case, very satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.

169. The conduct of the scholars is said to have been, almost without exception, good; but the practice of trying to copy during the Inspector's examination is still complained of in connection with one important school. The character training of the children receives much attention; and the tone and discipline of the schools are generally approved.

Progress.

170. There is a tangible rise since last year in the number of scholars; and the examination results, though not so good in the oral as in the written tests, are not, taken together, unsatisfactory. The Inspector notices occasional defective teaching in Arithmetic and English Grammar in Girls' Schools, frequently weak Geography, and invariably poor Latin; but his general impression was favourable. "On the whole," he remarks, "I think the general progress was satisfactory, and that, in many schools, the character of the instruction is improving and becoming more intelligent."

Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.

171. The inspection report on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, for the past year, was highly favourable. There were on the rolls, at the time of the Inspector's visit, 508—288 boys and 220 girls—compared with 505 in the previous year. The book-work of the Infant Department was above the average; and the Kindergarten work, singing, drill, and general orderliness and brightness of the children, were excellent. In the Main Schools, the appearance was decidedly good on the whole, the distinguishing features of the Boys' School being "the extreme neatness of the working of the boys in all standards, the logical method employed in Arithmetic, the plan-drawing of Standard IV and the

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

			Number of Candidates.				Number of Passes.				Percentage of Passes on Number of Candidates.			
			1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Entrance Examination		Boys	15	11	4	...	7	6	1	...	46·6	54·5	...	7·9
		Girls	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final Standard Examination.		Boys	20	18	2	...	13	4	9	..	65·0	22·2	42·8	...
		Girls	15	17	...	2	9	7	2	...	60·0	41·1	18·9	...
Scholarship Examinations. — Middle Standard Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	13	15	...	2	13	3	10	...	100·0	20·0	80·0	...
		Murree Asylum	5	3	2	...	4	1	3	...	80·0	33·3	46·7	...
		Aided Schools ...	11	18	...	7	11	9	2	...	100·0	50·0	50·0	...
		Total ...	29	36	...	7	28	13	15	...	96·5	36·1	60·4	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	7	6	1	...	4	6	...	2	57·1	100·0	...	42·9
		Murree Asylum	3	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	66·6	50·0	16·6	...
		Aided Schools ...	14	13	1	...	14	12	2	...	100·0	92·3	7·7	...
		Total ...	24	21	3	...	20	19	1	...	83·3	90·4	...	7·1
Primary Standard Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	16	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	100·0	100·0	...	...
		Murree Asylum	14	8	6	...	13	8	5	...	92·8	100 0	...	7·2
		Aided Schools ...	47	35	12	...	45	26	19	...	95·7	74·3	21·4	...
		Total ...	77	59	18	...	74	50	24	...	96·1	84·7	11·4	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	16	15	1	...	16	15	1	..	100·0	100·0	..	...
		Murree Asylum	13	4	9	...	9	3	6	...	69·2	75·0	...	5·8
		Aided Schools ...	37	54	...	17	31	27	4	...	83·7	50 0	33 7	...
		Total ...	66	73	...	7	56	45	11	...	84·8	61·6	23·2	...
Standard VII.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	12	19	...	7	11	18	...	7	91·6	94·7	...	3·1
		Murree Asylum	7	9	...	2	7	7	...	...	100·0	77·7	22·3	...
		Aided Schools ...	58	53	5	...	31	32	...	1	53·4	60·3	...	6·9
		Total ...	77	81	...	4	49	57	...	8	63·6	70·3	...	6·7
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	9	18	...	9	9	17	...	8	100·0	94·4	5·6	...
		Murree Asylum	3	6	...	3	3	6	...	3	100·0	100·0	...	...
		Aided Schools ...	47	50	...	3	16	32	...	16	34·0	64·0	...	30·0
		Total ...	59	74	...	15	28	55	...	27	47·4	74·3	...	26·9
Standard IV.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	46	42	4	...	46	39	7	...	100·0	92·8	7·2	...
		Murree Asylum	17	14	3	...	13	12	1	...	76·4	85·7	...	9·3
		Aided Schools ...	76	66	10	...	36	26	10	..	47·3	39·3	8·0	...
		Total ...	139	122	17	...	95	77	18	...	68·3	63·1	5·2	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	43	30	13	...	40	28	12	...	93·0	93·3	..	·3
		Murree Asylum	9	15	...	6	6	13	...	7	66 6	86·6	...	20·0
		Aided Schools ...	89	131	...	42	44	88	...	44	49·4	67·1	...	17·7
		Total ...	141	176	...	35	90	129	...	39	63·8	73·2	...	9·4
Standard II.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	40	45	...	5	30	40	...	10	75·0	88·8	...	13·8
		Murree Asylum	8	16	...	8	6	11	...	5	75·0	68·7	6·3	...
		Aided Schools ...	66	66	...	...	30	31	...	1	45·4	46·9	...	1·5
		Total ...	114	127	...	13	66	82	...	16	57·8	64·5	...	6·7
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	21	33	...	12	18	30	...	12	85·7	90·9	...	5·2
		Murree Asylum	11	11	...	...	8	5	3	...	72·7	45·4	27·3	...
		Aided Schools ...	73	109	...	36	49	78	..	29	67·1	71·5	...	4·4
		Total ...	105	153	...	48	75	113	...	38	71·4	73·8	...	2·4

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map-drawing of the higher classes, the thorough drilling in all subjects, and the excellent class discipline;" and of the Girls' School, the same thorough drilling and discipline as on the Boys' side, "and great neatness and accuracy in working and statement from the bottom upwards, and the excellent general organization apparent." Careful attention is given to industrial and domestic training; the drill and gymnastics leave nothing to be desired; and the conduct of the children continues excellent.

Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

172. In the sister institution at Murree, the number on the rolls at the time of the inspection was 184—101 boys and 83 girls—compared with 180 last year. Instructionally, the Inspector notices a number of defects, owing, he considers, to imperfectly trained junior teachers; and he commends to the notice of the institution the Pupil-Teacher system, which has proved so successful at Sanáwar. But, generally speaking, the report on the classes is satisfactory; whilst, in the Standard Examinations, both written and oral, the results are above the average. The Drill and Singing in both schools are very good. The Needlework and Domestic Training of the girls continue excellent. The discipline and tone of the schools leave nothing to be desired; and the order, fitness, and scrupulous cleanness of everything are evidence of the continued highly efficient management of the institution.

Private Schools.

173. The return of Private Schools is, as already noted, not complete; and the Inspector will be asked to take more effective measures in this regard in the future. It appears, however, that of the 6 schools now returned, one is a new one at Lahore; and, as all the important schools previously existing are known to continue to do so, it would be correct to reckon the past year as one of expansion rather than of contraction in this direction, the gain to education during the year being considerable, especially in some of the schools at Simla, and in the markedly successful new school at Dharmsála under Mr. Fitzgerald Lee.

SECTION B.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Comparative table.

174. The table on the opposite page gives the number of Muhammadans attending the various educational institutions in the Province during the last two years. Similar returns for Hindús and Sikhs are included for the sake of comparison.

Numbers and comparisons.

175. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction rose during the year from 127,907 to 129,942, or by 2,035. On the side of the males, there was a rise of 4,792, about equally divided between the Public and Private Schools, which was counteracted by a fall on the female side of 2,757, wholly in the Private Schools. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance on schools of all kinds is 12·64 per cent. of the number of a school-going age, compared with 15·96 in the case of Hindús, and 17·63 in the case of Sikhs. In Public Schools, the contrast is more striking, being only 7·32 per cent. for Muhammadans, against 12·78 for Hindús, and 14·39 for Sikhs. In schools of all kinds for girls, the percentage of attendance is 1·50 for Muhammadans, 1·19 for Hindús, and 2·27 for Sikhs; whilst in Public Schools, only 1 in 181 Muhammadan girls attends, compared with 1 in 143 Hindús, and 1 in 42 Sikhs. The gap is gradually narrowing; but it is still considerable.

Special evidence of progress.

176. That the progress made is substantial may be judged from the following facts. In Public Primary Schools, there was an increase during the past year of 1,690 Muhammadan pupils, or more than four times the rise at the same stage of Hindu pupils. In Secondary Schools, there was an advance of 15 per cent., in Arts Colleges, of 16 per cent., and in the Medical College and

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN COMPARISON WITH THE NUMBER OF HINDUS AND SIKHS.

	Muhammadans.				Hindús.				Sikhs.			
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges, English	130	155	25	...	698	671	27	...	82	69	13	...
Oriental College	38	42	...	4	30	26	4	...	4	5	...	1
Medical College	52	47	5	...	146	138	8	...	18	18	...	..
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular	3,371	2,975	396	...	7,321	6,630	691	...	1,128	965	163	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular ...	1,567	1,316	251	...	2,777	2,206	571	...	688	589	99	...
In Primary Stage	62,253	60,563	1,690	...	68,789	68,378	411	...	14,756	14,305	451	...
In Training Schools	141	125	16	...	177	186	...	9	26	30	...	4
In School of Art	70	99	...	29	58	37	21	...	23	33	...	10
In Law School	33	31	2	...	262	228	34	...	39	30	9	...
In Medical Schools	189	89	100	...	129	174	...	45	27	37	...	10
In Industrial Schools	215	242	...	27	102	124	...	22	118	143	...	25
In Other Special Schools	62	70	...	8	14	12	2	...	12	12	...	...
Total Public Institutions ...	63,171	65,754	2,417	...	80,503	78,810	1,693	...	16,921	16,236	685	...
Scholars at Private Schools ...	49,563	47,188	2,375	...	20,078	18,533	1,545	...	3,803	3,276	527	...
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds	117,734	112,942	4,792	...	100,581	97,343	3,238	...	20,724	19,512	1,212	...
Percentage on boys of school-going age of—												
Scholars in Secondary Stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	·36	·32	·4	..	1·16	1·05	·11	...	·96	·82	·14	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions	7·32	7·06	·26	...	12·78	12·50	·28	...	14·39	13·81	·58	...
Scholars attending Institutions of all kinds	12·64	12·12	·52	...	15·96	15·44	·52	...	17·63	16·59	1·04	...
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular ...	49	40	9	...	31	32	...	1	6	13	...	7
In Primary Stage	4,393	4,354	39	...	5,167	5,153	14	...	1,837	1,747	90	...
In Industrial Schools	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Public Schools ...	4,477	4,397	80	...	5,198	5,185	13	...	1,843	1,760	83	...
Scholars at Private Schools ...	7,731	10,568	...	2,837	1,178	1,249	...	71	222	278	...	56
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds	12,208	14,965	...	2,757	6,376	6,434	...	58	2,065	2,038	27	...
Percentage on girls of school-going age of—												
Scholars attending Public Schools	·55	·54	·1	...	·97	·97	...	...	2·37	1·93	·44	...
Scholars attending Schools of all kinds	1·50	1·83	...	·33	1·19	1·21	...	·2	2·27	2·24	·3	...

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Muhammadan Education.

School, of 77 per cent. In the last Entrance (Arts) Examination, 333 Muhammadans passed, against 195 in the previous year, of whom 49 were placed in the First Division. In the Intermediate (Arts) Examination, 48 Muhammadans passed; in the B. A. Examination, 14 passed, and in the M. A. Examination, 1 passed, compared with 42, 6, and 1, respectively, last year. In the last Entrance (Oriental) Examination, 12 out of the 16 successful candidates were Muhammadans; in the Intermediate (Oriental) Examination, 3 out of the 4 successful candidates were Muhammadans; in the B. O. L. Examination, the *first* of 3 successful candidates was a Muhammadan; and in the M. O. L. Examination the only successful candidate was a Muhammadan.

Special encouragement of Muhammadan education.

177. In 1887, special scholarships, called Jubilee Scholarships, were founded by the Punjab Government, for the encouragement of English education amongst Muhammadans; and, during the past year, 244 of these were current—18 in Colleges, 62 in High Departments of Schools, 157 in Middle, and 7 in Primary Departments. The schools for the special benefit of this community remain as last year, namely, in the Delhi Circle, the Anglo-Arabic and the Shurfá-i-Hind Schools in the city of Delhi; in the Jullundur Circle, the Haqqání Middle and Primary Schools at Ludhiána, and the Primary School at Dakoha near Jullundur; in the Lahore Circle, the Islámiya College and School at Lahore, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School at Amritsar, and the Islámiya School at Gujránwála; in the Ráwalpindi Circle, 3 schools at Pesháwar, 1 at Abbottabad, 1 at Gujrát, and 1 at Jalálpur Jattán; and in the Deraját Circle, the two Islámiya Schools at Mooltan and Dera Isma'íl Khán.

SECTION C.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &c.

Aitchison College.

178. There is a special provision for the education of the Native Chiefs and gentry of the Province in the Aitchison College at Lahore, the aim of which is to afford, as far as consistent with the circumstances, a training on the lines of an English Public School. The institution was fortunate in having secured during the year the services of Mr. J. G. Godley, B.A., as Principal.

Number of scholars.

179. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 73, as in the previous year. Of these, 11 attended for instruction the classes of the Lahore Government College, being otherwise subject to the rules and discipline of this institution; 17 belonged to the High Department, 25 to the Middle, and 20 to the Primary. The number above the Primary Department is well maintained; but there is a gradual shrinking in this Department, which is to be regretted, as the sooner the training begins, the fuller will be the influence of the institution.

Condition of the classes.

180. The report of the Inspector of Schools on the classes is, on the whole, favourable. Except the Euclid of the IV High Class, the English Reading and Persian of the II Middle Class, the translation into English and History of the I Middle Class, the Urdú and Persian Grammar of the Upper Primary Classes, and less intelligent Arithmetic and Geography than there might have been, the appearance of the classes was fairly satisfactory. The examination results were a marked improvement on those of the previous year, 7 out of 10 having passed the Entrance Examination, 8 out of 8 the Middle, 5 out of 5 the Upper Primary, and 2 out of 3 the Lower Primary. The premises and arrangements for the comfort of the boys are excellent; the discipline and tone are good; and the physical training leaves nothing to be desired.

Chap. VII, C, 181.

Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

Sons of gentlemen of rank.

181. The advance of education amongst the gentlemen of family rank in the Province becomes every year more and more marked. In the Delhi Circle, out of 20 of this class returned as of school-going age, 9 attend the Aitchison College, 10 attend the ordinary Public Schools, and 1 is under private tuition. In the Jullundur Circle, out of 116, 9 attend the Aitchison College, 2 the 'Alígarh College, 77 the ordinary schools, 15 are being educated privately, 4 have left school after finishing the Primary course of instruction, and 9 receive no education. The Lahore Circle returns 124 boys of this class, of whom 18 attend the Aitchison College, 5 other Colleges, and 101 the ordinary schools. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, out of 113, 2 attend the Aitchison College, 102 the ordinary schools, and 9 are under private instruction. In the Deraját Circle, out of 121, 5 attend the Aitchison College, 90 the ordinary schools, 24 are under private tuition, and 2 receive no education. Out of a total of 494 boys of this class, 43 only are given as attending the Aitchison College; whilst as many as 380 attend the ordinary schools. The latter fact will, as educational enterprise increases, lead to the establishing of schools, above the type of the ordinary Board School, for the better classes, as was, I understand, recently in contemplation in the Kapúrthala State.

SECTION D.—EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES, &c.

Provision for the education of low castes, &c.

182. In certain parts of the Delhi, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi Circles, special schools exist for the education of low-caste children; and in two Districts, some special attention is given to bring the criminal tribes under the influence of the School Master. In the Jullundur and Deraját Circles, nothing special is done in this way; but, throughout the Province, *chúhra* and *chamár* children occasionally attend the ordinary schools, and nowhere are children, by reason of caste, debarred from attendance.

Special schools for low-caste and other children.

183. The number of special schools of this class in the Delhi Circle is now returned as 23, with 480 scholars, compared with 24 schools and 419 scholars last year. Two of the schools are in the Gurgáon District, and the rest mostly in and around the city of Delhi; and they are all maintained by the Baptist and S. P. G. Missions. The efforts to bring boys of the Mína tribe into the Sháhjahánpur School, Gurgáon District, appears to have relaxed somewhat of late years.

In the Lahore Circle, there are now 17 schools of this class—4 in the Gurdáspur and 13 in the Gujránwála Districts, with 427 scholars, against 21 schools and 534 scholars in the previous year. These schools, of which there is one for girls, are maintained by the Church of England and American Mission Societies. They are said to be freely attended by Hindú and Muhammadan children, with a wonderful levelling down and practical obliteration of caste distinction.

The schools of this class in the Ráwalpindi Circle are mainly in the Siálkot District; but 3 schools recently opened in the Gujrát District are also now returned. Altogether, there are now 17 schools, with 424 scholars, compared with 14 schools and 374 scholars in the previous year. These schools include the Christian Training Institute, a Secondary School at Siálkot, which appears to be in a highly efficient and thriving condition. All these schools are maintained by the three Missionary Societies working in the Siálkot and Gujrát Districts. Less is being done for the education of the Sánsí tribe in the Siálkot District than used to be the case.

Chapter VIII, 184.

Private Schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The kinds of schools included.

184. This Chapter is concerned mainly with those schools which, as adhering to the traditional modes of teaching of the country, are termed Indigenous Schools. These include schools for instruction in the Oriental Classical Languages, returned as Advanced Schools; Elementary Schools, in which either the Native method of accounts only is taught, or only a Vernacular Language; and schools teaching religious books by rote. Another class of schools comes under this Chapter, returned in the tables as "Other Schools." These are mainly Elementary Schools for low-caste children, and schools started with the view to earning grants under the rules for Indigenous Schools; but the number of these schools is not considerable, as they have now to be classed as Public Schools as soon as they claim to be examined for grants.

Number of schools and scholars.

185. The following table gives the number of Private Schools of different kinds, as explained above, for Native children, and the number of scholars attending them, for the last two years. The return of Private Schools for European children is given in the previous Chapter.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Advanced Schools.								
Arabic and Persian Schools ...	377	395	...	18	5,413	5,311	102	...
Sanskrit Schools	111	98	13	...	1,712	1,434	278	...
Elementary Schools.								
Mahájaní Schools	248	182	66	...	9,432	7,020	2,412	...
Vernacular Schools { For Boys...	954	933	21	...	15,315	15,809	...	494
Vernacular Schools { For Girls ..	63	79	...	16	1,102	1,219	...	117
Schools teaching religious books by rote. { For Boys...	3,139	2,949	190	...	41,334	39,026	2,308	...
Schools teaching religious books by rote. { For Girls...	565	816	...	251	7,291	10,021	...	2,730
Other Schools ... { For Boys...	36	41	...	5	776	734	42	...
Other Schools ... { For Girls...	15	18	...	3	785	897	...	112
Total ... { For Boys...	4,865	4,598	267	...	73,982	69,334	4,648	...
Total ... { For Girls...	643	913	...	270	9,178	12,137	...	2,959
Grand Total for Boys and Girls ...	5,508	5,511	...	3	83,160	81,471	1,689	...

Analysis of figures.

186. There is a total fall of 3 in the number of schools, with a rise of 1,689 in the number of scholars. As the Rote Schools are but meagrely attended, a fall of 61 in the number of those, against a rise of 58 of the other kinds, is naturally followed by an increased attendance. The increase of Sanskrit Schools and scholars is what might have been expected from the present bent of Hindú thought. The enhanced number of Mahájaní Schools may be due to the rather temporary character of these; but I do not accept with confidence either this return or the figures of the Rote Schools, which show a large rise on the boys' side, with a more than compensating fall on the

side of the girls. Efforts are being made by District Inspectors to test the reliability of these returns; but as yet no certain conclusion has been arrived at. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 5,508, with 83,160 scholars. Of these, 4,865 schools, with 73,982 scholars, are for boys, and 643 schools, with 9,178 scholars, for girls.

Chapter VIII, 187. Private Schools.

187. The encouragement of Private Schools, by the offer of grants on easy terms, is now regarded as one of the chief means of further extending Primary education in the Province; and the following statement gives the number of such schools examined for grants during the past year, the number of scholars attending them, the number of passes by the various standards, the amount of grants earned, and the whole contrasted with the returns of the previous year. These schools, as in receipt of grants and conforming to departmental standards, are no longer included in the tables of this Chapter; but, as they represent the degree to which the Department has influenced Private Schools, they may still appropriately be given in this place.

Schools examined for grants.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Institutions	Indigenous Schools	256	264	...	8
	Other Schools	413	401	12	...
	Total	669	665	4	...
Number of Scholars	Indigenous Schools	9,608	10,126	...	518
	Other Schools	15,160	14,948	212	...
	Total	24,768	25,074	...	306
Number of passes by	First Standard	3,593	3,430	163	...
	Second „	2,599	2,653	...	54
	Third „	1,941	1,891	50	...
	Fourth „	1,480	1,392	88	...
	Fifth „	1,037	707	330	...
	All Standards	10,650	10,073	577	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Grants earned	Attendance Grants	8,491	8,384	107	...
	Instruction Grants	22,649	20,542	2,107	...
	Staff Grants	13,953	12,999	954	...
	Total Grants	45,093	41,925	3,168	...

188. There are, on the whole, 4 more schools, but 306 fewer scholars. The fall in the scholars was confined to the Jullundur and Lahore Circles. The number of passes by the standards is a good deal larger than in the previous year, with a corresponding increase in the grants earned. The whole number of these schools is now 669, with 24,768 scholars. The Siálkot District has as many as 106 of such schools; the Jullundur District has 58; the Hoshiárpur District has 50; three other Districts have more than 40; and seven others more than 20 each. The grants earned amounted to Rs. 45,093, or an average of about Re. 1-13 per scholar, compared with Rs. 3-12-8, the cost per head to Public Funds in the ordinary Primary Schools.

Comparison with previous year.

189. As has been noticed in previous reports, these schools are an important addition to the educational machinery of the Province; and, in some of the more advanced Districts, it is exclusively by means of these that village education can be any further extended. Their scheme of instruction is very elementary; and, in this respect, they meet, in a measure, the object that was aimed at in the establishment of Zamíndárí Schools. Under

Advantages and drawbacks.

Chapter VIII, 190. Private Schools.

departmental influence they are said to be gradually improving tuitionally; but in organization and discipline they are much behind the ordinary Village School. The Attendance Registers are still not generally reliable; and, on the recommendation of the last Educational Conference, the further safeguard has been adopted of allowing no Instruction Grant whatever on account of any scholar wrongly entered as an agriculturist with the view to earning double grants.

Revision of grant rates.

190. The grant rates originally adopted for these schools were meant to be provisional only; and, as experience had shown that those rates are somewhat in excess of what is required, and several Districts had had to lower them under the power given in the regulations, the matter was referred to the last Educational Conference. After much deliberation it was decided by the Conference that the Attendance and Staff Grants would admit of reduction; and this view has been adopted by Government, and the changes carried out in the Code.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

General Educational Conference.

191. The tenth meeting of the General Educational Conference of the Province, attended by official and non-official members, was held at Lahore in the month of April last, when the following matters were considered :—

I.—Revision of the grant-in-aid rules for Public Schools—

(1) So as to make the award for schools of more than five years standing at intervals of three or five years instead of annually, the grant during the period to be at the rate per unit of average attendance fixed at the time of the award, and to be continued on the ground of continued efficiency as tested by a general inspection of the school ;

(2) So as to alter the rates for the different kinds of grants according to the figures of the past five years ;

(3) So as to make a fraction of the total earnings depend on Organization and Discipline.

II.—Revision of the rates of the different kinds of grants for Indigenous Schools with reference to past figures. The omission of the second clause of Article 126 of the Punjab Education Code, by which passing in the three elementary subjects at one time counts as passing in four subjects in calculating the grants earned.

III.—Revision of the percentage of scholars in Girls' Schools eligible for Scholarships under Articles 364 and 365.

IV.—In view of the growing unpopularity of the Zamíndárí Schools, is it desirable to modify the Scheme of Studies of the ordinary Primary Schools, so as, through these, to meet, in some degree, the object of the Zamíndárí School scheme ?

V.—Should passing in some optional subject or subjects be made compulsory in both the Lower and Upper Primary Examinations ?

VI.—A proposal to reduce the number of optional subjects that may be taken up for the Upper Primary Examination under Article 207.

VII.—Should Article 249 be modified so as to exclude students from holding a scholarship paid from Public Funds in conjunction with any or all of the Endowed Scholarships mentioned in Articles 340 to 343 ?

VIII.—The propriety of requiring attainments up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination for admission to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class of the Central Training College, as well as to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination. Also of excluding clause (*a*) from Article 374, and modifying clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

IX.—Should a fee be charged for the Leaving Certificate required under Article 530, when, except from necessity, scholars change their school otherwise than at the end of a departmental course of reading ?

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Educational Conferences.

X.—The insertion in Article 531 of a clause to the effect that Leaving Certificates should be applied for within a certain time of a scholar's leaving a school.

XI.—Whether a form should be prescribed for the Good-Conduct Register kept up under Article 539 ?.

Resolution of Government on the proceedings of the Conference.

192. The decisions of the Conference were, with a few exceptions, accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor ; and a Resolution has been published embodying those decisions, and conveying the thanks of the Government to the members of the Conference for the help again rendered in this way to the cause of public instruction.

Departmental Conference.

193. The Departmental Conference met immediately after the General Conference, and considered several matters connected with the working of the Department, including the mode of collecting the statistics of Indigenous Schools examined for grants, the employment of English-knowing teachers on the Oriental side of Board Schools, the maintenance of classes for Arabic and Sanskrit when the number of scholars is nominal, and the affording of relief to Assistant Inspectors from their present very heavy work. The decisions of the Conference were all approved ; and a Circular has been issued notifying those decisions to all concerned.

CHAPTER X.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Agencies.

194. The agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, &c., required by the Department remain as heretofore, namely, the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee, which is a large representative body, decides on the books, &c., required, and arranges for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, and corrects the books as may be necessary; and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, which has a contract with the Text-Book Committee for this work, prints the books, &c., when finally approved by the Committee, and distributes them, on terms laid down in the contract, to the schools.

Report of the Text-Book Committee.

195. The report on the work of the Text-Book Committee for the past year, with statements showing the text-books completed or in the course of preparation during the year, the books considered and approved, the books recommended for School Libraries, and the additions made to the Committee's Library of Reference and Museum, is given as Appendix L to this report.

Work done by the Committee.

196. The General Committee met seven times during the year; and the Sub-Committees and Special Committees, with whom the heavier part of the work rests, held twenty-nine meetings. The English Sub-Committee dealt mainly with the revision of some of the English Readers, the illustration of these, and the preparation of Moral Readers for Girls' Schools, and adopted a series of Translation Exercises for the classes of Middle and High Departments. The Technical Sub-Committee revised the Scheme of Object Lessons for Primary Schools, adopted the Notes for Teachers on those Lessons prepared by Mr. Tydeman, had a Syllabus of Object Lessons in Science drawn up for the First Class of Middle Schools, and took in hand the revision of text-books in Arithmetic for Primary Schools, and the preparation of specimens to illustrate the courses of Needlework in Girls' Schools. The History and Geography Sub-Committee adopted an elementary Geographical Reader for the Second Primary Class, and approved of the Chart illustrative of Geographical terms prepared by Mr. Andrews for the same class, considered the revised version of the Geographical Reader for the Fourth Class, and the draft of the new Reader for the Fifth Class, arranged for the revision of the History of India in Urdú, and laid down instructions for the improvement of the quality of the maps supplied by the Contractors. The Language Sub-Committees specially dealt with the revision of some of the Readers, approved of the revised draft of the Jamaul-Qawá'id, thus completing the series of graduated Persian Grammars for Punjab Schools, and of the translations of the Geographical Readers of four Districts into Punjábí, and arranged for the preparation of more District Maps in Gurmukhí. The Library Sub-Committee had to consider the whole question of the contract with the Mufíd-i-'Am Press previous to its renewal, and added 520 volumes to the Reference Library.

Encouragement of literature.

197. In addition to the above work bearing directly on text-books, the Committee considered and disposed of 265 books of various kinds submitted for patronage. Of these, 69 were approved and utilised for some of the Committee's objects. Out of the reduced grant of Rs. 1,500 for the supply of useful books to schools, some 1,160 volumes were distributed during the year. And, in connection with the scheme of publishing annually translations into Urdú of several wholesome and instructive works, with the view to the improving of Vernacular literature, the Committee selected three further volumes to be put at once in hand.

Chapter X, 198.

Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

Enlarged powers and usefulness of the Committee.

198. During the past year, the Government decided that all future contracts relating to the printing, publishing, and distribution of text-books, &c., which had hitherto been made with the Government, should be between the Committee itself and the Contractors; and this change, as involving the transfer of the protection of copyright from the Department, adds to the responsibilities of the Committee in another way. The usefulness of the Committee continues to be very great; most of the members actively co-operate in the work; and to these, and to others who have helped the Committee, the warm thanks of the Department are due. Mr. Oman continued in the office of Secretary throughout the year; and to him I am much indebted for the great care and efficiency with which he has performed the increasingly onerous duties.

Work done by the Translating Staff.

199. The Translating Staff consists of the First and Second Assistant Masters of the Central Training College, who, in addition to teaching, have to give a portion of their time to work connected with the preparation of text-books. During the past year, besides translating all the Departmental Circulars, and the remainder of the new edition of the Punjab Education Code, they revised the Geographies of all the Districts, the Geography of the Punjab, of India, and of Asia, and the Miftah-ul-Arz, and examined and reported on some seventeen books at the request of the Text-Book Committee. The bulk of this work was done by Munshí Barkat Alí, B.A., and Lála Kirpa Naráyan, B.A.

Mufíd-i-'Am Press.

200. The work of the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, in the printing and distribution of text-books, &c., continues entirely satisfactory. The style of printing and paper, stipulated by the Department, is well maintained; and no complaints have been made regarding the supply of books, or any want of promptness in complying with orders. The Contractors, indeed, continue very active and enterprising, and have recently arranged to have the Punjab Series of English Readers printed and illustrated in England in the best style. During the past year, as many as seventy-six different text-books or editions were brought out, with an average of 5,357 copies to each edition. The contract with Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons was renewed for a further period of two years from October last.

Report of the Registrar, Education Department.

201. The report of the Registrar, Education Department, regarding the sale of books belonging to Government in the hands of Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, and the share of the Text-Book Committee in the copyright text-books, &c., published during the past year, is printed as Appendix M.

Secretariat Books Account.

202. The opening balance on account of Secretariat books held on commission sale amounted to Rs. 658-0-4; and, as no sales were effected, and no more books were supplied, the value of the books in the Contractors' hands remains as at the beginning of the year.

Income derived from copyright.

203. The arrangement with Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons secures to the Department 10 per cent. of the price of the books published, which provides the Committee with means to carry out its various objects. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance due to the Committee of Rs. 4,415-8-10; and, as the amount due on account of books published during the year was Rs. 8,905-3-4, this gives a total in favour of the Committee of Rs. 13,320-12-2. The payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 9,289-15-11, which leaves a balance due by the Contractors at the end of the year of Rs. 4,030-12-3, on account of books actually printed, but not up to that time stamped.

J. SIME,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Changes in staff.

Mr. W. Bell, Principal of the College, took furlough to Europe for six months, subsequently extended to one year, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th October, 1895, when I was appointed to officiate for him. Mr. W. A. Hirst was appointed to officiate as Professor of History and assumed charge of his duties in the College on the forenoon of the 29th of October, 1895.

Professor Sashí Bhúshan Mukarjí took privilege leave from the 2nd of January, 1896, to the 17th February, 1896, when Mr. Golak Náth Chattarjí officiated for him; Lála Chandra Bhán, M. A., officiating as Assistant Professor in place of Mr. Golak Náth Chattarjí.

Number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1896.

2. The following statement gives the number and distribution of students in the College on the 31st March, 1896, and compares the figures with those of the corresponding period in 1894-95 :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year ...	54	73	...	19
	Second Year ...	82	75	7	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...	71	43	28	...
	Fourth Year ...	46	47	...	1
M. A. Class		16	19	...	3
	Total	269	257	12	...

This statement shows an increase of 12 over the figures of last year.

The average number on the rolls during the year was 264, and the average daily attendance 239; the corresponding figures for the last year were 236·5 and 214·5, respectively.

Of those on the rolls at the end of the year under report, 174 were Hindús, 57 Muhammadans, 37 Sikhs, and 1 Párs.

Direct expenditure and fees.

3. The following statement gives information as to direct expenditure and fees for 1895-96, and compares these items with those for 1894-95 :—

From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	35,198	38,701	...	3,503
Fees	21,525	19,929	1,596	...
Total	56,723	58,630	...	1,907

This statement shows a decrease in expenditure and an increase in fees during the current year. The fees exceed the Budget Estimates for the current year by Rs. 4,725.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

4. The following is the statement of expenditure on Scholarships for 1895-96 and for 1894-95 :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE ..	Provincial Revenues ...	4,450	4,282	168	...
	Municipal Funds	251	456	...	205
	University Funds	2,957	3,536	...	579
	Other sources	...	348	...	348
	Total	7,658	8,622	...	964
NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF...	Government and University Open Scholarships ...	30	33	...	3
	Jubilee Scholarships ...	6	4	2	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	5	3	2	...
	Other Scholarships	3	6	...	3
	Total	44	46	...	2

The expenditure on Scholarships and the number of scholars are less than last year.

Results of examinations.

5. The following table gives the results of the various Arts Examinations held in 1895-96 as compared with those of the previous year :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates ...	82	75	7	...
	Passes ...	51	48	3	...
B. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	46	40	6	...
	Passes ...	23	17	6	...
M. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	13	15	...	2
	Passes ...	4	8	...	4

For the Punjab University Examinations there is an increase under each head, except in the number and passes in the M. A. Examination.

The M. A. Examination.

For the M. A. Examination 13 candidates appeared from Government College : 6 in English, of whom 2 passed ; 4 in Science, of whom 2 passed ; 2 in History, both failed ; 1 in Mathematics, who also failed. Out of the 4 failures in English, 3 candidates had read for one year only, and were hardly expected to secure aggregate pass marks. The fourth man had read for two years and just failed to secure the necessary number of pass marks in the aggregate. The two candidates in Science failed only in the Oral Test.

The two candidates, who failed in History, only began to attend the College lectures regularly in October, 1895.

The Mathematical candidate had attended the College Classes for two years, but had also taken up Law, and failed in both examinations.

B. A. Examination.

In the B. A. Examination, 23 passed out of 46, or 50 per cent., against 17 out of 40, or 42½ per cent., in the previous year. The result, although slightly better than that of last year, still leaves something to be desired.

I may mention here that the man who stood first in this examination had read in this College for four years, and had only a few months before the examination joined the D. A. V. College, as it was impossible to admit him on half fees. The second man on the list is a student of this College.

Intermediate Examination.

In the Intermediate Examination, our results are good ; the first two men belong to this College. Fifty-one passed out of 82, against 48 out of 75 in the previous year.

During the year, Shádí Lál, of this College, obtained the "State Scholarship," and has gone to England in order to prosecute his studies in an English University.

Pandit Ganga Rám, also a Government College student, distinguished himself by passing first in the Assistant Examiner of Accounts Examination of the Public Works Department, and a third, Gyán Chand, has passed the Roorkee Admission Examination, and joined the Engineering Class there.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Results in separate subjects.

6. The following statement compares the results in each subject with the results of the previous year :—

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.	
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...	82	6	15	65	82	...	10	3	...	65	
		1894-95 ...	75	5	11	59	75	...	19	3	...	53	
		Increase...	7	1	4	6	7	...	...	...	...	12	
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...	60	4	14	58	60	...	8	3	...	59	
		1894-95 ...	61	3	11	50	54	...	16	3	...	49	
		Increase ..	...	1	3	8	6	...	...	...	...	10	
		Decrease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	
												Physics.	Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ..	1895-96 ...	46	2	3	15	11	2	5	18	...	28	8
		1894-95 ...	40	...	1	22	16	3	5	20	...	11	2
		Increase...	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	7	5	1	...	2	..	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...	25	...	3	8	10	1	2	16	...	21	8
		1894-95 ...	17	...	1	11	15	2	4	17	...	10	1
		Increase...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	3	5	1	2	1	...	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...
		1894-95 ..	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	2	...
		Increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
		Decrease ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96 ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		1894-95 ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the Intermediate Examination the largest number of failures occurred in English and in Mathematics ; 22 candidates out of 82 failing in each subject.

In the B. A. Examination the subjects in which most failures occurred were English, Persian, and Philosophy.

The cases of failure in the M. A. Examination have already been explained.

College Clubs. Physical training and games.

7. The amount realized during the year in subscriptions to the College Union Club was Rs. 641-4, against Rs. 579 in the previous year. This amount has been spent in the usual way. It has, however, been found most expedient to make a separate fund for meeting the expenses connected with games ; and, with the sanction of the College Council, a sum of Rs. 15 per mensem has been set apart from the "Union Club Fund" which has formed the nucleus of a "Sports Fund," to which subscriptions have been invited from both "present" and "past" students of the College. The meetings of the "Union Club" have been held fairly regularly, and these meetings afford valuable opportunities of improvement to the more earnest and thoughtful men.

The Students' Philosophical Society is extremely well attended, and reflects every credit on Professor Ussher, who has taken the very greatest interest in this Society from the outset.

The "Intermediate Club" has done good work in cultivating command of English in the members of the Junior Classes.

At the suggestion of the Professor of Science, a Scientific Conversazione was held in December last in the College Hall. The entertainment was, I think, a unique one of its kind in India.

The students conducted a series of most interesting and instructive experiments, and showed, when questioned, an intelligent and well-grounded knowledge of principles.

Throughout the year regular instruction has been given in the gymnasium, and some of the students have acquired considerable proficiency in exercises on the "bars," exercise with Indian clubs and with dumbells. Cricket, football, and tennis are growing in popularity. The College

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Cricket Team secured a most creditable record in the series of matches played during the past season. The Football Team was also a strong combination, but has suffered in the past from want of a proper ground for play.

A special grant of Rs. 400 has been sanctioned by Government for the improvement of the play-grounds, and this welcome addition to our otherwise limited resources will, it is hoped, secure an improvement in the condition of the grounds by the end of next year. The difficulty of obtaining a proper supply of water for irrigation is the chief source of trouble in the cricket and tennis grounds; but it is probable that this drawback will soon be partially remedied.

The Boarding House.

8. Applications for accommodation in the Boarding House still exceed by a large number the vacant seats which are available. The erection of the extra wing is very desirable, as there is little doubt that, generally speaking, better opportunities are afforded for systematic reading and general training to resident students than to those who are obliged to live in the city. Residents learn to be more punctual, more systematic in reading and in taking exercise, and are induced to cultivate studious and methodical habits.

The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,053, against Rs. 1,029 of the preceding year. With the surplus some additional furniture was obtained. Some sanitary defects pointed out by the Civil Surgeon have been remedied; but the drainage system of the Boarding House is by no means satisfactory at present.

Library and Reading Room.

9. The College Library has been very generally used, and it has been decided by the Council to devote a certain number of the books contained in the Library to the use of students only. Thus it is intended to form the nucleus of a Students' Library, which may be increased from time to time as the funds of the "Union Club" permit.

The Reading Room is regularly supplied with European illustrated papers, European and Indian daily and weekly papers and periodicals, and the students use the Reading Room very generally, and seem to appreciate it.

Conduct.

10. The general conduct of the students, both in the Class Rooms and in the Boarding House, has been good.

11. In conclusion, I wish to express my obligation to my colleagues for their consideration, assistance, and untiring readiness to further the highest interests of the College in every particular.

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Staff.

We have lost the services of Mr. B. K. Cunningham, B.A., who returned to England in April. His place has been taken by the Rev. G. A. Purton, M.A. Mr. Cunningham was deservedly very popular with the students, and, as he was a most conscientious and successful teacher, his loss is much felt by all.

Number and distribution of students.

2. The following table shows the number and distribution of the students at the close of the year as compared with those of 1894-95 :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	23	35	...	12
	Second Year	27	23	4	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	8	9	...	1
	Fourth Year	8	9	...	1
M. A. Class		4	1	3	...
Total		70	77	...	7

There has been, it will be seen, a decrease of 7 in the number of the students. Statistics furnished to me from Lahore show that the main, if not only, cause of this decrease is the constant flow of men to the Law School there, who would naturally have come to study here. In February the number of men who had left the College to join the Law Class was 20, and 23 others were students of the Law School, who would otherwise, in all probability, have entered our College. I intimated in my last report that if this depletion of our numbers continued, it might be necessary to take steps to establish a Law Class here. Since then, with the full concurrence of the Professors of the College and of the Mission Council, I have been led to do my utmost to induce the University to grant us leave to do so. So far my efforts have been in vain, and so long as the Law Class continues to remain as a monopoly in the hands of the University, and students who take up Law are therefore compelled to go to Lahore in order to do so, we must perforce put up with this diminution in our numbers. I wish, however, to point out what it entails as a practical consequence. If our application had been granted, we should in a year or two have had, in all probability, 50 students reading Law here, and therefore retained on or added to the rolls of the College. This would have meant an increase of at least Rs. 300 a year. This would have enabled us to extend our operations in a way which is urgently needed. Owing to the press of work which falls to the lot of our staff, we are unable to teach Mathematics or Natural Science beyond the B. A. or a double course of Mathematics or Natural Science in the B. A. Classes. This entails further loss of students, as those who (generally the best men of their year) wish to take up these double courses have to go to Lahore for the purpose. As we have no hope of augmenting our income from any other source, the practical result of the policy pursued by the University is, it will be seen, to cripple our work and prevent its natural development in at least two very important branches. As soon as the demand for a more purely scientific education sets in, which the University has itself stimulated by instituting a separate Faculty of Science, this crippling of our resource will make itself more keenly felt. It is on this and other grounds that I am unable to accept the recent adverse decision of the Senate as final, and shall seek a fresh opportunity of again pressing our claim, so soon as a favourable occasion presents itself.

The distribution of students as regards race and religion was as follows :—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Hindús...	54	67
Muhammadans	9	3
Christians	7	7

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

The following is an analysis of the Hindús studying in the College:—

Banias	23
Kayasthas	17
Kshatriyas	9
Brahmans	5
Játs	...
Others	16

The average daily attendance was *67* as compared with 70 last year and the average number on the rolls *73* as compared with 77 in that year.

I am glad to notice the increase in the number of Musalmáns during the year under report, and hope it may continue. The Gubbin's Scholarship was won last year by a Muhammadan from the Anglo-Arabic School.

Expenditure.

3. The following table gives a comparative statement of the expenditure during the years 1895-96 and 1894-95:—

From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	5,400	5,400	...	...
Municipal Funds	1,200	1,200	...	...
Fees	5,590	5,641	...	51
Endowments and other sources	5,906	5,478	428	...
Total	18,096	17,719	377	...

The sum of Rs. 518-14-9 was spent on the College Library.

The number of students on half fees was 7.

Scholarships.

4. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders in 1895-96, and the sources from which their scholarships were given:—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE ...	Provincial Revenues ...	242	280	...	38
	Municipal Funds	120	120	...	...
	University Funds	448	295	153	...
	Other sources	* 862	438	424	...
	Total	1,672	1,133	539	...
NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF ...	Government and University Open Scholarships ...	3	4	...	1
	Jubilee Scholarships ...	1	...	1	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	...	1	...	1
	Other Scholarships ...	† 8	6	2	...
	Total	12	11	1	...

The number of students receiving Mission Stipends was 5†, and the amount spent on them was Rs. *187-4*.*

Results of examinations.

5. The following tables show the results of the various examinations for which students were sent up, and of their attainments in each subject taken up:—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates	27	23	4	...
	Passes	13	11	2	...
B. A., Punjab	Candidates	8	9	...	1
	Passes	2	6	...	4
M. A., Punjab	Candidates	2	1	1	...
	Passes	...	1	...	1

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates...	1895-96	...	27	1	2	24	27	...	...	13	...	14
		1894-95	...	23	1	1	21	23	...	17	2	...	4
		Increase	...	4	...	1	3	4	...	...	11	...	10
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96	...	20	1	1	23	18	...	...	6	...	12
		1894-95	...	21	1	1	15	13	...	15	2	...	4
		Increase	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	4	...	8
		Decrease	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1895-96	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	2	3	...	3
		1894-95	...	9	...	3	1	5	...	1	2	...	5
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
		Decrease	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Passes ...	1895-96	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	3	...	...
		1894-95	...	8	...	3	1	5	...	1	1	...	5
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Decrease	...	5	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
M. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1895-96	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1894-95	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1894-95	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

As I stated in my report last year, owing to the very late publication of the examination lists in the Gazette, I have no means of making any comparison of our results with those of other Colleges. It has been an unusually bad year with us, however. I was not surprised at the B. A. result, as several of the men had been very lazy. It was the wish of my colleagues that men should not be kept back from promotion at the beginning of the Fourth Year in the B. A. Class, as it was thought that they ought to be old enough by that time to see the necessity of straining every nerve to attain success. I feared the withdrawal of the stimulus, which this would involve, was likely to confirm the idle ones in their idleness, and such, it appears, has been the result. Some sort of check has to be maintained on their freedom. Sanskrit has once again become more popular in the Intermediate, and the results have been excellent, as I hope next year will show.

Physical training and games.

6. A new teacher has been appointed in gymnastics, and, as he is a great adept, it is hoped both more students will take to it and do more credit to their instruction. Cricket has languished somewhat; but, as Mr. Wright's efforts to secure a ground for the College have at last been crowned with success, and a new ground will be ready next October, there is every reason to hope that the College cricket will flourish next season, and be able to send a good team to Lahore, should the proposed tournament take place in December. The ground is situated in the India gardens, and, though small, will amply meet our present requirements.

Boarding House.

7. The number of boarders in the non-Christian Hostel was 7, in the Christian Hostel 5. Their conduct, on the whole, has been excellent; but one student in the latter came under suspicion of a grievous moral offence, and though he was exculpated from the charge after full investigation, yet his conduct had been such as made it desirable he should leave the College.

Conduct of students.

8. No cases of discipline have occurred in the College, and though I desire to see more of strenuous exertion on the part of the men, I have been quite satisfied with their general behaviour.

Moral instruction.

9. The ordinary religious instruction and weekly lectures have gone on as usual. The students, as a rule, listen attentively, and seem really interested in the lectures given.

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Library and Club.

10. The number of books taken out from the Library was 934. For some reason, which I cannot satisfactorily explain, the interest in the Club, as evidenced by attendance at meetings and readiness to come forward with lectures and take part in debates, has not rallied. The elder students seem slow to realize either the benefit that they would gain by using such opportunities or the responsibility their position in the College renders them liable to in such matters. The Library, however, is still largely used by the members.

General remarks.

11. The lack of adequate Science apparatus is a serious drawback to our success in this department. In the B. A. Practical Test at Lahore this year most of the instruments put before the candidates had not been seen by our men. I shall have to make a large indent this summer for fresh apparatus, and hope that I shall be able to secure a grant-in-aid towards the purchase of it.

Dr. Ewing, the Principal of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, presided this year at our Prize Distribution. The students had under Mr. Wright's got up some scenes from *Midsummer Night's Dream* which they rendered on the occasion with excellent effect.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Attendance.

The attendance during the year has been considerably larger than that reported one year ago. One feature alone seems worthy of note, *viz.*, that whereas in former years our First and Second Year Classes were much larger than the Third and Fourth, we this year report 118 students in the B. A. with 124 in the Intermediate Classes.

The enrollment is, in fact, about as large as our lecture rooms and staff admit of.

Number and distribution of scholars.

The following table shows the number and distribution of scholars at the close of the year as compared with those for 1894-95 :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ...	First Year ...	54	42	12	...
	Second Year ...	70	70	...	...
B. A. Class	Third Year ...	65	37	28	...
	Fourth Year ...	53	44	9	...
	Total ...	242	193	49	...

Expenditure.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the expenditure during the years 1895-96 and 1894-95 :—

From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	3,600	3,600	...	...
Fees	13,892	10,679	3,213	...
Subscriptions	8,322	11,230	...	2,908
Total	25,814	25,509	305	...

Income.

There has been a gain of Rs. 3,213 in the amount realized from fees, with a corresponding reduction in the amount paid from Subscriptions.

Scholarships.

The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders, and the sources from which their scholarships were defrayed :—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE ...	Provincial Revenues ...	2,784	3,047	...	263
	District Funds	389	274	115	...
	Municipal Funds	431	552	...	121
	University Funds	642	735	...	93
	Other Sources	97	354	...	257
	Total	4,343	4,962	...	619
NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF ...	Government and University Open Scholarships ...	18	19	...	1
	Jubilee Scholarships ...	7	6	1	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	4	2	2	...
	Other Scholarships ...	8	11	...	3
	Total ...	37	38	...	1

Examination results.

Our results have been extremely satisfactory, no less than 73 per cent. of our candidates having been successful in the B. A. and 65 per cent. in the Intermediate.

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

A very fair proportion of our men secured high places in the Pass Lists.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates ...	70	70	...	...
	Passes ...	46	49	...	3
B. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	53	43	10	...
	Passes ...	39	26	13	...

Candidates from this College took the first place in English, Arabic, and Chemistry of the B. A., and Mathematics, Persian, and Arabic of the Intermediate.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...	70	6	4	63	70	...	27	6	...	34
		1894-95 ...	70	10	6	55	70	...	41	3	...	24
		Increase ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	10
		Decrease ...	...	4	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...	56	6	4	62	57	...	22	6	...	32
		1894-95 ...	60	10	6	45	51	...	37	3	...	24
		Increase ...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	3	...	8
		Decrease ...	4	4	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...	53	4	1	39	13	1	10	33	...	5
		1894-95 ...	43	2	5	20	15	7	9	15	...	7
		Increase ...	10	2	..	19	...	...	1	18	...	... 2
		Decrease ...	...	...	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...	42	4	1	35	9	1	10	30	...	4
		1894-95 ...	30	...	5	13	14	6	7	15	...	4
		Increase ...	12	4	...	22	...	...	3	15	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	4	...	5	5	...	...	...	...

Library. About one hundred new books have been added to the Library. The Reading Room and Library have been utilized by more of the students than in any previous year. We feel that the cultivation of a taste for good literature cannot be over-estimated, and aim at the formation of a much more adequate Library than we now possess.

During the year, four new rooms have been added to the main College building, and an addition to the Christian Boarding House is being erected. All these additions are due to the liberality of Miss Kennedy, of New York.

Boarding Houses. Our Boarding Houses have continued full, the numbers accommodated being Hindús 94, Muhammadans 42, Sikhs 6, and Christians 16.

The Boarding Houses are under the direct supervision of the Principal and Professor Griswold.

Physical exercise. It is impossible to report any great enthusiasm on the part of the students in the matter of physical exercise. Many avoid to the best of their ability everything of the sort. A very fair proportion, however, of the young men take part in tennis, football, cricket, and athletics.

Deportment. The conduct of the students has, upon the whole, been good.

A daily Scripture lesson has been given, and numerous lectures upon religious topics delivered.

The Temperance Society celebrated its 9th Anniversary in December. We believe that its continued existence has had a very beneficial educational effect upon many who have gone forth from the Institution.

Literary Societies. There is nothing of special interest to report regarding these. Several "Contests" have been held and great interest shown by many in the preparation and delivery of literary exercises.

APPENDIX D.

Appendix D.

Report on the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE DAYA NAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1896.

The following table shows the number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1896, and compares this year's figures with those of 1894-95:—

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ...	First Year ...	99	110	...	11
	Second Year ...	123	130	...	7
B. A. Class	Third Year ...	42	37	5	...
	Fourth Year ...	35	26	9	...
M. A. Class		1	...	1	...
	Total	300	303	...	3

The foregoing table shows a decrease of 11 students in the First Year Class, of 7 in the Second Year Class, an increase of 5 students in the Third Year, and of 9 in the Fourth Year. The decrease in the Intermediate Classes was mainly due to the fact of the Committee having become more strict as regards the admission into the College of free students. Under the rules passed, the number of free students cannot exceed 7 per cent., and of those paying half rates 15 per cent.

Only one student has joined the M. A. Class, and he has taken up Sanskrit.

The average number of students on the rolls this year was 299, against 268 in the previous year. From this it will be seen that the figures for the year under report in respect of average number of students, as well as daily average attendance, show a decided improvement on those for the previous year. The distribution as regards race and religion is as follows :—

Hindús	278
Sikhs	20
Native Christians	2

Direct expenditure.

The total direct expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 14,281, against Rs. 13,781 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 500. This sum was made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
From Fees	8,567
From Endowments and Other Sources...	5,714
Total	14,281

In the year under report the income from fees rose to the amount of Rs. 938.

The direct expenditure also includes Rs. 1,260 counted as rent for the building occupied by the College Department.

Examinations.

One hundred and twenty-three students were sent up in the last Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Punjab University by this College. Of these, 78 passed, against 79 out of 130 in the previous year. This year, too, the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College passes the largest number of students in the Intermediate Examination. One of the successful candidates from this institution stands first in Philosophy. For the B. A. Examination, the College sent up 35 students. Of these, 23 have been successful, against 10 out of 26 in 1894-95. One of our students stands first in the whole Province, another occupies the third place in the order of merit, and another sixth. In Applied Mathematics, in History, and in Philosophy, severally, our students have equally distinguished themselves, topping the list of successful candidates in each of these subjects. Three in all have been placed

Appendix D.

Report on the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College.

in the First Division, 13 in the Second, and the rest in the Third Division. For the M. A. Examination the College sent up one student, who took up Sanskrit, and passed.

The following tables will show the general results as well as results in each subject :—

GENERAL RESULTS.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Examination...	Candidates ...	123	130	...	7
	Passes ...	78	79	...	1
B. A. Examination ...	Candidates ...	35	26	9	...
	Passes ...	23	10	13	...
M. A. Examination ...	Candidates ...	1	...	1	...
	Passes ...	1	...	1	...

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A. Course.	Mathematics, B. Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...	123	13	110	123	...	44	21	...	58
		1894-95 ...	130	22	108	130	...	58	12	...	60
		Increase ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...
		Decrease ...	7	9	...	7	...	14	...	...	2
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...	89	7	102	105	...	38	16	...	50
		1894-95 ...	90	21	93	100	...	50	9	...	54
		Increase ...	...	...	9	5	...	...	7	...	...
		Decrease ...	1	14	...	...	...	12	...	...	4
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...	35	1	19	16	5	5	21	...	2
		1894-95 ...	26	2	10	14	3	7	15	1	...
		Increase ...	9	...	9	2	2	...	6	...	2
		Decrease ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...	30	1	10	15	5	5	20	...	1
		1894-95 ...	11	2	6	10	2	7	12	...	...
		Increase ...	19	...	4	5	3	...	8	..	1
		Decrease ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1894-95 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1894-95 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Scholarships.

Twenty-two scholarships were current at the end of the year.

Physical training.

The students of the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College had the full benefit of physical exercise during the year. The bulk of students in the College Department is composed of boarders, and these occupying three large buildings, situated in one of the healthiest parts of the suburbs of Lahore, and provided with extensive compounds, furnished with parallel bars, horizontal bar, and other gymnastic apparatus, had every facility they could reasonably wish for in the matter of enjoying the advantages of whatever is calculated to keep the body in health and vigour. They had besides their football matches almost daily during the year. Indian games, such as *kawadi*, were extensively resorted to and played. As mentioned in the report for 1894-95, every College student, boarder or otherwise, has, according to a resolution of the Committee, to pay 2 annas per mensem to meet the various expenses in connection with physical exercise. The management and regulation of sports rest with a Committee of Boarders, called the *Sports Committee*, who, under the directions of a Professor, utilize the funds in their hands for purposes for which they are intended.

Appendix D.

Report on the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College.

The College Debating Club, known as the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College Students' Association, remained in its usual flourishing state during the year. Indeed, its activity during the year under report was greater than in the year preceding. The subjects discussed at its meetings were also characterised by greater variety, and the attendance was pretty satisfactory. As stated in the previous report, every College student is expected to be a member of the Association.

The College Debating Club.

A considerable addition was made to the Library stock during the year, especially in the direction of good Sanskrit works. Considerable improvement was effected in the arrangement and cataloguing of books, and in the system of issuing them. Both the Library and the Reading Room were freely utilized by the Intermediate as well as the B. A. Classes. The Reading Room is supported by the students and the Committee jointly. The former have to pay 2 annas each per month towards the Reading Room Fund, and the latter supplements the amount thus realized by a monthly donation of Rs. 10.

Library and Reading Room.

One of the principal objects of the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College is to encourage and promote the study of Classical Sanskrit. Besides the various courses prescribed by the University, the institution undertakes to teach its students Panni's Grammar and the different *Darshanas*. It gives instruction in *Ashtadhyai*, in *Niyai*, *Yoga*, *Sankhya*, and *Vasheshak*. One of our students has already finished three of the last four of these. Over and above this, full twelve periods a week are devoted to what is known as Veda-Updesh in the College Department. In Veda-Updesh periods, lectures and discourses, based on the texts of the Vedas, are delivered to the students by competent men. A separate Reader, called the Vedic Reader, embodying a considerable number of Veda Mantras, has been prepared for the use of the students. It may be mentioned in this connection that the College Committee has just sanctioned a Fellowship of Rs. 50 per mensem, to be bestowed upon a student who passes his M. A. in Sanskrit from this College.

Progress in Classical Sanskrit.

There were 176 students in the Boarding House on 31st March, 1896, against 186 on the same date in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact of other Boarding Houses, such as the Agarwál Ashram, the Brahmo Ashram, &c., having been opened under the auspices of public bodies. The comforts of the boarders were duly looked after during the year. The Boarding House has a Club of its own, which displayed considerable activity in the last 12 months. A valuable addition has been made to the College Boarding House building by the construction of five cubicals, each costing some Rs. 600.

The Boarding House.

The conduct of students was satisfactory throughout, except before the commencement of the summer vacation, when many of them left for their homes without having duly obtained the permission of the Principal. This has been taken notice of, and measures have been adopted, which will make the repetition of such conduct in future impossible.

Conduct of students.

Appendix E.

Report on the Lahore Circle.

APPENDIX E.

CHAPTER III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

REMARKS BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, LAHORE CIRCLE.

There are two Minor Colleges in this Circle, as last year, namely, the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, and the Islámiya College, Lahore. Their combined statistics for the two years, 1895-96 and 1894-95, are given in the following five tables, which show that there is a satisfactory increase in the number of young men attending these institutions, and in the amount of fees and subscriptions realized during the year.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ...	First Year ...	41	34	7	...
	Second Year ...	31	27	4	...
	Total	72	61	11	...

EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES.

From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal Funds	1,533	2,493	...	960
Fees	3,262	2,419	843	...
Subscriptions	2,443	1,641	802	...
Total	7,238	6,553	685	...

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues	519	424	95	...
	Municipal Funds	474	549	...	75
	Other sources	236	228	8	...
	Total	1,229	1,201	28	...
		No.	No.	No.	No.
NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF	Government and University Open Scholarships	3	3	...	...
	Jubilee Scholarships	1	1	...	...
	Other Scholarships	14	13	1	...
	Total	18	17	1	...

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates ...	31	27	4	...
	Passes ...	19	15	4	...

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A. Course.	Mathematics, B. Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.	Candidates ...	1895-96 ...		31	6	2	26	31	...	25	1	...	2
		1894-95 ...		27	6	...	24	27	...	23	1	...	...
		Increase ...		4	...	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	2
		Decrease ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1895-96 ...		21	6	1	23	29	...	24	...	...	2
		1894-95 ...		19	4	...	20	23	...	20	...	...	...
		Increase ...		2	2	1	3	6	...	4	...	...	2
		Decrease ...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

MUNICIPAL BOARD COLLEGE, AMRITSAR.

Number of scholars.

The number of men is 22 in the First Year Class and 15 in the Second Year, or 37 in all, being an increase of 6 over the previous year.

Expenditure.

The Municipality expended on Establishment and Contingencies Rs. 1,533 in addition to Rs. 2,624, which was its income from College fees. Last year the expenditure was Rs. 2,493 from Municipal Funds and Rs. 1,954 from Fees. The total expenditure during the year under report was less by Rs. 289, and the income from fees greater by Rs. 670, and, consequently, the expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 960 less than before, which is satisfactory. What is even more satisfactory is, that the actual cost to the Municipality in keeping up the College Classes comes up only to the small sum of Rs. 127 per mensem, or Rs. 80 less than last year.

Fees.

These are charged according to the rates levied in the Lahore Government College, namely, Rs. 8 per mensem, and are taken for the session only, nothing being charged for the vacation. The collections made during the year under this head amounted to Rs. 2,624.

Scholarships.

The number of Scholarships held by the College students during the year 1895-96 was 7, of which 3 were Government Scholarships of Rs. 12 each, and 4 Municipal Close Scholarships of Rs. 10 each, the same as in 1894-95.

The total amount expended on Scholarships was Rs. 891—Rs. 423 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 468 from Municipal Funds—against Rs. 829 in the previous year. The Municipal Close Scholarships are open to boys of the Amritsar District only, although they can be held in any Government, Board, or Aided College, or any recognized Unaided College.

Science.

The necessary Science apparatus has been supplied by the Municipality, and the subject is being taught; but the College needs a proper Science Room and Laboratory. There are now two Science students in the First Year Class and 10 in the Second Year. Two students took up this subject at the recent Intermediate Examination, and both passed.

The House Examinations were well attended, and fair progress was made during the year. The Intermediate Examination result was satisfactory, but not so good as last year, 9 candidates passing out of 15, against 11 out of the same number as this year.

The percentage of passes in English is lower than last year; but in Mathematics and Philosophy it is the same, and in Persian about the same, as before. Sanskrit and Science were taken up by the boys for the first time this year.

Physical training.

The students play regularly at tennis and cricket, and now and then at football. The last named game the Principal is going to encourage, more especially in the future. Altogether Physical training is satisfactory.

Boarding House.

There is no separate Boarding House for College students. There was only one College boarder this year, who lived in the house attached to the School Department.

Appendix E.

Report on the Lahore Circle.

Conduct. As before, the conduct of the students was good, and the Principal had every reason to be fully satisfied with it.

Progress. The numbers on the rolls and fees have improved, whilst expenditure has decreased; and the progress of the boys has been fair in all respects.

Conclusion. As in the previous year, the staff has worked well. The College has lost a good and popular Professor by the death of Bábú Ishán Chandra Ghose, and this loss the Principal feels and regrets.

ISLAMIYA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Number of scholars. Thirty-five against 31. Last year, there was an increase of 14 in the number of students reading in this College, and this year there is a further increase of 4. The College being connected with a School the number of whose scholars has advanced to 1,018, it is but natural to expect that the numbers in the College Department also will improve further and further every year.

Expenditure and Fees. The College is chiefly supported by subscriptions and fees. The following table compares the expenditure from these sources for the year under report and the previous year:—

Expenditure from	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subscriptions	2,443	1,641	802	...
Fees	638	465	173	...
Total	3,081	2,106	975	...

The Increase column of the above statement shows a large increase all round, and indicates that the institution is being more and more appreciated by the Muhammadan community, which chiefly contributes towards its funds. The increased expenditure went to meet the increased demands of the College.

Scholarships. Scholarships of various kinds (such as Jubilee, Municipal, and Anjuman) are tenable in the College in respect of the Scholarships won by pupils of the Islámiya School in the Intermediate Class of the Islámiya College. One Jubilee Scholarship, 1 Municipal Scholarship, and 9 Anjuman Scholarships, or 11 in all, were current at the close of the year under report, against 10 at the end of the previous year. The expenditure on these Scholarships from the various sources for the two years is given in the table below:—

Funds.	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jubilee	96	88	8	...
Municipal...	6	56	...	50
Anjuman	236	228	8	...
Total	338	372	...	34

The institution is largely meant to meet the case of the poorer Muhammadan community, and the Anjuman Himáyat-i-Islám, to which the College belongs, in addition to granting Scholarships to poor but deserving students, admitted 13 students free and 6 at half-rates, and paid Rs. 312 on account of the tuition fees of other indigent students, besides supplying them and others, gratis, with books to the value of Rs. 155. Muhammadans are helping themselves as Government is helping them by the institution of Jubilee Scholarships; and the spirit noticed above of the well-to-do and liberal-minded gentlemen of the Anjuman is commendable.

Results of examinations. Sixteen candidates appeared in the Intermediate Examination in March last, and 10 passed, against 4 passes out of 12 candidates in March last year.

Both Persian and Arabic are taught in the College. The former is the more popular subject, as it is the easier of the two. History and Science are not taken up in this institution as subjects of the Intermediate Examination, which is to be regretted. The percentage of passes in each of the subjects taken up is higher this year than last.

College Club.

There is in connection with the College Classes a Debating Club, which holds its meetings in College time once a week, and at which attendance of all the students is compulsory. Debates, Declamations, Orations, Sermons, Dialogues, Story-telling, and Essay-reading form the main line of work in the Club. It is said to have made remarkable progress during the year under review.

Physical and Moral Training.

Moral, Religious, and Physical instruction is insisted on in this College as much as Secular Education. Every Sunday morning one hour at least is devoted to preaching and lecturing; Maulavís, Professors, and students of the College delivering sermons and speeches.

Library.

It is satisfactory to note that a Library has come into existence since last year, and the number of books in it is increasing.

Boarding House.

There is a commodious Boarding House attached to the College, which, like it, is supported by subscriptions and fees. The number of boarders has risen from 10 to 21, and several improvements, such as the provision of medical attendance, have been effected during the present year. One of the members of the Professional Staff is the Superintendent, under whose guidance a paid Assistant Superintendent manages the Boarding House.

Appendix F.

Report on the Rawalpindi Circle.

APPENDIX F.

CHAPTER III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

REMARKS BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.

Number and distribution of scholars.

There are the same two Colleges during the year under review as in the previous year, *viz.*, the one at Siálkot and the other at Ráwalpindi, both under the auspices of the Mission, Scotch and American, respectively, and they teach up to the Intermediate Standard only. The number of scholars attending them has risen by 6, showing an increase of 12 in the First Year followed by a decrease of 6 in the Second Year Class.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year ...	29	17	12	...
	Second Year ...	16	22	...	6
	Total	45	39	6	...

Expenditure.

Nothing is paid from Provincial Revenues towards the expenditure; whereas from District and Municipal Funds Rs. 825 only have been contributed to the Scotch Mission College at Siálkot. The American Mission College at Ráwalpindi is maintained from Endowments and private sources only; the total expenditure for the year under review being Rs. 2,693.

The income from fees has risen by Rs. 124 during the year under review. Of the total income of Rs. 1,740, Rs. 1,249 have been realized in the Siálkot College, and Rs. 491 only in the Ráwalpindi College, in which probably lower rates are levied.

From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
District Funds	450	150	300	...
Municipal Funds	375	150	225	...
Fees	1,740	1,616	124	...
Endowments and other sources	4,928	6,586	...	1,658
Total	7,493	8,502	...	1,069

Scholarships.

The total number of Scholarships held at the close of the school-year was 6, the same as in the previous year, one of which is Government and Open, paid from Provincial Revenues, and the other 4 are Close Scholarships, paid from Private Funds, all of which were held in the Scotch Mission College only, there being no Scholarship-holder in the Ráwalpindi College. The total expenditure has been Rs. 400 only, against Rs. 735 in the previous year, Rs. 145 of which were contributed from local subscriptions, Rs. 6 from University Funds, and Rs. 249 from Provincial Revenues.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	249	566	...	317
	University Funds	6	109	...	103
	Other sources	145	60	85	...
	Total	400	735	...	335
Number of holders of	Government and University Scholarships. Open	1	4	...	3
	Jubilee Scholarships	...	1	...	1
	Other Scholarships	5	1	4	...
	Total	6	6	...	...

Results of Examinations.

The result of the Intermediate Examination held in March, 1896, is an improvement on that of the previous year, so far as the percentage of passes is concerned, though the number of candidates who appeared and of passes are a little less than in the previous year.

Appendix F.

Report on the Rawalpindi Circle.

From the Ráwalpindi College all the 4 candidates who appeared were successful, which is an excellent result, whereas from the Siálkot College only 6 passed out of 12 who appeared. The Principal says that three students who left the College near the close of the session, which they had not the right to do, have also passed, and if they had been on the College rolls, the percentage of passes would have been 60 instead of 50.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates ...	16	22	...	6
	Passes ...	10	13	...	3

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A. Course.	Mathematics, B. Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
	Candidates	1895-96 ...	16	3	1	14	16	...	9	4	...	1
		1894-95 ...	22	5	...	18	22	...	20	...	...	1
		Increase ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
		Decrease ...	6	2	...	4	6	...	11	...	...	...
	Passes	1895-96 ...	12	2	...	13	12	...	7	4	...	1
		1894-95 ...	17	4	...	14	16	...	17	...	...	1
		Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..
		Decrease ...	5	2	...	1	4	...	10	...	...	...

Physical training.

In the Ráwalpindi College the boys play at football and cricket in the winter term with the school boys; whereas in the Siálkot College the Principal has given no encouragement to such kind of thing, as he feels convinced that the present system of Physical training, especially the popular games of football and cricket, as at present played, are hurtful instead of helpful, and his time and duties do not allow him to organize and carry through a new and satisfactory system of Physical training and games.

Boarding Houses.

In both Colleges students who need boarding accommodation find it in the Boarding Houses maintained in connection with the attached High Schools. The need of a separate Boarding House is not felt in any College yet.

Conduct of the students, moral instruction, debating societies, use made of the College library, &c.

The conduct of the students has been generally satisfactory, with the exception that in the Siálkot College at the close of the session some secret signs of insubordination were observed among the students of the Second Year Class, one of whom, being the ring-leader, was dismissed, and three others left on account of this commotion which evidently arose from religious motives; and in the Ráwalpindi College some of the students of the First Year Class exercised an evil influence on the rest, and as they were negligent in their studies and objectionable in their behaviour, the Principal had to suspend some and degrade others. Moral instruction is imparted in both Colleges through the Bible lessons, which are given daily. But, in addition to this, in the Ráwalpindi College, evening lectures are given every fortnight.

The general progress made during the year under review may be said to be satisfactory, as the number of boys has increased, the result of Intermediate Examination, though numerically less than in the previous year, has been more efficient, more use has been made of the Library and the Reading Room attached to the Ráwalpindi College, making it more popular and attractive among the people, and a better feeling has been established between the teachers and the taught.

Appendix G.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

The actual expenditure on the Oriental College during the year 1895-96 has been as follows :—

	College.			*School.*			*Total.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment and Contingencies	21,670	15	3	4,726	2	3	26,397	1	6
Scholarships, &c.	5,605	13	0	698	8	9	6,304	5	9
Total ...	27,276	12	3	5,424	11	0	32,701	7	3

showing a saving of Rs. 431-7-0 on the previous year.

The income of the College during the year from fees for tuition, &c., has been—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the College Department	535	10	0
In the School Department	22	12	0
Total ...	558	6	0

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLL ON 31st MARCH, 1896.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Reading for Degrees—

For the M. O. L. Degree in Arabic	4
Do. M. A. Degree in Sanskrit	2
Do. B. O. L. Degree	4
Total ...	10

Reading for the Intermediate Examination—

For the Intermediate Examination (in Urdú)	9

Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—

For the Shástrí or Honors in Sanskrit	8
Do. Vishárada or High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	15
Do. Maulaví Fázil or Honors in Arabic	7
Do. Maulaví 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic ...	9
Do. Munshí Fázil or Honors in Persian	6
Do. Munshí 'Alim or High Proficiency in Persian ...	5
Do. High Proficiency and Honors in Gurmukhí ...	3
Total ...	53
The total number of students in College Department ...	72

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Reading for the Entrance Examination—

For the Entrance Examination in Urdú	7

Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—

For Proficiency in Sanskrit	23
Do. do. Arabic	8
Do. do. Persian	8
Do. do. Gurmukhí	6
Total ...	45
The total number of students in the School Department ...	52

The number of scholarship-holders and stipendiaries on 31st March, 1896, and the average expenditure per student, were as follow :—

College Department.	*No.*	*Average expenditure per student per mensem.*
Government Scholarship-holders	6	12·6
University do. do.	22	9·5
Endowed or Special do.	4	15·9
Stipendiaries	25	4·4
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend ...	15	...
Total ...	72	
School Department.		
University Scholarship-holders	4	4·7
Endowed or Special ditto	2	2·7
Stipendiaries	15	2·3
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend ...	31	...
Total ...	52	

The following table shows the number of students of each class who went up for the University Examinations in 1896, and of those who passed :—

Classes.	Number on the Roll on 31st March, 1896.	Went up for Examinations.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed students.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arts ... Entrance, 2nd year, Urdú ...	3	3	3	100	
Arts ... Intermediate, 2nd year ...	6	6	4	66	
Arts ... B. O. L., 2nd year ...	3	3	3	100	
Arts ... M. O. L., 2nd year ...	1	1	1	100	
Arts ... M. A., 2nd year ...	1	1	1	100	
Sanskrit ... Proficiency, 2nd year... ...	15	14	4	28	
Sanskrit ... High Proficiency, 2nd year ...	5	5	4	80	
Sanskrit ... Honors, 2nd year	4	4	3	75	
Arabic ... Proficiency, 2nd year... ...	8	8	1	12	
Arabic ... High Proficiency, 2nd year ...	5	4	4	100	
Arabic ... Honors, 2nd year	4	4	1	25	
Persian ... Proficiency, 2nd year... ...	1	1	1	100	
Persian ... High Proficiency, 2nd year ...	5	5	3	60	
Persian ... Honors, 2nd year	4	4	4	100	
Gurmukhí ... Proficiency, 2nd year... ...	3	2	2	100	
Gurmukhí ... High Proficiency, 2nd year ...	...	...	...	...	
Gurmukhí ... Honors, in Gurmukhí, 2nd year	...	...	...	...	
English ... Special Examination for Oriental Titles candidates ...	11	7	3	42	
Total ...	79	72	42	58	

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls on March 31st, 1896, in the Government College, Lahore, who received instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College :—

Name of Language.	Name of Class.				Total.	Remarks.
	B. A. Class.		*Intermediate Class.*			
	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.		
Sanskrit	3	4	14	14	35	
Arabic	2	5	6	5	18	
Persian	15	19	65	30	129	
Arabic and Persian	...	1	4	...	5	
Grand Total ...	20	29	89	49	187	

Appendix G.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

The following table shows the number of students of the Government College, Lahore, taught by the Oriental College Teachers, who took Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian at the B. A. and the Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, 1896, and of those who passed *in these languages* :—

Classes.		Number on the Class Roll on 31st March, 1896.	Went up for the Examinations.	Number passed in Oriental Languages.	Percentage of passes in Oriental Languages.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Sanskrit ...	B. A. ...	3	3	3	100%	
	Intermediate ...	14	*15	14	93%	
Arabic ...	B. A. ...	2	2	...	...	
	Intermediate ...	6	6	4	66%	
Persian ...	B. A. ...	15	15	8	53%	
	Intermediate ...	65	65	58	89%	
	Total ...	105	106	87	82%	

* One student of the Government College, in addition to those who had attended the lectures of the II Class, took up the subject of Sanskrit at the Intermediate Examination.

The number of students receiving instruction in English was on the 31st of March, 1896, as follows :—

	No. of students.
High School Class	11
Senior Middle Class	10
Junior Middle Class	9
III Primary Class	11
II Primary Class	18
I Primary Class	34
	93

Six students reading in Oriental Titles Classes applied for and received dispensation from attendance at the hours of English instruction; among these two were blind.

Seven students, who had attended the Higher Middle Class during 1895-96, appeared in April, 1896, at the Special Examination in the English Language instituted under the Revised Regulations of 1892 for Oriental Language Examination candidates desirous of obtaining Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

Three of these candidates passed the prescribed test and thus became entitled to the Diplomas corresponding to the Oriental Language Examinations which they had passed in 1896 or in the preceding year.

Two students of the High School Class appeared as private students in the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, 1896, having privately prepared themselves in subjects other than English. Both succeeded in passing the examination.

One student of the Higher Middle Class had been admitted as a private candidate to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of 1896, having privately prepared himself in subjects other than English. He succeeded in passing the Middle School Examination, and was therefore promoted to the High School Class.

Four other students of the Higher Middle Class could not appear at the examination in English, as they were reading for the Gurmukhí Examinations, for which that Additional Test has not yet been introduced.

House Examinations.

During the year 1895-96, 18 House Examinations by means of written papers have been held for each class of the Oriental College and School under the superintendence of the Principal. These House Examinations embraced all subjects taken up by the students reading in the Degree and High School Classes. For the Oriental Titles Classes 16 House Examinations were held in the different branches of the Oriental Languages and Literatures taught; 2 House Examinations were held in English.

An Annual Examination comprising eight written papers was held at the close of the school-year 1895-96 for the I Year Classes of the College and School. The promotions to the II Year Classes were effected in accordance with the results shown by the students at this Annual Examination.

Remarks of the Oriental College Committee on the Statistical Report for 1895-96.

I.—The receipts of the Oriental College Budget for the year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 24,188. Against this there is an expenditure of Rs. 23,095 in the year under report, so that a saving of Rs. 1,093 has accrued on the whole. This saving resulted largely from restricted expenditure under the heads of Stipends and Miscellaneous Expenses, and was partly due also to the Principal's absence for two months on special duty. To the saving on the Budget (Rs. 1,093) must be added receipts on account of fees (Rs. 558), making a total saving of Rs. 1,651.

With regard to the receipts from fees the College Committee was glad to note that they exceeded those realised during any year since the re-organisation of the College in 1888.

II.—The total expenditure shown against the Oriental College Budget was Rs. 23,095, against Rs. 23,579 in the previous year. The difference between these figures was due to the savings effected by the officiating arrangements which had been made during the Principal's absence on special duty in June and July, 1895. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 5,880 were provided by the Special Government Grants which have been sanctioned by the Local Government to meet the actual expenses connected with the tuition of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages.

The total expenditure under the University Budget was Rs. 8,704 (which included Rs. 4,926 provided from Trust Funds on account of Endowed Readers), against Rs. 8,694 for 1894-95. Rs. 859 were spent on account of Government Scholarships held by the students of the College.

III.—The number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1896, was 72 in the College and 52 in the School Department. The total number (124) was identical with that shown for both Departments at the corresponding date of the previous year, an increase of one student in the School Department being balanced by similar decrease in the College Department.

IV.—The scholars on the rolls on the 31st March, 1896, were divided according to creed as follows :—

	Hindu.	*Muhammadan.*	*Sikh.*	*Total.*
College Department ...	30	38	4	72
School do. ...	25	21	6	52
Total ...	55	59	10	124

V.—The following was the number of scholarship-holders (Government and University) and stipendiaries on the 31st March, 1896 :—

	Scholarship-holders.	*Stipendiaries.*	*Without Scholarship or Stipend.*	*Total.*
College Department ...	32	25	15	72
School do. ...	6	15	31	52
Total ...	38	40	46	124

The number of Scholarship-holders shows a decrease by one against the close of the previous school-year. The small increase in the number of Stipendiaries against that previously recorded (35) is accounted for by the exceptionally high percentage of students who succeeded in passing the University Examinations of 1895 from the College, provision having to be made for enabling specially deserving poor students to continue their studies for the next Higher Examinations.

VI.—In addition to students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 187 students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received in the year under review instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College. Eight teachers (among them the Principal) were either permanently or for part of their time engaged in the tuition of these classes.

Appendix G.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

VII.—The Scheme of Studies contains full details regarding the courses of study followed in the several classes of the College and School Departments. The instruction given in each class conformed to the courses of reading prescribed for the various Oriental Language and Degree Examinations of the Punjab University. The arrangement of the lectures provided shows that the tuition of the Arts and Oriental Title Classes continues to be carried on both in the College and School in accordance with the principles which had been adopted on the re-organisation of the College in 1888.

The report further contains a detailed account of the tuition in English which was organised under the recommendations of the same Sub-Committee and is carried on in conformity with the Revised Regulations for the award of Oriental Title Diplomas for students reading in Oriental Titles Classes. The progress made in this branch of instruction was tested by the Special Examination in the English Language held by the University under the Revised Regulations. In this, 3 students, who had received the requisite amount of tuition, and were thus prepared to present themselves at the examination, passed successfully and qualified for Diplomas of Oriental Titles. The Committee hopes that opportunities will be given to these students to make use of their training as teachers of Schools or Colleges in giving instruction in Classical Languages through the medium of English, and in accordance with modern methods.

VIII.—It will be noticed from the statements given on page XXI of the report that candidates from the Oriental College appeared in not less than sixteen different examinations of the University for 1896.

The results gained by the Oriental College in the fourteen examinations, for which the results have already been published, show the satisfactory average of 66 per cent. of passes from among the candidates sent up. On comparing these results with the general pass percentage of the candidates in the several Oriental Faculty Examinations, it will be seen that the pass percentages gained by the Oriental College were in seven examinations considerably higher than those shown for the total of the candidates and in four other examinations equal to the latter.

In not less than eight examinations, *viz.*, M. O. L. (Arabic), M. A. (Sanskrit), B. O. L., Entrance (O. F.), Maulví 'Alim, Munshí, Munshí Fázil, and Buddhiman, the results show for the Oriental College fully 100 per cent. of passes.

The results of the year have also been favourable with regard to the success gained by individual students of the Oriental College in these examinations. The only successful candidate in the M. O. L. Examination in Arabic came from the Oriental College, and in not less than six examinations students of the Oriental College were placed highest in the order of merit list. Both in the B. O. L. and the Intermediate Examinations of the Oriental Faculty the two highest places in the order of merit were gained by the students of the Oriental College, all being placed in the 2nd Division. The following list shows the examinations in which the Oriental College students were placed first in order of merit :—

M. A. (Sanskrit).
B. O. L.
Intermediate (O. F.)
Visharada.
Munshí Fázil.
Munshí 'Alim.

Eight Government and University Scholarships, one Prize and three Gold Medals were gained by students of the Oriental College in those Examinations for which the results have already been published.

The Medals are: The Khalifa Muhammad Hassan Gold Medal awarded to the successful M. O. L. candidate, and the Rája Harbans Singh and McLeod Gold Medals, which were gained by Mansa Rám, B.A., who stood first in the M. A. Examination in Sanskrit.

With regard to the results of the tuition received in the Oriental College by students of the Government College, it may be noted with satisfaction that, as shown on page XXII of the report, not less than 82 per cent. of all Government College students (106), who had appeared at the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of 1896, passed with success in the Oriental Classical Languages in which they had received instruction from the Oriental College Staff.

The results in Sanskrit were particularly favourable inasmuch as in the Intermediate Examination 93 per cent. and in the B. A. Examination 100 per cent. of the candidates proved successful in that Language subject.

On the results of the B. A. Examination in Sanskrit the Aitchison-Rám Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship was awarded to a student of the Government College (Pandit Uday Chand), who stood highest in this subject. In the subject of Persian, too, at the B. A. Examination, a student taught by the Oriental College stood first in order of merit.

IX.—The system of House Examination, as maintained in previous years, has been continued during the year under report, and the rules, by which the award and tenure of stipends is made dependent on the results shown by the students in these House Examinations, have been strictly observed.

Thanks to liberal donations offered by Mr. Justice P. C. Chattarjí, Rái Bahádur, Nawáb Násir 'Alí Khán Khán, Bahádur Barkat 'Alí Khán, Mr. K. P. Roy, Mr. Sháh Dín, Mián Siráj-ud-dín, and Munshí Guláb Singh, it was possible to provide prize books and other rewards for those students of the First Year Classes who had gained distinction in the Annual College Examinations held in April, 1895.

The distribution of these prizes took place on the 11th May, 1895, under the presidency of Mr. Mackworth Young, C.S.I., then Vice-Chancellor of the University, and in the presence of the College Committee, and a representative company of guests. The Vice-Chancellor was pleased to honor this occasion by delivering an address and to award the prizes to the successful students. The Prize Distribution was held in the Government College Hall which had been made available for this purpose by the courtesy of the Principal.

X.—During the year under report only minor changes have taken place in the Teaching Staff of the Oriental College—

The services of the Principal were placed by the Senate at the disposal of the Kashmír State for the months of June and July, in order to enable him to complete his annotated translation of Kalhána's Sanskrit Chronicle of Kashmír, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Aryan Section of the Xth International Congress of Orientalists held in 1894. The current duties of the Principal were entrusted during this period jointly to Maulaví 'Abdullah, Superintendent of the Arabic Department, and Pandit Siva Datta, Superintendent of the Sanskrit Department.

Maulaví Muhammad Zaríf, who had been appointed Bahawalpur Arabic Scholar from the 1st of June, 1894, having resigned his post on 31st March, 1895, Maulaví 'Abdul Hádí, who had stood first in the Maulaví Fázil Examination of the year, was appointed to the vacant Scholarship. In accordance with the arrangements followed in previous years, the scholar was employed during the year under report as a teacher of Arabic in the School Department.

Lála Chandra Bhán, M.A., whose second term of appointment as Patiála Translator was completed on the 30th March, 1894, was, in view of the very satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties, re-appointed by a resolution of the Syndicate for another year, and accordingly remained in charge of the Mathematical tuition of the Degree Classes of the College until the close of the school-year.

Pandit Harí Krishan, First Sanskrit Teacher, School Department, was granted by the Oriental College Committee five weeks' sick leave on medical certificate from the 21st November, 1895, temporary arrangements being made by the Principal for carrying on his work.

XI.—The two Boarding Houses (Muhammadan and Hindú) attached to the Oriental College afforded accommodation during the year to a considerable number of students which on 31st March, 1896, amounted to a total of 71. In view of the increase in the number of the boarders certain additional expenditure was sanctioned for the improvement of the accommodation. Gymnastic appliances were also, with the sanction of the Committee, provided for the use of the boarders.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College and School.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Students.

The number of students attending the College and School during the year was 469, as compared with 513 in 1894-95, a decrease of 44.

Of the total number, 228 were students in the College, and 241 in the School, contrasted with 211 in the College and 302 in the School during the previous year.

The increase in the College is due entirely to the larger number (32) of free students admitted, and the diminution in the number of students in the School to the decrease in the number of Military and Burmah students.

Examinations.

Seventy-one candidates appeared for the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations; of them 1 withdrew, and 30, or nearly 43 per cent., passed.

For the Final University Examinations, 18 candidates appeared, and of them 10, or 55·5 per cent., passed.

In these examinations, one female student passed the Junior and two the Senior or Final.

Examinations for Hospital Assistants.

At the Junior Examination, 36 students passed out of 52 who appeared, and at the Final 50 out of 89.

Expenditure.

The expenditure from Provincial Revenues during the year under report amounts to Rs. 83,983, as compared with Rs. 81,807 in 1894-95; the increase is due to the increase of pay of Professors, &c.

Fees.

The amount received under this head was Rs. 7,283 during the year, as compared with Rs. 6,479 received in 1894-95.

The increase is due to the larger number of students attending the College.

Endowments and Other Sources.

The expenditure under this head includes the sums spent from Private Funds in the College, such as Students' Book Fund. The expenditure from this source was Rs. 970, as compared with Rs. 1,480 in 1894-95.

The total expenditure on the College from Provincial Revenues, as shown in Statement No. 2, was Rs. 83,983, which represents an average of Rs. 368-5-6 on each student, as compared with Rs. 387-11-4 in the last year. Explanation for the difference has already been given. This average is not strictly accurate, as part of the cost of establishment (teaching, clerical, and menial) should be debited to the School, and it is not possible to calculate exactly how much should be so debited.

Expenditure on School.

The expenditure from Provincial Revenues during the year was Rs. 16,038, as compared with Rs. 16,428 in the previous year.

Scholarships.

There was no change in the number of scholarships sanctioned during the year. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues under this head was Rs. 5,721, as compared with Rs. 7,832 in 1894-95; the decrease is due to the smaller number of scholarships granted. The average value of each scholarship was Rs. 301-1-8 per annum.

Stipends.

Expenditure under this head from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 16,306, as compared with Rs. 22,658; the difference is due to the smaller number of stipends sanctioned by Government.

General remarks.

The following changes in the Professorial Staff took place during the past year:—

Surgeon-Major W. Coates and Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry returned to their appointments of Professors of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence and of Surgery, respectively, in November, 1895, displacing Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark and Surgeon-Major J. Clarke, who had been officiating.

The discipline in the College and School has been satisfactory.

No. 1.—NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ON 31ST MARCH, 1896.

	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.				
Punjab Government scholarship-holders ...	18	29	...	11
Ditto female ditto ...	1	2	...	1
North-Western Provinces Government scholarship-holders.	9	12	...	3
District Fund scholarship-holders	5	6	...	1
Municipal Fund scholarship-holders ...	3	2	1	...
University and other scholarship-holders (including Dufferin Fund)	14	12	2	...
Free female students	1	1	...	...
Punjab free students	167	135	32	...
North-Western Provinces free students ...	10	12	...	2
Total	228	211	17	...
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Military Medical pupils	42	97		55
Civil Medical pupils	54	47	7	...
Burmah students	20	38	...	18
Hakim students	16	14	2	...
Government female students	4	5	...	1
Local students	42	40	2	...
Free female students	2	1	1	...
Free students	61	60	1	...
Total ...	241	302	...	61

No. 2.—EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON CHEMICALS, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	(a) 83,983*	81,807	2,176	...
Fees	(b) 7,283	6,479	804	...
Endowments and other sources	970†	1,480	...	510
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Provincial Revenues	16,038	16,428	...	390
Municipal Funds	26	25	1	...
District Funds	9	14	...	5
Endowments and Other Sources	(c)1,086	1,672	...	586
Subscriptions	31	22	9	...
Total	1,09,426	1,07,927	1,499	...

(a) This item includes the sum of Rs. 2,286 as extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

(b) This item includes the sum of Rs. 593 as extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

(c) This item includes the sum of Rs. 839 as extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

* Also includes Rs. 5,123 on account of contributions made by District Boards and Municipal Committees towards the increased Staff of the Medical College :—

	Rs.
District Funds	2,602
Municipal Funds...	2,521

† Spent on chemicals, furniture, and apparatus. The sum (Rs. 970), and the items of (Rs. 2,286, Rs. 593, and Rs. 839, shown in the foot-notes under Statemen No. 2 above, are indirect charges, and recorded as such in the General Tables.

Appendix H. Report on the Medical College and School.

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Medical College.				
	Provincial Revenues	5,721	7,832	...	2,111
	District Funds	466	708	...	242
	Municipal Funds	430	230	200	...
	University Funds	...	89	...	89
	Other Sources	911	2,974	...	2,063
	Medical School.				
	Provincial Revenues	16,306	22,658	...	6,352
	District Funds	1,987	2,379	...	392
	Municipal Funds	576	566	10	...
	Other Sources	2,783	2,354	429	...
	Total ...	29,180	39,790	...	10,610
No. of Scholarship-holders.	Medical College.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Government Scholarships ...	28	43	...	15
	District Scholarships	5	6	...	1
	Municipal Scholarships	3	2	1	...
	University and other Scholarships ...	14	12	2	...
	Medical School.				
No. of Stipend-holders.	Government Stipends	136	201	...	65
	District Stipends	17	17	...	...
	Municipal Stipends	5	5	...	...
	Other Stipends	20	18	2	...
	Total ...	228	304	...	76

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Name of Examination.	Number of examinees.	Number of Passes.							Remarks.
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	
Medical College.									
Final ... ... Boys ...	16	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
Final ... ... Girls ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	
Junior ... ... Boys ...	69	...	...	25	3	1	...	29	
Junior ... ... Girls ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Medical School.									
Final ... ... Boys ...	87	...	...	24	7	19	...	50	
Final ... ... Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Junior ... ... Boys ...	51	...	...	21	5	9	...	35	
Junior ... ... Girls ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

During the year the following changes took place:—

Changes in the Staff.

On the 16th of September, 1895, Pandit Iqbál Kishan was appointed Head Master of the Normal School, Agra, and his place in the Training College was taken by Lála Kirpa Naráin, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Gujrát, who joined the College on the 23rd of October, 1895.

Maulaví Ihsán 'Alí Khán retired from the service in the month of April, and was succeeded by Pandit Ralla Rám, who joined the College on the 22nd of April.

Composition of Classes.

At the commencement of the session, 74 students were admitted; 6 of these left during the year; 1 was awarded a scholarship and rejoined an Arts College in order to study for the M. A. Degree; 1 left to study Law; 2 were obliged to leave on account of ill health; and 2 did not return to the College after the vacation.

The *Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class* consisted of 13 stipendiaries, and two casual students who joined the College in October. Of the former, 4 were graduates; the remainder had passed the Intermediate Examination (Arts Faculty). The *Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class* consisted of 5 teachers and 19 stipendiaries. The *Senior Vernacular Class* was made up of 4 teachers and 27 stipendiaries.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 24,721, an increase of Rs. 782 on that of 1894-95. This increase was mainly due to the establishment of Drawing Classes, apparatus to the value of Rs. 600 being required for this purpose.

Results of Examinations.

The results of the examinations are better in every way than those of last year; the percentage of passes is higher; there is a general rise in the average marks obtained in each subject; and, while the number presented for examination has remained almost stationary, the number of students passing in the First Division has risen from 13 to 38. Seventy students were sent up for the examination; and of these, 57, or 78 per cent., passed, 55 per cent. being placed in the First Division.

(a). The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class.

Fifteen men were presented from the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class; 12 passed; and 11 were placed in the First Division. The percentage of passes was thus 80. All passed in English, School Management, and the Practice of Teaching; 2 failed in Mathematics; and 2 in Science.

(b). The Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class.

In my last report I stated that I hoped a considerable improvement would be observable this year in the results of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class. This hope has been realised, the results being better than those obtained in any preceding year. This I attribute partly to the fact that the majority of the men had passed the Entrance Examination in the First Division, and thus had a better knowledge of English; and partly to the fact that special efforts were made this year to give the students a thorough grounding in the Principles of Teaching, additional lectures being given in the evening. Twenty-four students were sent up from this class; and of these, 19 passed, the number in the First Division being 12. The percentage of passes in this class was 79.

(c). The Senior Vernacular Class.

The excellent work of Lála Sundar Dás, Surí, is especially observable in the results obtained in the Senior Vernacular Examination, where, out of 31 students presented, 15, or nearly 50 per cent., passed in the First Division.

This year a practical examination in Science was held for the first time; and, when it is remembered that of the 46 students sent up, only 3 had received any instruction whatever in Science before joining the College, the results must be considered fairly satisfactory.

Recitation was also added to the English Course of both Senior and Junior Anglo-Vernacular students; and I am glad to report that the Inspector, while pointing out that the modulation and gestures of the students were unnatural, remarked that there was a distinct improvement in the pronunciation.

Appendix I.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

Practical work in Science.

Last year, in order to obtain that practical knowledge necessary to the intelligent teaching of Science, the students of the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class were required to devote a certain number of hours weekly to the working of experiments. This year the Senior Vernacular students have also been required to undergo a similar course of training, and the work has been made more systematic by the drawing up of a list of experiments and making the practical test a part of the examination. Now that the men are able to use the apparatus, it is hoped that the subject will be taught in schools, as it should be taught, experimently; and that Science teaching will no longer mean the learning of a number of facts stated in the text-book.

Professional training.

The design of the Training College being to train students to organise schools and govern and instruct pupils according to the best methods, great attention is given to this branch of the work, which may be said to consist of Lectures on Education, Model Lessons given by the Tutors and Masters of the Model School, Criticism Lessons given by the pupils, and Practice in Teaching in the Model School under the superintendence of the Masters.

With regard to the Lectures on School Management, I may point out that, in order to finish the course in a satisfactory manner, it was found absolutely necessary to give a number of lectures in the evening; and it is owing to these additional lectures that the better results obtained in this subject are probably due. The fact that these additional lectures were necessary, however, seems to point to the desirability of extending the course over two years as soon as practicable.

In drawing up courses of Criticism Lessons, the greatest care has been exercised to include Typical Lessons in every subject, and to see that the more difficult parts of the subject are dealt with. As far as possible, the Course of Lessons in a given subject is given during that portion of the year when the Lecturer is treating of the same subject in his lectures on School Management. An opportunity is thus afforded of impressing the principles laid down in the lecture and applying them to school work.

The 'Criticism Lesson Note-Book,' in which the student is required to enter an outline of the lesson and the suggestions of the Lecturer, becomes really a collection of 'Practical Hints on School Method,' which, dealing as they do with the difficult parts of every subject, should be of the greatest use to students in their after career.

The work of the students in the Model School has been most carefully supervised by Lála Munshi Lál and his Assistants; and, as in former years, a detailed criticism of every lesson, and a report on the work done by each student, have been forwarded weekly to the Principal.

Physical training.

Drill and Gymnastics were regularly taught throughout the year; and, at the examination, all showed a knowledge of drill, and 22 were able to secure pass marks in Gymnastics. In the Written Examination in the Principles of Physical Training, 11 passed, and were awarded the Senior Gymnastic Certificate; 3 of these belonged to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class; 5 to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class; and 3 to the Senior Vernacular Class.

The 73 students of the Normal School were able to drill fairly well together; but only 2 succeeded in obtaining the Junior Vernacular Gymnastic Certificate—a result by no means satisfactory.

The Physical training is, I consider, the weak point in the institutions under my control—a fact partly attributable to the inefficiency of one of the Instructors, and partly to the size of the classes. In other Normal Schools, where fewer students are drilled together, the drill is in every way superior to that of the Lahore School. Suggestions have been made with a view to improving this state of things, and I trust that better results will be observable next year.

Football and tennis were both popular throughout the session, and were played daily; but the students seemed to take less interest in cricket than in former years, and it was with difficulty that they could be induced to play after the Christmas Vacation. The want of a suitable ground is badly felt.

The Boarding House.

The Boarding House, with the exception of the Superintendent's quarters, is now completed; and all the barracks are occupied. It is a great pity that the number of boarders in the Model School is not greater; but I hope that, as the advantages of living in the Boarding House become known, parents will avail themselves of the opportunity of placing them in an institution where their training and comfort receive constant attention.

The defects in the drainage, noted in my last report, have now been rectified; the kitchens are well managed; and the only thing now required to make the Boarding House complete in every way is the erection of baths.

The Superintendent is energetic and conscientious. Each barrack is under a Monitor; the roll is called punctually at 9 P.M.; and, after that hour, no student is allowed to leave the barrack for any purpose whatever without the permission of the Monitor, who must report the matter to the Superintendent when he makes his final round at 11 P.M. Pandit Ralla Rám resides in one of the barracks of the Normal School, and is ever ready to lend the Superintendent any assistance in his power. The Principal or the Assistant Superintendent visits the Boarding House nearly every evening; and the Head Master of the Model School, or one of his Assistant Masters, visits the Model School barrack three times a week.

During the absence of Pandit Ralla Rám, the Model School Boarding House was placed under the charge of M. Muhammad Ismaíl.

Discipline.

The behaviour of the students has been generally good, and the men have worked regularly throughout the year.

The Head Master of the Normal School in his report states:—"The discipline maintained has been sound and healthy. The students have been attentive to their work, regular in their attendance, and obedient to their Teachers."

The Head Master of the Model School writes:—"The conduct of the students has been satisfactory."

From observations made during frequent visits to these institutions, I am able to fully endorse these statements. The discipline is natural, and the obedience prompt and cheerful.

Clubs.

The Literary and Debating Clubs met regularly throughout the year, and were attended by all the students. M. Barkat 'Alí presided at the meetings of the Anglo-Vernacular students, and Lála Kirpa Naráin conducted those of the Senior Vernacular Class.

Prizes.

The members of the staff again generously contributed to the Prize Fund. The prizes this year were won by Gyán Singh, Núr Muhammad, and Líla Rám.

This is the second time that an F. A. from this College has headed the list of successful candidates in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination.

Senior Gymnastic Certificate Examination.

The results obtained by the College students in this examination have already been noted under the head of Physical Training. Ten Gymnastic Instructors from different parts of the Province also presented themselves for examination, and seven of these obtained the Certificate. The others failed to pass in the 'Principles of Physical Training.'

The Reading Room.

The Reading Room in connection with the new Boarding House is now ready for use.

Work of the Staff.

I have again to express my appreciation of the way in which the members of the staff have performed their duties. In addition to the College work, Lála Sundar Dás has assisted me in the superintendence of the Boarding House; M. Barkat 'Alí and Lála Kirpa Naráin have presided at the meetings of the Clubs; and Lála Khushí Rám has taken an interest in the sports.

M. Barkat 'Alí, having passed the examination for Munsif, will, I regret to say, be leaving the College during the year.

By the retirement of M. Ihsán 'Alí Khán, the College loses the services of a gentleman who has been connected with it for many years, who has endeavoured at all times to carry out to the best of his ability any work entrusted to him, and who, by his sound scholarship, kindly manner, and courtesy, has won the esteem and respect of both the students and fellow-tutors.

The Central Model School has also lost the services of two of its oldest and most respected Teachers. The Head Master writes:—"Although this report concerns such events as took place during the year under report, yet I cannot help expressing my deep regret at the sudden death, on Sunday morning, the 10th May, 1896, of M. Khalífa Hamíd-ud-dín, who was an excellent scholar of Arabic and Persian, an able and conscientious Teacher, and who, by his gentle and affable manners, commanded the respect, admiration, and love of his pupils."

Appendix I.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

The Model School.

"M. Ghulám Muhammad, Arabic Teacher of the School, and an Arabic Scholar of great reputation, retired from the service in December, 1895, after serving in the Department for about 25 years."

Lála Munshí Lál has carried out his duties in an earnest, conscientious, and thorough manner, and the results obtained in the different examinations reflect the highest credit on him and his staff.

The following is a summary of the chief points touched upon by the Head Master in his report:—

(1). *Attendance.*—The number on the register has increased from 629 to 662.

(2). *Examination results*—

(a). *Entrance Examination (Punjab University).*—Number presented 66; percentage of passes 80;

(b). *Middle School Examination.*—Number presented 50; percentage of passes 84;

(c). *Upper Primary Examination.*—Results very satisfactory;

(d). *Lower Primary Examination.*—Results good.

(3). *Receipts.*—These show an increase of Rs. 163-15-0 on those of 1894-95.

(4). *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarship-holders has increased from 32 to 40.

(5). *Boarders.*—Only 15 students live in the Boarding House.

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT.

As in previous years, the Assistant Masters have devoted part of their time to teaching, and the remainder to the translating, compiling, revising, and reviewing of text-books. The work of each member of the staff is stated below:—

M. Barkat 'Ali.

(1). Revised—

(a). Geography of the Punjab;

(b). Geography of Asia;

(c). Geography of India;

(d). District Geographies of thirty-one Districts;

(e). Proofs of the Punjab Education Code, 5th Edition.

(2). Reported on—

(a). Risála-i-Jughráfia by M. Sundar Singh;

(b). Risála-i-'Ilm-i-Hif-Sihat;

(c). Arnold's History and Geography Readers;

(d). 'Helps to English Conversation' and 'The First Book of English Poetry;'

(e). Isrár-i-Muázmat.

(3). Translated—

(a). Circular No. $\frac{7}{849}$;

(b). Circular No. $\frac{14}{1566}$;

(c). Circular No. $\frac{17}{1752}$;

(d). Circular No. $\frac{16}{1694}$;

(e). Circular No. $\frac{19}{1975}$;

(f). Circular No. $\frac{5}{229}$;

(g). The Education Code from page 169 to the end.

Pandit Iqbal Kishan.

(1). Reported on—

(a). Zínat-ul-Masahat;

(b). Haft Akhtar.

(2). Translated—

(a). Pages 1—163 of the Punjab Education Code;

(b). Circular No. $\frac{18}{1940}$.

LALA KIRPA NARAIN.

(1). Reported on—
- *(a).* Umdat-ul-Nasáyîah;
- *(b).* Tahzíb-ul-Naswán;
- *(c).* Tashíl-ul-Qaw'áid, Parts I and II;
- *(d).* Zehní Hissáb;
- *(e).* Mufid-ul-Naswán;
- *(f).* Scholars Hand-Book of English Etymology;
- *(g).* Risála-i-Makhzan-i-Riází;
- *(h).* Ikhtira-i-Riází;
- *(i).* Lála Kidár Náth's Translation of Mr. Baden-Powell's.

(2). Revised and corrected—
- *(a).* Manuscript Urdú Translation of 'Key to Physiological Charts;'
- *(b).* Miftah-ul-Arz;
- *(c).* Proofs of the above.

(3). Translated—
- *(a).* Circular No. 1, Serial No. 1, of the 2nd January, 1896.
- *(b).* Circular No. $\frac{6}{290}$ of the 10th February, 1896.

			1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of scholars at the close of the year.	Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class ...	Teachers ...	1	...	1	...
		Others ...	12	14	...	2
		Total ...	13	14	...	1
	Junior ditto ditto ...	Teachers ...	5	8	...	3
		Others ...	19	16	3	...
		Total ...	24	24	...	...
	Senior Vernacular Class ...	Teachers ...	4	7	...	3
		Others ...	27	25	2	...
		Total ...	31	32	...	1
	Total ...	Teachers ...	10	15	...	5
		Others ...	58	55	3	...
		Grand Total	68	70	...	2
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	On Establishments and Contingencies.	From Provincial Revenues	16,530	16,439	91	...
		Total ...	16,530	16,439	91	...
	On Stipends ...	From Provincial Revenues	7,875	7,334	541	...
		„ District Funds ...	250	134	116	...
		„ Municipal Funds ...	66	32	34	...
		Total ...	8,191	7,500	691	...
		Grand Total ...	24,721	23,939	782	...
Results of Examinations.	Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination		12	11	1	...
	Junior ditto ditto ditto ...		19	15	4	...
	Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination ...		24	27	...	3
Number of Government stipendiaries			(a) 68	(b) 54	14	...
Ditto other stipendiary students			...	15	...	15
Ditto non-stipendiary students			...	1	...	1

(a).—Ten Teachers included
(b).—Teachers not included.

Appendix I.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in the Combined Boarding House of the Central Training College, Normal School, and the Central Model School, for the official year 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Managed by Government	3	157	...	15	...	142	780	...	177	948	1,905	Number of students from Central Training College ... ... 69 Number of students from Normal School Number of students from Model School ... 15 Total ... 157

APPENDIX J.

Appendix J.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

New students.

The number of new students who entered the College was 41, *viz.*, 13 Military, 6 District Board and Municipal scholarship-holders, 5 paying students from Foreign Governments and Native States, and 5 specially nominated students, who were not in possession of the Middle School Examination Certificate, but who were allowed to produce that required from Military pupils instead, as sanctioned by letter, No. 453, dated 16th July, 1895, from the Revenue Secretary to the Punjab Government, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab. The remainder, *viz.*, 12, were students not in receipt of any stipend or scholarship. For the 23 vacancies for civilians there were 90 candidates, of whom 5 had passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University.

Expenditure on Establishment and Contingencies (Appendix A.)

Imperial Revenues.

Provincial Revenues.

2. There is an increase of Rs. 2,602 over last year under the head of Imperial expenditure on account of the Professor's pay being charged for the whole year instead of only 6 months in 1894-95.

There is an increase of Rs. 653 under the head of Provincial expenditure on account of progressive increase by annual increments of the pay of the Native Teachers, and on account of certain Surgical appliances having to be renewed, which was not the case last year, when every effort to put down expenditure was made, as directed in a letter, No. 1477, dated 23rd August, 1894, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

Income.

3. The income of the Hospital from fees and forge receipts was Rs. 4,595-6-0, or a decrease of Rs. 500-4-0 over last year. I attribute this decrease to the fact that, owing to changes, most of the cantonments round Lahore were empty for some time in the winter, and it is from Military Officers most of the paying patients come; also that during the Darbár in 1894-95 there was a large influx of visitors to Lahore, which increased that year's income.

Stipends (Appendix B.)

4. The stipends paid to students are shown in Appendix B. They are 31, as compared to 29 last year.

Scholarships.

The scholarships in the College are two Provincial of Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 per mensem; 5 from the John Lawrence Memorial Fund of Rs. 10 per mensem each; and 3 from the Wace Memorial Fund, 2 being of Rs. 15 per mensem each, and one of Rs. 11 per mensem.

Final Examination (Appendix C.)

5. The results of the Final or Pass Examination are given in Appendix C. This year 52 candidates presented themselves, of whom 36 passed. Out of the 16, who were unsuccessful, 3 had failed previously, and their names were removed from the rolls of the College, and 2 Military pupils were recalled to their Regiments by their Commanding Officers.

Junior Examination.

6. The Junior Examination for the admission of Junior or First Year students to the Senior or Second Year Class was held on April 20th, 1896. Thirty-six candidates presented themselves. Of these, 30 passed and 5 failed. One man did not feel that he was sufficiently well up to present himself, and left the College. Out of the 5 failed, 4 were remanded to their studies for another year, and one man, a scholarship-holder from the Gurdáspur District, who failed to obtain 25 per cent. of the marks, was dismissed from the College. This man had been idle and inattentive during the past Winter Session.

Board of Examiners.

7. The Board of Examiners was the same as last year, *viz.*, Veterinary-Major J. J. Phillips, Army Veterinary Department, President; Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and Veterinary-Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, Members.

Number of scholars on the roll (Appendix D.)

8. Appendix D shows the number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March, 1896.

Appendix J.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES DURING THE YEAR 1895-96.

From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenues	23,025	20,423	2,602	...
Provincial Revenues on Contingencies and Establishment.	15,759	15,106	653	...
Total	38,784	35,529	3,255	...

Appendix B.

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR 1895-96.

	From	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	168	168	...	...
	District Funds	1,942	1,835	107	...
	Municipal Funds	426	360	66	...
	Other sources—Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	600	600	...	...
	Ditto Wace Memorial Fund...	492	552	...	60
	Ditto State and Foreign Stipends.	504	468	36	...
	Total	4,132	3,983	149	...
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of holders of	Government Open Scholarships	2	2	...	...
	Lord Lawrence Scholarships	5	5	...	...
	Wace Scholarships	3	4	...	1
	State and Foreign Stipends	6	6	...	...
	Stipends from District & Municipal Funds	25	23	2	...
	Total	41	40	1	...

Appendix C.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

		1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Veterinary Assistants	Number of examinees	52	54	...	2
	Number of passes...	36	37	...	1

Appendix D.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS, AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR, AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1895-96.

	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year students	36	40	...	4
Second Year students or Final Class	52	54	...	2
Total	88	94	...	6

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K.
Report on the Mayo School of Art.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE MAYO SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Changes in the school staff.

There have been no changes in the school staff during the year under report.

Number of students.

The number of students on the rolls on 31st March, 1896, was 153, and the average daily attendance was 130. There is a decrease on the last year's enrolled numbers of 18; but the average attendance shows an increase of 4.

Distribution with regard to subjects of instruction.

The distribution with regard to subjects is in the following divisions:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Of the 76 boys composing this Division, all learn Freehand Drawing from flat copies and Definitions of Plane Geometry; 28 learn Modelling, and 48 Carpentry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fifteen boys; all learn Building Drawing from flat copies; Model Drawing, Elementary Perspective, Plane Geometry and Modelling. Four learn Decorative Drawing in colours, and 11 Carpentry.

THIRD DIVISION.

The 18 students in this Division learn Building Drawing to scale from originals; Building Construction, Modelling in Clay, and Casting in Plaster, Light and Shade, Advanced Perspective, Plane and Solid Geometry; 7 learn Ornamental Drawing and Design, and 11 Carpentry.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The 24 students in this Division study Building Construction, 13 practise Applied Designs for Building Decorations, and 11 Wood-working, Embracing Designs for Stone, Metals, Inlay, &c., Modelling, Surveying, Estimating, Mensuration, and Plotting.

ENGINEERING CLASS.

Of the 20 boys composing this Division, all learn Elementary Building Drawing, Surveying, Levelling, Estimating, Building Materials, Construction, Printing, and Revision of Mathematics.

In addition to the subjects above enumerated, instruction is also given in 3 Rs. to the younger students of the First Division by the holders of the John Lawrence Scholarship for two hours a day.

Expenditure.

The following statement will show the amount of expenditure incurred during the year under report:—

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial Fund		13,638
From Punjab University for the Engineering Class—		
Provincial Revenues	187	
District Fund	8	
Municipal Fund	22	
Fees	138	
Subscriptions	26	
Endowments and other sources ...	204	585
Total ...		14,223
Carried over ...		14,223

Appendix K.

Report on the Mayo School of Art.

		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	14,223
	SCHOLARSHIPS.	
	From Provincial Fund	997
	The Punjab University contributed towards the Engineering Class Scholarships—	
	Rs.	
	Provincial 114	
	District Fund 4	
	Municipal Fund 13	
	Subscriptions 16	
	Endowments and other sources 123	270
	From the District Funds—	
	Amritsar 148	
	Jhang 67	
	Sháhpur 87	
	Siálkot 179	481
	From the Municipal Funds—	
	Amritsar 968	
	Tarn Táran 42	
	Bhera 60	
	Gujránwála 80	1,150
	From Endowments and other sources—	
	Native State, Gwálior 190	
	John Lawrence Scholarships 360	550
	Grand Total	17,671

The total expenditure during the year from all sources has been Rs. 17,671, or Rs. 711 more than that in the previous year.

This increase in the expenditure is chiefly due to the fact that the post of the Vice-Principal was vacant for a few months in the previous year; while during 1895-96, the year under report, it remained filled for the full 12 months.

Success of the candidates.

A list is appended of the students who have left the School, with the amount of the salary or earnings they are now receiving, so far as could be ascertained.

The list will show that among the youths employed, 5 have become Teachers of Drawing, 14 Draftsmen or Sub-Overseers in the Public Works Department, 1 Blacksmith in the Railway Workshop, 1 Photographer and Retoucher, 1 Book-binder, and 2 took to their hereditary crafts.

It is satisfactory to note that so many as 24, or about one-sixth of the students on the rolls, have obtained employment during the year, and many of them on good salaries; but we have to complain of a few students who join and leave after a short stay.

Attainments of students on joining and the progress during the year.

The low level of general attainments of the youths who come to the School has been frequently commented on in previous reports. Every endeavour, however, is being made to remove this defect, and many of the advanced students, at my suggestion, now attend the Night Schools in the city to receive general education.

The general progress has been good during the year.

For the re-distribution of the scholarships a competition was held in the School in July last; and I am glad to be able to say that the results, on the whole, were satisfactory, especially in the advanced classes.

Outside the School.

The Industrial Schools at Amritsar and Delhi, and the Railway Technical School, Lahore, were inspected by me, and the results were duly reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, as usual.

The Punjab University.

In May, 1895, 3 students went up for the First Examination in Civil Engineering from this class, and 2 passed. Five are being examined this year, and the results will be duly reported next year.

Appendix K.
Report on the Mayo School of Art.

Five careful and elaborate drawings to scale in black and white of Plan and Elevations of the Wazír Khán's Mosque were prepared and supplied to the Public Works Department to illustrate a descriptive account of that building. Two more in colors are in hand, and will be forwarded when ready.

Work done outside the school course.

Also designs for Mooltan tile work were made with a few minor works.

At the request of the Rev. Bateman, designs have been prepared and supplied for the cloisters of the Mission Church at Nárowál; also a design for a lectern for the Batála Church.

In the Modelling Class a number of casts have been made for the Lahore Museum of such of the Swát sculptures as were sent to the Calcutta Museum.

At the request of Mr. Hallifax, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgáon, and under orders of Government, a plaster mould and two casts were made of a marble Jain figure found at Rewárí, the original being then made over to the Sarowgís of that city.

In Carpentry the School has made a handsome carved pedestal for Lady Edge, and a carved dado in shísham is in course of preparation for Major Hon'ble A. E. Dalzell.

In addition to the ordinary work of the School, the office has been engaged in arranging the Series of Lantern Readings given during the cold weather in the adjoining Victoria Jubilee Institute.

Considerable pains have been taken in directing experiments in cotton, silk, and velvet printing and dyeing. These have necessarily been conducted in the city owing to absence of facilities for such work in the School, and the results have been highly satisfactory, and have led to business with a large export firm in Calcutta, and latterly with a still more important firm in England, the head of which recently visited the School. Such commissions are always placed direct with the artizans, the School exercising supervision to secure excellence of execution and design. Designs have been also furnished to wood carvers in various parts of the Province, and certain of their productions considered of sufficient merit have been purchased and placed in the Museum sale-room, or otherwise disposed of.

A complete collection, illustrative of the cotton, silk, and wool dyeing and printing, as practised in the Punjab, was recently made for the Imperial Institute at the request of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab. This included samples of the materials in various stages of dyeing and printing, the dyes themselves, stamps, &c., for printing, full notes on the processes, and a set of sketches by myself of the craftsmen at work.

We have since been asked to furnish for the same institution a collection illustrating the lac industry of the Province.

Staff.

All the Masters have worked well throughout the year. With so few teachers for so many subjects the work is necessarily very heavy, but all have done their utmost. Bháí Rám Singh, in addition to his work in the School, has given me valuable assistance in erecting some of the new cases in the Museum.

The Registrar, Lála Dhanpat Rái, whose duties have been unusually heavy, has worked to my entire satisfaction; and I am glad to remark his zeal in connection with the Lantern Readings and any other outside work I have found it necessary to call upon him to do.

List of Boys who have left the School, with the amount of the salary or earnings they are now receiving, so far as could be ascertained.

No.	Name of employé.	Date of admission.	Date of withdrawal.	Period in School.			Salary or earnings.	Remarks.
				Y.	M.	D.	Rs.	
1	Múl Singh	5th January, 1889 ...	8th April, 1895 ...	6	3	3	10	Assistant Photography Teacher, Industrial School, Amritsar.
2	Dín Muhammad ...	1st July, 1890 ...	27th April, 1895 ...	4	9	26	Not known	Left for Australia as a Draftsman.
3	Iláhí Bakhsh	1st June, 1892 ...	29th July, 1895 ...	3	1	28	16	Blacksmith at the Railway Workshop.
4	Tírath Singh	1st November, 1893	30th July, 1895 ...	1	8	29	20	Works with his father as a stone carver and designer.
5	Arjan Náth	1st April, 1892 ...	30th October, 1895...	3	6	29	Not known	Probationer in the Irrigation Department, Lahore.
6	Harí Singh	6th March, 1893 ...	6th November, 1895	2	8	0	30	Amateur Photographer in Lahore.
7	Muhammad Ramzán ...	10th November, 1891	15th November, 1895	4	0	5	15	Book-binder, Police Department, Ráwalpindi.
8	Muhammad Isháq ...	1st April, 1890 ...	18th November, 1895	5	7	17	40	Draftsman in the 3rd Chenáb, Canal Department, Lahore.
9	Ghulám Muhammad ...	23rd October, 1893 ...	20th November, 1895	2	0	27	...	Apprentice Draftsman in the Railway Public Works Department
10	Amar Singh	14th December, 1891	2nd December, 1895	3	11	18	30	Drawing Master, Khálsa College, Amritsar.
11	Gurdit Singh	9th February, 1892 ...	4th December, 1895	3	9	25	About 30	Ditto, Mission High School, Meerut.
12	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	1st December, 1886...	17th December, 1895	9	0	16	30	Ditto, Sítapur High School, North-Western Provinces.
13	'Abdullah	28th October, 1886 ...	24th December, 1895	9	1	26	30	Draftsman in Public Works Department, Jammú and Kashmír State.
14	Muhammad Dín ...	1st February, 1886 ...	1st February, 1896	10	0	0	About 30	Private Draftsman in Lahore.
15	Karím Bakhsh II ...	1st November, 1884	13th February, 1896	11	3	12	30	Draftsman (Archæological Department), Chakdara, with Mr. Caddy, on special duty.
16	'Abdul Wáhid	22nd October, 1891 ...	15th February, 1896	4	3	23	10	Apprentice Draftsman in the Amritsar Municipal Office.
17	Mírán Bakhsh ...	1st July, 1887 ...	24th February, 1896	8	7	23	30	Drawing Master, Industrial School, Khairpur State (Sindh).
18	Ganga Singh	27th May, 1890 ...	2nd March, 1896 ...	5	9	5	About 30	Works with his father as stone carver and designer.
19	Brij Lál	2nd December, 1892	13th April, 1895 ...	2	4	10	30	Sub-Overseer, Executive Engineer's Office, Railway Department, Quetta.
20	Sohna Mal	9th May, 1892 ...	30th April, 1895 ...	2	11	21	40	Sub-Overseer, Chenáb Canal Department.
21	Kishan Lál	1st July, 1893 ...	30th May, 1895 ...	1	10	29	75	Survey Department, Sindh.
22	Pír Muhammad Khán ...	2nd July, 1894 ...	25th July, 1895 ...	1	0	23	25	Railway Executive Engineer's Office, Lahore.
23	Bakhshí Rám	1st November, 1893...	30th July, 1895 ...	1	8	29	40	Sub-Overseer, Irrigation Branch, Amritsar.
24	Muhammad 'Abdullah...	1st November, 1895	Ditto ...	1	8	29	20	Draftsman, Executive Engineer's Office, Kashmír and Jammú.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUNJAB TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Membership and Meetings.

I.—During the year under report, Messrs. Bell and Francis vacated their memberships by leaving the Province for England on leave; and Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., Head Master, Central Model School, Lahore, and Assistant Surgeon Saiyad Amír Sháh, Khán Bahádur, Lecturer, Veterinary College, Lahore, were appointed in their places. Among the University nominees, the vacancies caused by the retirement of Revd. J. W. Youngson, Principal, Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, Mr. T. Gordon, Walker, C.S., Inspector-General of Registration, and Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur, Lecturer, Medical College, Lahore, were filled by the appointment of Surgeon-Major D. St. J. D. Grant, Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government; Mr. B. G. Ussher, M.A., Professor, Government College, Lahore, and Bábú Sasí Bhushan Mukárjí, M.A., B.L., Professor, Government College, Lahore, respectively. All other members, whether appointed by the Punjab Government or the Punjab University, whose term of office expired during the year under report, were re-appointed for a further term of two years.

Meetings of the General Committee and the Sub-Committees.

II.—The General Committee met seven times, as against six in the previous year, and the Sub-Committees and the Special Committees held 29 meetings, as compared with 25 in the year 1894-95. As in the previous year, three Sub-Committee meetings failed for want of the required quorum. I am glad, however, to be able to report that the attendance at our meetings in the year under report was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the following ladies and gentlemen who favoured the Committee with suggestions or reviews of books, maps, &c.:—

Mrs. Rodgers and Miss M. Bose.

Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Allnutt, Dallinger, Ussher, Knowlton, Hirst, Cope, Gilbertson, Andrews, Stein, Veterinary-Surgeon-Captain J. A. Nunn, C.I.E., Sardár Dharm Singh Soín, Munshí 'Umar-ud-dín, Bhái Suhel Singh, Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand, Rái Bahádur Lála Madan Gopál, Rái Bahádur Lála Piyáre Lál, Lála Jíya Rám, Maulavi Barkat 'Alí, Pandit Bhanu Dart, Lála Rám Kishan, Lála Munshí Lál, Lála Umráo Singh, Lála Hans Ráj, Lála Ruchí Rám, Lála Sundar Dás Surí, Pandit Lakshman Dás, Lála Súraj Naráin, Maulaví Muhammad Yusaf 'Alí Khán, Lála Sant Rám, and Maulaví Muhammad Sháh Dín; the Principal of the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree; the Head Masters of the Municipal Board Schools at Gurdáspur, Ludhiána, Hissár, Delhi, Mooltan, Bhiwání, Gujrát, Hoshiárpur, Jhang, and Jagádhrí; the Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi Circles; and the District Inspectors of Schools, Ferozepore, Delhi, Amritsar, and Lahore.

General Review of work.

III.—1. The Library Sub-Committee was more than usually active during the year, as the question of the renewal or otherwise of the contract for the printing, publication, and distribution of text-books had to be carefully considered by that Sub-Committee. The last contract between Munshí Gulább Singh and Sons and the Punjab Government expired on the 15th October, 1895, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was pleased to order, on the recommendation of the Committee, that all future contracts relating to the work should be entered into between the Committee and the Printers and Publishers; the Secretary of State in Council, or what is ordinary called the Government, having no concern whatever with it. The suggestion that tenders should be called for publicly before disposing of the contract was considered at some length; but it was ultimately decided that, to obviate any injustice being done to Munshí Gulább Singh and Sons, their contract should be extended for two years, and that tenders should be publicly called for in due time before the expiry of the new contract. Under the new arrangement the protection of the copyright of the Departmental publications rests with the Committee.

The translation into Urdú of the following books for the 'Punjab Library Series,' which is being brought out by the Committee, was decided upon—(1) Sir Edwin Arnold's *Seas and Lands;* (2) Swinton's *Outlines of the World's History;* (3) Malleson's *Akbar* (*Rulers of India*).

2. The English Sub-Committee dealt at some length with Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd's "*English for Beginners: the First Book,*" which in 1893-94 had been brought into use provisionally for one year in the 4th Primary class, and suggested, in accordance with the opinions of experienced teachers and of a Special Committee appointed to consider the book,

Appendix L. — Punjab Text-Book Committee.

that it should be thoroughly revised. The lines on which this revision should be carried out were clearly indicated to the author, who was asked to take the work in hand before the close of the year.

The Sub-Committee approved a set of *Translation Exercises* in 5 parts, for Middle and High Schools, prepared by Dr. Sime, with the assistance of certain School Masters; also a revised version, by Dr. Sime, of the *Second English Reader for Middle Schools*. Steps were taken by the Sub-Committee to hurry on the preparation of all other works in progress.

3. The Technical Sub-Committee accepted the *Notes of Lessons* for the five classes of Primary Schools, prepared by Mr. E. Tydeman, and decided that these should be translated into Urdú, with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction, in the Central Training College.

The Syllabus of Object Lessons in Elementary Science for the first class of Middle Schools was also approved. The revision of the Text-books in Arithmetic for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools was taken in hand. Fair progress was made in the preparation of the *Elementary Text-book of Domestic Economy and Hygiene*, for use in the Primary Department of Girls' Schools, and all other works or schemes that have been in hand now for some time. The Committee undertook to have ten sets of standard specimens to illustrate the teaching of the Needle-work courses prepared for distribution amongst the various Girls' Schools. In addition to this, the Sub-Committee considered 55 works of sorts, of which 14 were approved, whilst no use could be made of the remaining 41.

4. The History and Geography Sub-Committee accepted the revised Geographical Reader for the 2nd class of Primary Schools. It considered the draft of the Geographical Reader for the 5th class, and the revised version of the Geographical Reader for the 4th class, of Primary Schools, and endeavoured to expedite the preparation of the Manual of Geography in English for Middle Schools. The Sub-Committee also approved a chart illustrative of geographical terms, prepared by Mr. F. H. Andrews; laid down instructions for the Contractors with a view to the improvement of the quality of the maps supplied to the schools; ordered a thorough revision of the Urdú translation of Lethbridge's History of India; and considered 38 books of sorts, of which 26 were approved, leaving 12 of which no use could be made.

5. The Urdú Sub-Committee considered in detail the important question of the revision of the *Urdú ka Qá'ida* and the eight Urdú Readers. It put in hand the revision of the Urdú Course for the 3rd class of Middle Schools; and considered the Urdú translation of Sir Robert Ball's *Starland*, prepared by Lála Chandú Lál under instructions from the Committee. An Urdú translation of *The Guide to the Physiological and Anatomical Chart* was prepared.

6. The Hindí and Sanskrit Sub-Committee took up the question of the revision of the entire Scheme of Studies in Sanskrit for Middle and High Schools. The matter was referred for consideration to a Special Committee appointed for the purpose, by whom information is being collected with a view to the preparation of a new scheme of readings for the several classes. The Sub-Committee considered altogether 8 books, of which 2 were approved; of the remaining 6 no use could be made.

7. The Arabic and Persian Sub-Committee approved of the revised draft of *Jámi'-ul-Qawá'id*, the Grammar for High Schools, thus completing the series of graduated Persian Grammars for Punjab Schools taken in hand some four years ago. It arranged for the revision of the Elementary Persian Courses for the Primary Classes; and saw satisfactory progress made in the preparation of wall-sheets to illustrate the teaching of Persian writing. The Sub-Committee also dealt at some length with the revision of the Scheme of Studies in Arabic above the first Middle Class. In addition to this work, the Sub-Committee considered 3 books, of which one was approved; of the remaining 2 no use could be made.

8. The Gurmukhí Sub-Committee approved the translations into Punjábí of the District Geographical Readers of Ludhiána, Sháhpur, Jhelum, and Ferozepore; and dealt with the question of preparing Gurmukhí maps for Districts. The Sub-Committee considered 8 books, of which 4 were accepted; of the remaining 4 no use could be made.

In all, the several Sub-Committees considered 265 publications. Of these, 69 were utilised for the various purposes of the Committee, and of the remaining 196 no use could be made in schools.

IV.—In the office 861 letters were received, including 270 acknowledgments for books sent out in connection with the Rs. 1,500 assignment. The letters issued numbered 674, including 42 circular letters issued to 537 persons. One hundred and forty books were sent out for opinions. The number of packets issued, containing 1,196 gift books, was 374. Office.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. K. B. Thapar, has continued to perform his duties in a thoroughly satisfactory way, and the Clerk has also done his work carefully and well.

The Library had 520 volumes of all sorts added to it during the year. The number of books lent out came up to 709 volumes. A supplementary catalogue of the additions to the Library during the year was published and supplied to the members. I have the pleasure to record, what has been noted with satisfaction by the Committee, that a grant of Rs. 4,000 has been provided for by Government in the current Provincial Budget in order to increase the accommodation of the office of Director of Public Instruction to meet the requirements of the Text-Book Committee. Towards the same object, the Committee, with the already accorded permission of Government, will contribute an additional sum of Rs. 2,500. The Reference Library and Museum.

Out of the assignment of Rs. 1,500 placed at the disposal of the Committee by Government for the encouragement of healthful literature, the sum of Rs. 1,496-7-10 was utilised. Encouragement of good books.

Finances.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The year opened with a balance of	5,964	10	7
The Receipts amounted to	9,269	10	11
The Disbursements came to	9,056	3	6
The year closed with a balance to the credit of the Committee of	6,178	2	0

This, I consider, a satisfactory result, except that there has been a falling off of Rs. 730-5-1 in the estimated receipts on account of royalty on copyright books, the amount included in the Budget Estimates against this head being Rs. 10,000.

The falling-off is due, perhaps, to some of the Committee's copyright books having been displaced by others which brought in nothing to the Committee. It may also be attributed, in some measure, to the fact that the Contractors published in the last month of 1894-95 some books which could as well have been published in the first month of 1895-96, thus increasing the receipts for 1894-95 and reducing those for 1895-96. But even if the falling-off be due to the first cause, I have every hope that the increase in the number of schools and scholars using our books, that will naturally take place during 1896-97, will more than compensate for any loss arising from the replacement of a few of our copyright books by others which might be considered superior to those previously in use.

Text-Books and other Works completed or in course of preparation under the direction or with the approval of the Committee.

No.	Name of Book or Author, scheme or proposal.	Remarks.
	1.—Library Sub-Committee.	
1	*The Punjab Library Series* ...	Proposals to translate annually into the vernacular and publish five useful books, other than text-books, with a view to afford wholesome and instructive reading to the people, were sanctioned in the year 1893-94. Two books, Tulloch's *Prince Consort* and Sir Robert Ball's *Starland*, have been translated, and three more, *viz.*, Arnold's *Seas and Lands*, Malleson's *Akbar* (Rulers of India Series), and Swinton's *Outlines of the History of the World*, are about to be taken in hand.

Appendix L.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book or Author, scheme or proposal.	Remarks.
	2.—English Sub-Committee.	
2	*English Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until a final decision is arrived at, as regards "*English for Beginners: The First Book*, by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, which has been provisionally adopted.
3-7	*Translation Exercises for the five Classes of the Middle and High Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools*, by Dr. J. Sime, with the assistance of several teachers.	Approved.
8	*Revision of the Second English Reader for Middle Schools*, by Dr. J. Sime.	Revised draft approved.
9	*English Reader for the 5th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this has been deferred until the Reader for the 4th Class is finally settled.
10-11	*Preparation of Moral Readers for Schools, especially Girls' Schools, Primary and Middle Departments.*	Preparation entrusted to Lála Hans Ráj, B.A.
12	*The proposed Manual on the Study of English*, recommended by the Educational Conference of 1892.	Entrusted to Mr. H. T. Knowlton, who has it in hand.
13	*Illustration for the Third English Reader for Middle Schools.*	Drawings of eight Illustrations have been approved by the Committee, and the rest are under preparation in the Mayo School of Industrial Art.
	3.—Technical Sub-Committee.	
14-18	*Notes of Lessons to accompany the Syllabus of Object Lessons for the five Classes of Primary Schools and Departments.*	Drawn up by Mr. Tydeman, and approved.
19	*Object Lessons in Elementary Science for the 1st Class of Middle Schools.*	The Syllabus has been approved.
20-21	*Proposed Revision of the Vernacular Text-books in Arithmetic for Primary Schools.*	Revised books are under consideration.
22	*Elementary Text-book in Domestic Economy.*	Prepared by Mr. Hawkins, and now under consideration.
23-25	*Directions for teaching Needle-work, in English*, by Miss Francis, and translated into Urdú and Punjábí.	Printed off for presentation to Girls' Schools.
26	*Manual of School Management for Training Institutions.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred pending the final decision of the Committee *re* the revised draft of the *Maiyár-ut-Ta'alím*, by Pandit Iqbál Kishan, M.A., which is under consideration.
27-28	*Revision of the Departmental Algebra, Parts I and II*, by Mr. G. N. Chattarji, B.A.	In hand.
29	*Wall Pictures for Schools*	The specimen sheets submitted to the Committee are being reported upon.
30	*Provision of Pictorial Sheets for the Object Lessons.*	Deferred until the *Notes of Lessons* are printed off.
31	*Questions to the Manual of Mensuration for Primary Schools*, by Mr. E. B. Francis, and translated into Urdú by Munshí Amír Chand.	Approved.

No.	Name of Book or Author, scheme or proposal.	Remarks.
	4.—History and Geography Sub-Committee.	
32	*Elementary Geographical Manual for the 2nd Class of Primary Schools.*	Completed and approved.
33	*Elementary Geographical Manual for the 5th Class Primary.*	Is being revised and prepared for the Press in the Central Training College.
34	*Revision of the Geographical Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	Revised book is under consideration.
35	*A Manual of Geography (in English) for Middle Schools.*	Still under preparation.
36	*Proposal to illustrate the teaching of Geography in the Elementary Schools of the Province by means of a Chart of Geographical Terms.*	The chart has been approved.
37	*Proposals to improve the quality of the maps used in the Schools of the Province.*	The necessary instructions have been issued to the Contractors.
38	*Revision of the Urdú Translation of the History of India.*	Rái Bahádur Lála Piyáre Lál has in hand the revision of the translation.
39-40	*Revision of the Geography of India, Parts I and II.*	In hand in the Central Training College.
41	*Preparation of a Map (for the 5th Class of Primary Schools) to indicate exactly the knowledge required from the candidates with respect to the Outlines of the World (Home, Education Department, No. 69, dated 12th July, 1894).*	Will be taken in hand when the Geographical Reader for the 5th Class is ready.
	5.—Urdu Sub-Committee.	
42	*Proposals regarding the revision of the Qá'ida and the Urdú Readers.*	Steps are being taken to revise some of the books.
43	*Revision of the Urdú Course for the 3rd Class of Middle Schools.*	Lála Rám Kishan, Lála Amír Chand, and Munshí Mirza Beg Khán have been entrusted with the revision.
44	*Urdú Translation of the Guide to the Physiological and Anatomical Charts.*	Approved.
45	*Proposals to do something to check the production of Vernacular Translations of immoral and undesirable books.*	A list has been called for from the Registrar, Education Department, showing the names of persons who have published translations of objectionable books, or original books of this kind, in the Vernacular.
	6.—Hindi and Sanskrit Sub-Committee.	
46	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for Middle and High Schools.*	Entrusted to a Special Sub-Committee.
47	*Revision of Shabdárath Bhánu* ...	The revised draft is being seen through the Press.
48	*Manual of Kindergarten for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examinations.*	Under preparation in the Central Training College.
	7.—Persian and Arabic Sub-Committee.	
49	*Revision of Jám-i'-ul-Qawá'id*, by Maulaví Muhammad Dín and M. 'Umar Dín.	Completed and approved.
50-51	*Proposals re the revision of the Elementary Persian Readers.*	Revised books under consideration.
52	*Preparation of Wall Sheets for teaching Persian Writing.*	Sheets under consideration.
53	*Revision of the Scheme of Studies in Arabic for Secondary Schools above the 1st Middle Class.*	Completed.

Appendix L. Punjab Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book or Author, scheme or proposal.	Remarks.
	8.—Gurmukhi Sub-Committee.	
54-57	*Punjábí Translation of the District Geographies of Ludhiána, Sháhpur, Jhelum, and Ferozepore.*	Completed and approved.
58	*Preparation of District Maps, in Gurmukhí.*	The Contractors have been instructed to issue Gurmukhí maps, or to supply Urdú ones with names entered also in Gurmukhí.

List of Books recommended for the Libraries of Schools.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
1	*Lughát-i-Urdú*, or Urdú Dictionary, by Lálas Rám Kishan and Amír Chand.	Prescribed for the Libraries of Vernacular Schools under Article 440 (3) of the Punjab Education Code.
2	*Students' English Dictionary*, by Ogilvie and Annandale (Blackie & Sons).	Libraries of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools.
3	*Concise English Dictionary*, by Annandale (Blackie & Sons).	To take the place of (2) in the event of a cheaper book being required.

List of Books considered and approved.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
	English Language, Literature, and Grammar.	
1	*English for ; Beginners The First Book*, by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, D.O.L.	The book has been ordered to be revised on certain lines explained to the author.
2	*Students' English Dictionary*, by Ogilvie and Annandale.	Recommended for School Libraries.
3	*Concise English Dictionary*, by Annandale.	Ditto ditto.
4	*A Guide to English Pronunciation*, by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, D.O.L.	Recommended that the book be given a trial for one year in the Central Training College, at the end of which period the Principal would report whether it could be made use of ; and, if so, in what way.
5—7	*My Book of Travel Stories ;* (2) *My Book of Adventures ;* (3) *My Book of the Sea* (Edward Arnold, London).	Patronised by the purchase of copies for presentation to European Schools.
8	*Advanced Grammar* (C. V. E. S.)	Recommended for use as an alternative with the present Text-book, *The New Morell*, in use in High Schools.
9	*Grammatical Primer* (C. V. E. S.).	The book is already in use in Punjab Schools.
10	*Journal and Text of the Buddhist Text Society of India*, edited by Bábu Sarat Chandra Dás, C.I.E.	One copy subscribed for.
11	*Revised Second English Reader for Middle Schools.*	Approved.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
12-16	*Translation Exercises (five Parts) for Middle and High Schools.*	Approved.
17	*The Scholar's Handbook of Etymology* (George Philip and Son, London).	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution amongst selected High Schools.
	Mathematics, Science, and Technical Education.	
18	*Arithmetic for Indian Schools*, by Pendlebury and Tait.	Recommended that the book be made an alternative Text-book with the *Arithmetic* by Lock and Lewis.
19	*Bághbán-i-Zara'at*, by the late Lála Nathú Rám.	Recommended that the revised edition of this book be prescribed for Normal Schools.
20-23	*Object Lessons Readers, Nos. I—IV*, edited by W. J. Pope (Smith, Elder and Co., London).	A copy presented to the Library of the Railway Technical School, Lahore.
24	*Elements of Practical Geometry*, by D. Bain (George Bell and Sons).	Presented to the Railway Technical School.
25	*Qudrati Ta'lím: A Lecture* by Pandit Telú Rám.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution amongst Vernacular Middle Schools.
26-30	*Notes of Object Lessons for the five Classes of Primary Schools*, by Mr. Tydeman.	Accepted and ordered to be made over, through the Director of Public Instruction, for translation into Urdú by the staff of the Central Training College.
31	*Risála-i-'Ilm-i-Hifz-i-Sihat*, by M. 'Atá-ur-Rahmán.	Chapters IX, X, and XI of this book have been recommended to be prescribed for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination. Patronised also by the purchase of copies for distribution amongst Girls' Schools.
	Urdu Language, Literature, and Grammar.	
32	*Lughát-i-Urdú (Urdú Dictionary)*, by Lálas. Rám Kishan and Amír Chand.	Recommended that the book by prescribed for Vernacular Schools under Article 440 (3) of the Punjab Education Code.
33	*Muraqqo-i-Hikmat*, by Mirza 'Abdul Ghaní, Arshad, of Ferozepore.	The copyright and all other rights of this book have been purchased from the author.
34	*Urdú Translation of Lord Hardinge* (Rulers of India Series), by Lála Kunj Behárí Thápar.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for presentation to Secondary Schools of all kinds for natives.
35	*Siráj-ul-Hind (a Paper on the Material Development of India)*, by Dr. Sripati Sahái, L.M.S.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for presentation to schools.
36	*Guldasta-i-Riyásat*, by Lála Sawámí Dyál Seth.	A copy has been presented to the Aitchison Chiefs' College, and the work specially brought to the notice of the Governor of that institution as one likely to be of use to gentlemen who are landed proprietors or managers of estates.
	History and Geography.	
37	*Chart Illustrative of Geographical Terms*, prepared by Mr. F. H. Andrews.	Approved.
38	*Manual of Geography* (C. V. E. S).	The book is already in use in the Punjab Schools as an alternative Text-book with Mackay's *Intermediate Geography*.

Appendix L.
Punjab Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
39-41	*Outlines of Geography*, (2) *Catechism of Geography*, (3) *Geographical Primer* (C. V. E. S.)	Patronised by the purchase of copies for presentation to European Schools.
42-46	*The Oxford Manuals of English History, Nos. I—V.*	A copy presented to the Library of the Central Training College.
47	*History of English Education in India*, by Mr. Saiyad Mahmúd.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for presentation to each of the Arts Colleges in the Punjab teaching up to the B. A. Standard.
48	*Geographical Reader for the 2nd Class of Primary Schools*, by Lála Mádho Naráin.	Approved.
49-62	*Historical and Geographical Readers* (Edward Arnold, London), *Nos. I to VII each.*	Patronised by the purchase of five sets of each of the series of books with the view of sending two volumes (one from the History, and the other from the Geography Series) to every European School in the Punjab as samples of these Readers.
	Hindi and Sanskrit.	
63	*The Crimadhbagawatum, Book I*, by M. N. Chattarjí.	Patronised by the purchase of *two* sets of this work, one for the Committee's Library, and the other for the Library of the Oriental College.
64	*Budhiwatí: A Story in Hindí for Girls*, by Lála Raushan Lál, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.	Recomended by the purchase of 10 copies for Girls' School Libraries.
	Arabic and Persian.	
65	*Revised Version of the Jámi'-ul-Qawá'id (Persian Grammar for High Schools).*	Accepted, and sent to the Director of Public Instruction to be printed off in the usual course.
	Gurmukhi.	
66-67	*District Geographies of Ferozepore and Jhelum, translated into Punjábí*, by Bhái Hazára Singh.	Approved.
68	*District Geography of Sháhpur, translated into Punjábí*, by Bhái Sardúl Singh.	Approved.
69	*District Geography of Ludhiána, translated into Punjábí*, by Pandit Bhánu Datt.	Accepted.

Additions to the Library of Reference and Museum.

I.—Donations.

The Committee acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of gifts of books sent either direct to the Secretary, or through the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Longmans, Green and Co.; Blackie and Sons; W. and R. Chambers; George Bell and Sons; and Thomas Nelson & Sons.

II.—General Additions to the Library.

I.—106 Books on English Language, Literature, and Grammar.
II.— 3 „ Biography.
III.— 36 „ Science.
IV.—100 Volumes of English Readers.
V.— 25 Books on History.
VI.— 38 „ Mathematics.
VII.— 34 „ Geography and Travel.
VIII.— 3 „ Philosophy.
IX.— 19 „ French, German, Latin, and Greek Languages.
X.— 1 „ Commercial Education.
XI.— 40 „ General Education.
XII.— 20 „ Technical Education.
XIII.— 5 Works on Infant Education.
XIV.— 3 „ Religion.
XV.— 5 Anglo-Oriental Books.
XVI.— 50 Urdú and Persian Books.
XVII.— 20 Hindí and Sanskrit Books.
XVIII.— 2 Books on Miscellaneous subjects.
XIX.— 10 Works of Reference.

The total addition to the Library, therefore, is 520 volumes.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

The opening balance of Secretariat Books, held on commission sale by Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, amounted to Rs. 658-0-4 at the commencement of the year. No books were supplied to the firm and no sales were effected during the year. The balance at the end of the year, therefore, remains the same as in the previous year (see Statement No. I).

2. On 1st April, 1895, the opening balance on account of Government share of copyright in Text-Books, due by Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, was Rs. 4,415-8-10, and a sum of Rs. 8,905-3-4 accrued on books published during the year under report, making a total of Rs. 13,320-12-2 due by the firm. The payments made by the Contractors amounted to Rs. 9,289-15-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,030-12-3 representing Government share of copyright on books printed, but not submitted to be stamped before the end of March last (see Statement No. II).

Of Rs. 9,289-15-11, sums, aggregating Rs. 9,269-10-11, were paid to the credit of the Text-Book Association, the balance, Rs. 20-5-0, being adjusted against a clerical error through which an excess payment was made during the previous year.

3. Seventy-six books or editions were issued during the year, giving an average of over 5,000 copies to each edition. The printing and paper were of the prescribed standard.

TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT IN ACCOUNT WITH MUNSHI GULAB SINGH AND SONS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1895, TO 31ST MARCH, 1896.

(I).—*Account of Secretariat Books held on Commission Sale.*

CREDIT.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	DEBIT.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Payments made during the year	...	...	...	Balance on the 31st March, 1895	658	0	4
Balance due	658	0	4	Books supplied during the year	...	...	...
Total	658	0	4	Total	658	0	4

(II).—*Account of Government Shares of Copyright in the Departmental Text-Books published by the Contractors.*

Payments made during the year	9,289	15	11	Balance on the 31st March, 1895	4,415	8	10
Balance due	4,030	12	3	Government shares of copyright in books published by the Contractors during the year	8,905	3	4
Total	13,320	12	2	Total	13,320	12	2

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

(For Details, see General Table III).

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*							
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
110,667	Towns ... 178	Males ... 11,255,986	Institutions. For Males	9	1	296	2,468	6	9	2,789	488	4,381	7,658	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	21·98
	Villages... 34,664	Females 9,610,861	Institutions. For Females	...	...	31	328	...	1	360	...	645	1,005		2·88
	Total ... 34,842	Total... 20,866,847	Total ...	9	1	327	2,796	6	10	3,149	488	5,026	8,663		24·86
			Scholars. Males ...	1,070	220	55,976	109,862	344	1,356	168,828	7,125	66,771	242,724	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·37
			Scholars. Females ...	...	8	2,422	11,055	...	42	13,527	...	9,364	22,891	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·58
			Total ...	1,070	228	58,398	120,917	344	1,398	182,355	7,125	76,135	265,615		8·48

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*											
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	1,50,492	88,387	9,25,431	4,75,344	60,900	96,097	17,96,651	83,033	51,647	1,54,012	1,52,229	1,95,126	35,118	3,65,327	10,36,492	30,27,966
For Females	...	...	1,15,768	78,978	...	77	1,94,823									
Total	1,50,492	88,387	10,41,199	5,54,322	60,900	96,174	19,91,474	83,033	51,647	1,54,012	1,52,229	1,95,126	35,118	3,65,327	10,36,492	30,27,966
2. (*a*)—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	7·54	10·28	20·01	2·53	8·11	7·33	55·80	1·64	6·93	18·57	8·60	2·87	1·12	4·47	44·20	100
(*b*)—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·11	·40	16·17	54·13	·06	...	70·87	·19	...	2·26	8·09	12·82	1·67	4·10	29·13	100
(*c*)—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·01	·67	49·67	17·56	·02	1·43	70·36	·01	...	·29	4·42	18·47	1·54	4·91	29·64	100
(*d*)—Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4·97	2·92	34·38	18·31	2·01	3·18	65·77	2·74	1·71	5·09	5·03	6·44	1·16	12·06	34·23	100

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	133 5 2	331 7 9	14 2 4	7 3 7	166 0 6	69 8 6	68 13 8
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	...	22 2 10	0 7 1	1 0 5	1 4 4	0 1 4	1 14 2
	Total Cost ...	214 13 9	382 10 0	40 14 10	11 10 7	167 4 11	100 15 2	96 6 1
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	...	...	0 1 8	0 0 3	...	...	0 0 6
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 13 7	4 6 9	...	...	4 7 10
	Total Cost ...	...	...	7 12 10	4 15 2	...	...	5 6 2
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	...	...	0 0 11	0 3 2	...	...	0 1 7
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	46 7 3	...	7 2 8	5 3 11	...	18 4 0	6 11 0
	Total Cost ...	126 0 0	...	17 1 3	6 14 10	...	18 5 6	14 1 1
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	52 3 5	...	10 2 5	0 6 3	...	6 15 11	3 12 7
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	7 6 7	...	1 7 6	1 10 2	...	4 11 1	1 10 7
	Total Cost ...	173 7 4	...	32 8 0	3 14 6	...	47 3 6	14 2 9
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	57 4 9	..	10 14 7	3 6 6	...	35 5 8	9 9 7
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	53 9 0	331 7 9	2 9 7	0 2 7	166 0 6	41 0 6	2 6 0
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	4 4 9	22 2 10	5 1 8	3 10 1	1 4 4	4 1 4	4 2 3
	Total Cost ...	143 9 7	382 10 0	18 3 0	4 13 4	167 4 11	72 4 11	11 6 3

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education: English	1	269	264	239	1	37	33	29	3	333	325	289	3	359	350	281
University Education: Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	76	64	..	...	...	...
University Education: COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
University Education: Medicine	1	228	231	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	497	495	446	1	37	33	29	4	405	401	353	3	359	350	281
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. For Boys. High Schools	4	1,200	1,207	1,061	24	7,758	7,802	6,576	26	7,486	7,555	6,374	17	4,879	4,840	3,830
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	54	10,407	10,065	8,483	26	3,377	3,256	2,817	23	2,214	2,045	1,722
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	122	18,648	18,164	15,310	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. High Schools	2	286	283	276	...	...	....	..	6	430	377	352	...	..	...	.
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	806	746	670	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	....	5	321	328	286	2	411	389	258	2	175	189	123
Total	6	1,486	1,490	1,337	205	37,134	36,359	30,655	74	12,510	12,323	10,471	42	7,268	7,074	5,675
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys	5	542	520	429	1,699	78,817	74,321	62,527	646	25,792	24,947	20,859	118	4,701	4,180	3,620
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Girls	...	...	...	...	192	6,311	6,119	4,639	125	4,396	4,176	3,145	11	358	319	263
Total	5	542	520	429	1,891	85,128	80,440	67,166	771	30,188	29,123	24,004	129	5,059	4,499	3,883
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters.	6	344	364	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	1	153	172	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	336	217	194	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1	241	258	227	..	...	...	...	1	109	60	60	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Industrial Schools	1	209	236	188	3	172	223	175	...	...	..	...	1	90	73	74
School Education, Special. Other Schools	1	88	91	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	1,035	1,121	973	3	172	223	175	2	445	277	254	1	90	73	74
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23	3,560	3,626	3,185	2,100	122,471	117,055	98,025	851	43,548	42,124	35,082	175	12,776	11,996	9,913

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	1. *Advanced Teaching*— (a). Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b). Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	...	...
													,, Girls	...	...	...
	3. *Do. do. the Qurán**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	...	...
													,, Girls	...	...	...
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	...	...
													,, Girls	...	...	...
													TOTAL	...	...	...
													GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...

RAL TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	998	996	558	...	2	34	780	180	2	...	...	(a). Classification—
1	72	48	72	20	...	...	34	38	...	...	..	*I Division.*—Seventy-six boys learn free-hand drawing from flat copies, definitions of plane geometry, modelling (28 boys), carpentry (48 boys). Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
1	228	228	...	...	3	9	164	52	...	8	...	*II Division.*—Fifteen boys learn building drawing from flat copies, model drawing, decorative drawing in colours (4 boys), carpentry (11 boys), elementary perspective part II, plane geometry whole, modelling.
10	1,298	1,272	630	20	5	43	978	270	2	8	...	
71	21,323	16,079	15,791	19,664	616	430	13,000	7,262	15	...	...	
103	15,998	8,429	8,199	15,553	371	204	10,372	4,983	68	47	...	
122	18,648	...	8,402	18,648	...	9	12,045	6,580	14	..	...	*III Division.*—Eighteen boys learn building drawing from originals, ornamental drawing and design (7 boys), carpentry (11 boys), perspective part III, plane and solid geometry whole, light and shade, modelling.
8	716	713	251	198	567	147	...	...	2	..	9	
14	806	683	47	244	612	188	...	2	4	...	45	
9	907	18	126	907	...	111	587	205	4	...	..	
327	58,398	25,932	32,816	55,214	2,166	1,089	36,004	19,032	107	47	54	
2,468	109,852	1,379	14,778	109,830	22	724	69,042	48,366	698	6	...	*IV Division.*—Twenty-four boys learn building construction, applied designs for building decorations (13 boys), wood-working (11 boys), modelling, surveying, estimating, mensuration, and plotting.
328	11,065	94	242	10,985	78	196	6,454	4,236	101	...	16	
2,796	120,917	1,473	15,020	120,815	100	920	66,496	52,602	799	6	16	
6	344	37	266	344	...	...	203	141	...	...	...	*Engineering Class.*—Twenty boys learn elementary building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating, building materials, construction.
1	(a) 153	...	...	...	...	2	81	70	...	...	...	
1	336	325	...	11	...	2	301	33	...	...	...	
2	350	...	99	251	...	5	156	189	...	6	...	(b). One hundred and sixty-six boys learn carpentry and drawing, 115 learn carpentry only, 84 learn drawing, 35 learn tailoring, 58 learn wood-work, 21 learn engraving, and 36 (girls) learn needlework.
5	(b) 471	89	14	463	...	2	220	249	...	...	..	
1	(c) 88	...	...	...	...	...	26	62	...	...	...	
16	1,742	451	379	1,069	...	11	987	744	...	6	..	(c) All learn Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, Equine and Bovine, Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Materia Medica and Chemistry.
3,149	182,355	29,128	48,845	177,118	2,271	2,063	104,465	72,648	908	67	70	
377	5,413	...	5,270	210	..	...	157	5,249	7	...	...	
111	1,712	...	1,680	25	...	...	1,711	...	1	...	...	
1,202	24,747	15	1,107	22,957	...	...	20,794	3,739	214	27	...	
63	1,102	...	48	884	...	...	995	103	4	...	15	
3,139	41,384	...	39,364	1,278	...	...	895	40,386	53	639	...	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
565	7,291	...	7,147	65	...	...	21	7,270	...	...	479	
40	858	126	333	638	82	23	324	189	240	3	...	
17	803	39	33	746	18	4	384	358	39	...	7	
5,514	83,260	180	54,982	26,803	100	27	25,281	57,294	558	669	501	
8,663	265,615	29,308	103,827	203,921	2,371	2,090	129,746	129,942	1,466	736	571	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.		Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	2	385	368	356	2	226	201	187	...	...	...	...	4	611	611	193	427	607	4	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	8	385	329	274	...	...	...	...	8	385	383	39	117	370	15	47	...
For Girls — High Schools	2	286	283	276	4	267	224	211	...	...	...	...	6	553	550	171	35	553	...	...	9
For Girls — Middle Schools	...	..	...	...	11	613	559	495	...	...	...	...	11	613	611	47	51	612	1	...	45
Total	4	671	651	632	25	1,491	1,313	1,167	...	...	...	...	29	2,162	2,155	450	630	2,142	20	47	54
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys	...	...	...	...	1	22	16	13	...	...	...	...	1	22	22	...	...	22	...	6	...
For Girls	...	...	...	...	2	37	31	23	1	43	25	23	3	80	77	1	...	78	2	...	16
Total	...	...	...	...	3	59	47	36	1	43	25	23	4	102	99	1	...	100	2	6	16
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,	4	671	651	632	28	1,550	1,360	1,203	1	43	25	23	33	2,264	2,254	451	630	2,242	22	53	70
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard ... ... For Boys													4	82	82	73	12	82	...	3	...
„ Girls													2	18	18	1	...	18	...	...	7
Total ...													6	100	100	74	12	100	...	3	7
GRAND TOTAL ...													39	2,364	2,354	525	642	2,342	22	56	77

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (B).

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES. English	1	269	264	239	1	37	33	29	3	333	325	289	3	359	350	281
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	76	64	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Medicine	1	228	231	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	497	495	446	1	37	33	29	4	405	401	353	3	359	350	281
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS. For Boys. High Schools / Middle Schools	2	815	839	705	24	7,758	7,802	6,576	24	7,260	7,354	6,187	17	4,879	4,840	3,830
English	...	...	...	...	54	10,407	10,065	8,483	18	2,992	2,927	2,543	23	2,214	2,045	1,722
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	122	18,648	18,164	15,310	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools / Middle Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	163	153	141	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	193	187	175	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	321	328	286	2	411	389	258	2	175	189	123
Total	2	815	839	705	205	37,134	36,359	30,655	49	11,019	11,010	9,304	42	7,268	7,074	5,675
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys	5	542	520	429	1,699	78,817	74,321	62,527	645	25,770	24,931	20,846	118	4,701	4,180	3,620
For Girls	...	...	...	...	192	6,311	6,119	4,639	123	4,359	4,145	3,122	10	315	294	240
Total	5	542	520	429	1,891	85,128	80,440	67,166	768	30,129	29,076	23,968	128	5,016	4,474	3,860
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. Training Schools for Masters.	6	344	364	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	153	172	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	336	217	194	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	241	258	227	...	...	...	...	1	109	60	60	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	209	236	188	3	172	223	175	...	...	...	...	1	90	73	74
Other Schools	1	88	91	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	1,035	1,121	973	3	172	223	175	2	445	277	254	1	90	73	74
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	19	2,889	2,975	2,553	2,100	122,471	117,055	98,025	823	41,998	40,764	33,879	174	12,733	11,971	9,890

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. *Advanced Teaching*— (*a*). Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*). Sanskrit	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	...	...
													,, Girls	...	...	...
3. *Do. do. the Qurán* *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	...	...
													,, Girls	...	...	...
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	...	...
													,, Girls	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...													
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...													

RAL TABLE III (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	998	996	558	...	2	34	780	180	2	...	...	(a). Classification—
1	72	48	72	20	...	...	34	38	...	...	...	*I Division.*—Seventy-six boys learn free-hand drawing from flat copies, definitions of plane geometry, modelling (28 boys), carpentry (48 boys). Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
1	228	228	...	...	3	9	164	52	...	8	...	
10	1,298	1,272	630	20	5	43	978	270	2	8	...	*II Division.*—Fifteen boys learn building drawing from flat copies, model drawing, decorative drawing in colours (4 boys), carpentry (11 boys), elementary perspective part II, plane geometry whole, modelling.
67	20,712	15,468	15,598	19,237	9	430	13,000	7,262	11	...	...	
95	15,613	8,056	8,160	15,436	1	204	10,372	4,983	53	...	...	
122	18,648	...	8,402	18,648	...	9	12,045	6,580	14	...	...	
2	163	163	80	163	14	147	...	...	2	...	...	*III Division.*—Eighteen boys learn building drawing from originals, ornamental drawing and design (7 boys), carpentry (11 boys), perspective part III, plane and solid geometry whole, light and shade, modelling.
3	193	72	...	193	...	188	...	2	3	...	...	
9	907	18	126	907	...	111	587	205	4	...	...	
298	56,236	23,777	32,366	54,584	24	1,089	36,004	19,032	87	...	...	
2,467	109,830	1,357	14,778	109,830	...	724	60,042	48,366	698	...	...	*IV Division.*—Twenty-four boys learn building construction, applied designs for building decorations (13 boys), wood-working (11 boys), modelling, surveying, estimating, mensuration, and plotting.
325	10,985	17	241	10,985	...	196	6,454	4,236	99	...	...	
2,792	120,815	1,374	15,019	120,815	...	920	66,496	52,602	797	...	...	
6	344	37	266	344	...	...	203	141	...	...	...	*Engineering Class.*—Twenty boys learn elementary building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating, building materials, construction.
1	(a) 153	...	...	...	...	2	81	70	...	...	...	
1	336	325	...	11	...	2	301	33	...	...	...	
2	350	...	99	251	...	5	156	189	...	6	...	(b). One hundred and sixty-six boys learn carpentry and drawing, 115 learn carpentry only, 84 learn drawing, 35 learn tailoring, 58 learn wood-work, 21 learn engraving, and 36 (girls) learn needle-work.
5	(b) 471	89	14	463	...	2	220	249	...	...	...	
1	(c) 88	...	...	...	...	...	26	62	...	...	...	(c). All learn Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, Equine and Bovine, Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Materia Medica and Chemistry.
16	1,742	451	379	1,069	...	11	987	744	...	6	...	
3,116	180,091	26,874	48,394	176,488	29	2,063	104,465	72,648	886	14	...	
377	5,413	...	5,270	210	...	...	157	5,249	7	...	...	
111	1,712	...	1,680	25	...	...	1,711	...	1	...	...	
1,202	24,747	15	1,107	22,957	...	...	20,794	3,739	214	27	...	
63	1,102	...	48	884	...	...	995	103	4	...	15	
3,139	41,334	...	39,364	1,278	..	...	895	40,386	53	639	...	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
565	7,291	...	7,147	65	..	...	21	7,270	...	...	479	
36	776	44	260	626	...	23	324	189	240	...	...	
15	785	21	32	746	...	4	384	358	39	...	...	
5,508	83,160	80	54,908	26,791	...	27	25,281	57,294	558	666	494	
8,624	263,251	26,954	103,302	203,279	29	2,090	129,746	129,942	1,444	680	494	

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
University Education. — English	35,198	...	...	21,525	...	...	56,723
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
University Education. — Medicine	76,574	2,602	2,521	6,690	...	...	88,387
Total	1,11,772	2,602	2,521	28,215	...	...	1,45,110
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	15,655	...	664	13,293	...	(a) 18,940	48,552
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	5,424	...	...	652	...	(b) 6,354	12,430
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,079	...	664	13,945	...	25,294	60,982
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys	3,759	...	535	1,532	...	240	6,066
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3 759	...	535	1,532	...	240	6,066
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	60,436	398	66	...	...	...	60,900
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	13,825	8	22	138	26	204	14,223
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	16,038	9	26	...	31	247	16,351
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	7,014	...	...	49	...	...	7,063
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	15,759	...	...	...	...	(c) 23,025	38,784
Total	1,13,072	415	114	187	57	23,476	1,37,321
Buildings	18,480	...	...	...	...	...	18,480
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	6,861	...	...	...	...	(d) 4,070	10,931
Total	25,341	...	...	...	...	4,070	29,411
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,75,023	3,017	3,834	43,879	57	53,080	3,78,890

(a) Includes Rs. 14,937
(b) Includes Rs. 6,354
(c) From Imperial
(d) Includes Rs. 1,668

RAL TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,533	2,625	...	...	4,158	9,000	450	1,575	20,731	8,322	8,632	48,710
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,938	244	705	535	834	6,591	20,847
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,533	2,625	...	...	4,158	20,938	694	2,280	21,266	9,156	15,223	69,557
2,130	9,866	93,138	1,10,412	979	232	2,16,757	67,983	887	12,346	1,12,109	6,084	40,663	2,40,072
...	20,862	53,085	75,825	1,589	903	1,52,264	17,599	1,058	3,055	26,889	5,739	14,681	69,021
...	71,500	15,846	35,660	362	274	1,23,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,597	...	...	15,504	...	14,445	42,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,610	...	...	10,127	2,062	7,225	38,024
648	372	8,820	...	...	...	9,840	8,343	...	766	...	...	1,736	10,845
2,778	1,02,600	1,70,889	2,21,897	2,930	1,409	5,02,503	1,25,132	1,945	16,167	1,64,629	13,885	78,750	4,00,508
120	2,94,310	35,361	46,774	163	284	3,77,012	3,984	36,576	6,797	11,223	9,356	11,690	79,626
3,442	17,704	20,887	...	...	26	42,059	7,523	1,495	2,780	890	3,827	17,714	34,229
3,562	3,12,014	56,248	46,774	163	310	4,19,071	11,507	38,071	9,577	12,113	13,183	29,404	1,13,855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,938	...	...	7,217	...	...	9,155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,367	1,259	3,926
...	...	4,070	21	...	...	4,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,070	21	...	...	4,091	1,938	...	1,300	7,217	1,367	1,259	13,081
322	82,915	69,786	...	2,094	...	1,55,117	2,557	...	...	...	295	18,677	21,529
...	10,823	5,808	...	8	...	16,639	1,485	...	...	...	443	5,620	7,548
322	93,738	75,594	...	2,102	...	1,71,756	4,042	...	...	...	738	24,297	29,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,662	5,08,352	3,08,334	2,71,317	5,195	1,719	11,01,579	1,63,557	40,710	29,324	2,05,225	38,329	1,48,933	6,26,078

from Imperial Revenues.
from Imperial Revenues.
Revenues.
from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.				
University Education. — English	9,696	2,443	7,915	20,054
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.				
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total	9,696	2,443	7,915	20,054
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	32,646	10,088	11,327	54,061
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	8,746	4,272	8,044	21,062
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	737	1,346	2,083
Total	41,392	15,097	20,717	77,206
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys	4,850	3,994	3,796	12,640
School Education, General. — For Girls	226	628	1,836	2,690
Total	5,076	4,622	5,632	15,330
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	24	...	2,557	2,581
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total	24	...	2,557	2,581
Buildings	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	56,188	22,162	36,821	1,15,171

RAL TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.	Remarks.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
44,198	450	3,108	54,577	27,312	1,29,645	
11,938	244	705	535	7,425	20,847	
76,574	2,602	2,521	6,690	...	88,387	
1,32,710	3,296	6,334	61,802	34,737	2,38,879	
85,768	10,753	1,06,148	2,68,460	(*a*) 88,313	5,59,442	(*a*) Includes Rs. 14,937 from Imperial Revenues.
17,599	21,920	56,140	1,11,460	35,228	2,42,347	
...	71,500	15,846	35,660	636	1,23,642	
18,021	...	...	16,156	(*b*) 20,799	54,976	(*b*) Includes Rs. 6,354 from Imperial Revenues.
18,610	...	...	10,127	9,287	38,024	
8,991	372	9,586	...	3,819	22,768	
1,48,989	1,04,545	1,87,720	4,41,863	1,58,082	10,41,199	
7,863	3,30,886	42,693	64,379	29,523	4,75,344	
10,965	19,199	23,667	1,116	24,031	78,978	
18,828	3,50,085	66,360	65,495	53,554	5,54,322	
60,436	398	66	...	...	60,900	
13,825	8	22	138	230	14,223	
1,938	...	...	7,217	...	9,155	
16,038	9	1,326	...	2,904	20,277	
7,014	...	4,070	94	2,557	13,735	
15,759	...	...	...	(*c*) 23,025	38,784	(*c*) From Imperial Revenues.
1,15,010	415	5,484	7,449	28,716	1,57,074	
21,359	82,915	69,786	...	21,066	1,95,126	
8,346	10,823	5,808	...	(*d*) 10,141	35,118	(*d*) Includes Rs. 1,668 from Imperial Revenues.
29,705	93,738	75,594	...	31,207	2,30,244	
12,216	1,252	55	59,439	10,071	*83,033	* Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in Arts Colleges.
51,647	...	...	...	...	51,647	
1,38,272	14,612	1,093	...	35	1,54,012	
14,301	1,367	2,104	...	6,432	24,204	
5,721	1,270	1,232	...	911	9,134	
13,575	46,661	11,464	...	6,749	78,449	
12,747	340	...	...	24	13,111	
17,708	2,647	1,908	...	5,068	27,331	
33,258	26,486	18,555	1,00,918	(*e*) 1,86,110	3,65,327	(*e*) Includes Rs. 83,755 from Imperial Revenues.
2,99,445	94,635	36,411	1,60,357	2,15,400	8,06,248	
7,44,687	6,46,714	3,77,903	7,36,966	5,21,696	30,27,966	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.			
				Managed by Government.			
				Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5
		SECONDARY SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools		7,848	1,305	(a) 14,937	24,090
		Middle Schools		...	...	...	...
	For Girls	High Schools		5,424	652	(b) 6,354	12,430
		Middle Schools		...	...	...	...
			Total ...	13,272	1,957	21,291	36,520
		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys			...	...	...	...
	For Girls			...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Buildings				3,899	...	...	3,899
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)				941	...	(c) 1,668	2,609
			Total ...	4,840	...	1,668	6,508
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools				...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous				...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...				18,112	1,957	22,959	43,028

RAL TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

INSTITUTIONS.											
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM				
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					*Unaided.*						REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,996	18,468	238	1,949	29,651	...	...	16,844	19,773	(a) 17,124	53,741	(a) Rs. 14,937 from Imperial Revenues.
9,490	9,481	1,778	7,422	28,171	...	...	9,490	9,481	9,200	28,171	
8,971	13,564	...	1,997	24,532	...	...	14,395	14,216	(b) 8,351	36,962	(b) Rs. 6,354 from Imperial Revenues.
16,470	10,127	1,248	2,764	30,609	...	...	16,470	10,127	4,012	30,609	
43,927	51,640	3,264	14,132	1,12,963	...	...	57,199	53,597	38,687	1,49,483	
330	429	520	73	1,352	...	...	330	429	593	1,352	
878	772	...	827	2,477	226	226	878	998	827	2,703	
1,208	1,201	520	900	3,829	226	226	1,208	1,427	1,420	4,055	
2,507	...	...	8,053	10,560	...	...	6,406	...	8,053	14,459	
...	...	...	2,107	2,107	...	...	941	...	(c) 3,775	4,716	(c) Rs. 1,668 from Imperial Revenues.
2,507	...	...	10,160	12,667	...	...	7,347	...	11,828	19,175	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,301	...	130	2,431	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,455	70,020	(d) 1,40,889	(d) 2,27,364	(d) Includes Rs. 83,755 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,756	70,020	1,41,019	2,29,795	
47,642	52,841	3,784	25,192	1,29,459	226	226	84,510	1,25,044	1,92,954	4,02,508	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC				
			UNDER PUBLIC				
			Managed by				
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1			2	3	4	5	6
		ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English		35,198	...	...	21,525	...
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.						
	Medicine		76,574	2,602	2,521	6,690	...
		Total ...	1,11,772	2,602	2,521	28,215	...
		SECONDARY SCHOOLS:					
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools		7,807	...	664	11,988	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools ... English ...		...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — High Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools ... English ...		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...		...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7,807	...	664	11,988	...
		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys		3,759	...	535	1,532	...
	For Girls		...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,759	...	535	1,532	...
		SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		60,436	398	66	...	...
	Schools of Art		13,825	8	22	138	26
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		16,038	9	26	...	31
	Industrial Schools		7,014	...	...	49	...
	Other Schools		15,759	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,13,072	415	114	187	57
Buildings			14,581	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...			5,920	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	20,501	...	...	...	...
University			...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools...		...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...			2,56,911	3,017	3,834	41,922	57

RAL TABLE IV (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Government.		*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*						
Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	56,723	...	...	1,533	2,625	...	...	4,158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	88,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,45,110	...	...	1,533	2,625	...	...	4,158
4,003	24,462	2,130	9,866	93,138	1,10,412	979	232	2,16,757
...	...	...	20,862	53,085	75,825	1,589	903	1,52,264
...	...	...	71,500	15,846	35,660	362	274	1,23,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	648	372	8,820	...	...	...	9,840
4,003	24,462	2,778	1,02,600	1,70,889	2,21,897	2,930	1,409	5,02,503
240	6,066	120	2,94,310	35,361	46,774	163	284	3,77,012
...	...	3,442	17,704	20,887	...	...	26	42,059
240	6,066	3,562	3,12,014	56,248	46,774	163	310	4,19,071
...	60,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	14,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	16,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,063	...	...	4,070	21	...	...	4,091
(a) 23,025	38,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,476	1,37,321	...	...	4,070	21	...	...	4,091
...	14,581	322	82,915	69,786	...	2,094	...	1,55,117
2,402	8,322	...	10,823	5,808	...	8	...	16,639
2,402	22,903	322	93,738	75,594	...	2,102	...	1,71,756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,121	3,35,862	6,662	5,08,352	3,08,334	2,71,317	5,195	1,719	11,01,579

(a) From Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC INSTITU					
			UNDER PRIVATE					
			Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English		9,000	450	1,575	20,731	8,322	8,632	48,710
	Oriental		11,938	244	705	535	834	6,591	20,847
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	20,938	694	2,280	21,266	9,156	15,223	69,557
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools		58,987	887	12,346	93,641	5,846	38,714	2,10,421
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English		8,109	1,058	3,055	17,408	3,961	7,259	40,850
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — High Schools		3,620	...	...	1,940	...	12,448	18,014
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English		2,140	...	...	...	814	4,461	7,415
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular		8,343	...	766	...	...	1,736	10,845
		Total	81,205	1,945	16,167	1,12,989	10,621	64,618	2,87,545
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys		3,654	36,576	6,797	10,794	8,836	11,617	78,274
	For Girls		6,645	1,495	2,780	118	3,827	16,887	31,752
		Total	10,299	38,071	9,577	10,912	12,663	28,504	1,10,026
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Schools of Art		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools		1,938	...	...	7,217	...	...	9,155
	Medical Schools		...	...	1,300	...	1,367	1,259	3,926
	Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,938	...	1,300	7,217	1,367	1,259	13,081
Buildings			50	...	...	...	295	10,624	10,969
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)			1,485	...	...	...	443	3,513	5,441
		Total	1,535	...	...	...	738	14,137	16,410
University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			1,15,915	40,710	29,324	1,52,384	34,545	1,23,741	4,96,619

RAL TABLE IV (B)—*concluded.*

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

TIONS—*concluded.* MANAGEMENT. *Unaided.* Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,696	2,443	7,915	20,054	44,198	450	3,108	54,577	27,312	1,29,645	
...	...	...	...	11,938	244	705	535	7,425	20,847	
...	...	...	...	76,574	2,602	2,521	6,690	...	88,387	
9,696	2,443	7,915	20,054	1,32,710	3,296	6,334	61,802	34,737	2,38,879	
32,646	10,088	11,327	54,061	68,924	10,753	1,06,148	2,48,687	71,189	5,05,701	
8,746	4,272	8,044	21,062	8,109	21,920	56,140	1,01,979	26,028	2,14,176	
...	...	...	...	...	71,500	15,846	35,660	636	1,23,642	
...	...	...	...	3,626	...	...	1,940	12,448	18,014	
...	...	...	...	2,140	...	...	...	5,275	7,415	
...	737	1,346	2,083	8,991	372	9,586	...	3,819	22,768	
41,392	15,097	20,717	77,206	91,790	1,04,545	1,87,720	3,88,266	1,19,395	8,91,716	
4,850	3,994	3,796	12,640	7,533	3,30,886	42,693	63,950	28,930	4,73,992	
...	628	1,836	2,464	10,087	19,199	23,667	118	23,204	76,275	
4,850	4,622	5,632	15,104	17,620	3,50,085	66,360	64,068	52,134	5,50,267	
...	...	...	...	60,436	398	66	...	...	60,900	
...	...	...	...	13,825	8	22	138	230	14,223	
...	...	...	...	1,938	...	...	7,217	...	9,155	
...	...	...	...	16,038	9	1,326	...	2,904	20,277	
24	...	2,557	2,581	7,014	...	4,070	94	2,557	13,735	
...	...	...	...	15,759	...	...	...	(a) 23,025	38,784	(a) From Imperial Revenues.
24	...	2,557	2,581	1,15,010	415	5,484	7,449	28,716	1,57,074	
...	...	...	...	14,953	82,915	69,786	...	13,013	1,80,667	
...	...	...	...	7,405	10,823	5,808	...	6,366	30,402	
...	...	...	...	22,358	93,738	75,594	...	19,379	2,11,069	
...	...	...	...	12,216	1,252	55	59,439	10,071	(b) 83,033	(b) Exclusive o expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in Arts Colleges.
...	...	...	...	51,647	...	...	...	...	51,647	
...	...	...	...	1,38,272	14,612	1,093	...	35	1,54,012	
...	...	...	...	14,301	1,367	2,104	...	6,432	24,204	
...	...	...	...	5,721	1,270	1,232	...	911	9,134	
...	...	...	...	11,274	46,661	11,464	...	6,619	76,018	
..	...	...	...	12,747	340	...	...	24	13,111	
...	...	...	...	17,708	2,647	1,908	...	5,068	27,331	
...	...	...	...	16,803	26,486	18,555	30,898	45,221	1,37,963	
...	...	...	...	2,80,689	94,635	36,411	90,337	74,381	5,76,453	
55,962	22,162	36,821	1,14,945	6,60,177	6,46,714	3,77,903	6,11,922	3,28,742	26,25,458	

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.*		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	4	1,200	182	...	182	365	...	365
	Local Fund	English	9	1,626	28	...	28	341	...	341
		Vernacular	78	11,549	...	...	...	3,212	...	3,212
	Municipal	English	69	16,539	901	...	901	4,400	...	4,400
		Vernacular	44	7,099	...	...	...	1,761	...	1,761
	Aided	English	51	10,811	977	...	977	2,650	6	2,656
		Vernacular	1	52	52	...	52	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	39	7,003	742	...	742	1,848	...	1,848
		Vernacular	1	90	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Total		296	55,969	2,886	...	2,886	14,581	6	14,587
For Girls.	Government	English	2	286	...	22	22	...	96	96
	Local Fund	Vernacular	1	44	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Municipal	Vernacular	4	277	...	...	...	...	45	45
	Aided	English	20	1,236	...	37	37	4	334	338
		Vernacular	2	411	...	...	...	...	34	34
	Unaided	Vernacular	2	175	...	...	...	...	13	13
	Total		31	2,429	...	59	59	4	529	533
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			327	58,398	2,886	59	2,945	14,585	535	15,120
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		5	542	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		1,599	71,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		100	7,636	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		646	25,792	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		118	4,701	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,468	109,852	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund		92	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		100	3,671	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		125	4,396	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		11	358	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		328	11,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,796	120,917	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			3,123	179,315	2,886	59	2,945	14,585	535	15,120

RAL TABLE V.

GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
407	...	407	246	...	246	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200
457	...	457	800	...	800	...	...	...	1,626	...	1,626
2,034	...	2,034	5,911	...	5,911	392	...	392	11,549	...	11,549
4,993	...	4,993	6,050	...	6,050	195	...	195	16,539	...	16,539
1,318	...	1,318	3,727	...	3,727	293	...	293	7,099	...	7,099
2,786	7	2,793	4,233	34	4,267	118	...	118	10,764	47	10,811
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
1,791	...	1,791	2,621	...	2,621	1	...	1	7,003	...	7,003
37	...	37	45	...	45	...	...	...	90	...	90
13,823	7	13,830	23,633	34	23,667	999	...	999	55,922	47	55,969
...	77	77	...	91	91	...	...	...	...	286	286
...	7	7	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	44	44
...	148	148	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	277	277
11	339	350	39	472	511	...	...	...	54	1,182	1,236
...	74	74	...	303	303	...	...	...	...	411	411
...	25	25	...	137	137	...	...	...	...	175	175
11	670	681	39	1,117	1,156	...	...	...	54	2,375	2,429
13,834	677	14,511	23,672	1,151	24,822	999	...	999	55,976	2,422	58,398
129	...	129	413	...	413	...	...	...	542	...	542
12,273	...	12,273	58,440	...	58,440	468	...	468	71,181	...	71,181
377	...	377	6,619	...	6,619	640	...	640	7,636	...	7,636
2,155	4	2,159	23,564	2	23,566	67	...	67	25,786	6	25,792
433	...	433	4,268	...	4,268	...	...	...	4,701	...	4,701
15,367	4	15,371	93,304	2	93,306	1,175	...	1,175	109,846	6	109,852
...	221	221	...	2,419	2,419	...	...	...	...	2,640	2,640
...	213	213	...	3,458	3,458	...	...	...	...	3,671	3,671
1	217	218	15	4,060	4,075	..	103	103	16	4,380	4,396
...	23	23	...	312	312	...	23	23	...	358	358
1	674	675	15	10,249	10,264	...	126	126	16	11,049	11,065
15,368	678	16,046	93,319	10,251	103,570	1,175	126	1,301	109,862	11,055	120,917
29,202	1,355	30,557	116,991	11,402	128,393	2,174	126	2,300	165,838	13,477	179,315

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE OFFICIAL

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ...	Government ...	English ...	2	385	38	...	38
	Aided	English ...	10	611	57	...	57
		Total ...	12	996	95	...	95
For Girls ...	Government ...	English ...	2	286	...	22	22
	Aided	English ...	15	880	...	22	22
		Total ...	17	1,166	...	44	44
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			29	2,162	95	44	139
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys—Aided			1	22	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	22	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Aided		2	37	...	...	...
	Unaided		1	43	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	80	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			4	102	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			33	2,264	95	44	139

RAL TABLE V (A).

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) AT THE END YEAR 1895-96.

Middle Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.*			Upper Primary Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			Lower Primary Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.* Reading Printed Books.			Total.		
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
117	...	117	100	...	100	130	...	130	385	...	385
196	6	202	135	7	142	176	34	210	564	47	611
313	6	319	235	7	242	306	34	340	949	47	996
...	96	96	...	77	77	...	91	91	...	286	286
4	268	272	11	256	267	39	280	319	54	826	880
4	364	368	11	333	344	39	371	410	54	1,112	1,166
317	370	687	246	340	586	345	405	750	1,003	1,159	2,162
...	...	...	1	4	5	15	2	17	16	6	22
...	...	...	1	4	5	15	2	17	16	6	22
...	...	...	1	2	3	15	19	34	16	21	37
...	...	...	...	8	8	...	35	35	...	43	43
...	...	...	1	10	11	15	54	69	16	64	80
...	...	...	2	14	16	30	56	86	32	70	102
317	370	687	248	354	602	375	461	836	1,035	1,229	2,264

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENE

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	2	815	144	...	144	218	...	248
	Local Fund	English	9	1,626	28	...	28	341	...	341
		Vernacular	78	11,549	...	...	...	3,212	...	3,212
	Municipal	English	69	16,539	901	...	901	4,400	...	4,400
		Vernacular	44	7,099	...	...	..	1,761	...	1,761
	Aided ...	English	41	10,200	920	...	920	2,454	...	2,454
		Vernacular	1	52	52	...	52	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	39	7,003	742	...	742	1,848	...	1,848
		Vernacular	1	90	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Total ...		284	54,978	2,791	...	2,791	14,268	...	14,268
For Girls.	Local Fund	Vernacular	1	44	...	...	....	...	7	7
	Municipal	Vernacular	4	277	...	...	...	...	45	45
	Aided ...	English	5	356	...	15	15	...	66	66
		Vernacular	2	411	...	...	...	...	34	34
	Unaided ...	Vernacular	2	175	...	..	...	...	13	13
	Total ...		14	1,263	...	15	15	...	165	165
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			298	56,236	2,791	15	2,806	14,268	165	14,433
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		5	542	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		1,599	71,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		100	7,636	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		645	25,770	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		118	4,701	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		2,467	109,830	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund		92	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		100	3,671	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		123	4,359	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		10	315	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		325	10,985	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,792	120,815	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			3,090	177,051	2,791	15	2,806	14,268	165	14,433

RAL TABLE V (B).

RAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
307	...	307	116	...	116	...	...	...	815	...	815
457	...	457	800	...	800	...	...	...	1,626	...	1,626
2,034	...	2,034	5,911	...	5,911	392	...	392	11,549	...	11,549
4,993	...	4,993	6,050	...	6,050	195	...	195	16,539	...	16,539
1,318	...	1,318	3,727	...	3,727	293	...	293	7,099	...	7,099
2,651	...	2,651	4,057	...	4,057	118	...	118	10,200	...	10,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
1,791	...	1,791	2,621	...	2,621	1	...	1	7,003	...	7,003
37	...	37	45	...	45	...	...	...	90	...	90
13,588	...	13,588	23,327	...	23,327	999	...	999	54,973	...	54,973
...	7	7	...	30	30	...	...	..	...	44	44
...	148	148	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	277	277
...	83	83	...	192	192	...	...	...	...	356	356
...	74	74	...	303	303	...	...	...	...	411	411
...	25	25	...	137	137	...	...	...	...	175	175
...	337	337	...	746	746	...	...	...	...	1,263	1,263
13,588	337	13,925	23,327	746	24,073	999	...	999	54,973	1,263	56,236
129	...	129	413	...	413	...	...	...	542	...	542
12,273	...	12,273	58,440	...	58,440	468	...	468	71,181	...	71,181
377	...	377	6,619	...	6,619	640	...	640	7,636	...	7,636
2,154	...	2,154	23,549	...	23,549	67	...	67	25,770	...	25,770
433	...	433	4,268	...	4,268	...	...	...	4,701	...	4,701
15,366	...	15,366	93,289	...	93,289	1,175	...	1,175	109,830	...	109,830
...	221	221	...	2,419	2,419	...	...	...	...	2,640	2,640
...	213	213	...	3,458	3,458	...	...	...	...	3,671	3,671
...	215	215	...	4,041	4,041	...	103	103	...	4,359	4,359
...	15	15	...	277	277	...	23	23	...	315	315
...	664	664	...	10,195	10,195	...	126	126	...	10,985	10,985
15,366	664	16,030	93,289	10,195	103,484	1,175	126	1,301	109,830	10,985	120,815
28,954	1,001	29,955	116,616	10,941	127,557	2,174	126	2,300	164,803	12,248	177,051

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ARTS COLLEGES.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	1	4	13	3	1	2	19	4	1	1	1	7	...	...	6	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	46	61	35	89	231	23	41	23	20	107	...	3	91	13	...
3. First Arts	2	4	3	9	97	115	143	77	432	60	69	92	19	240	4	9	182	45	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
3. „ „ Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	10	...	4	...	4	8	...	...	...	8	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	4	5	...	5	13	7	25	...	4	8	5	17	...	...	17	...	...
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	..	4	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	6	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	2	6	8	...	17	10	5	32	...	4	5	1	10	...	...	10	...	...
5. „ „ Arabic	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	..	2	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	5	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	5	...
5. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																							
Law.																							
1. Bachelor of Law	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	6	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Medicine.																							
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	* 17	...	...	...	* 17	* 9	...	...	...	* 9	...	2	7	...	...
3. First M. B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
3. „ L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(a) 67	...	...	1	(a) 68	(b) 27	...	...	1	(b) 28	...	1	26	1	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																							
Matriculation ... ... Boys	28	26	13	67	562	510	367	306	1,745	450	342	205	130	1,127	20	25	756	324	2
Matriculation ... ... Girls	...	8	...	8	...	20	...	3	23	...	10	...	2	12	9	3	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... Boys	201	53	37	291	2,883	977	517	891	5,268	2,258	651	327	342	3,578	47	37	2,541	951	2
Middle School Examination ... Girls	6	19	1	26	30	77	4	...	111	20	37	1	...	58	28	15	8	6	1
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	1,428	82	36	1,546	10,701	1,614	460	87	12,862	7,968	1,130	251	52	9,401	95	50	6,041	3,212	3
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	117	71	3	191	304	243	4	...	551	212	140	2	...	354	90	25	149	89	1
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	1,619	136	34	1,789	15,324	1,841	407	37	17,609	11,654	1,288	231	28	13,201	64	41	7,981	5,093	22
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	171	99	4	274	749	491	28	...	1,268	456	302	15	...	773	75	62	434	200	2
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																							
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	46	90	34	...	...	24	58	...	1	36	21	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	6	...	...	6	315	...	...	139	454	208	...	...	67	275	...	...	179	96	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	1	2	...	3	3	4	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	(c) 141	...	...	...	(c) 141	(d) 86	...	...	...	(d) 86	...	...	57	29	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	1	...	1	2	5	...	1	1	7	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
5. Industrial School Examination	3	...	...	3	86	...	...	...	86	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	29	34	...
6. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	52	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	9	27	...

(a) Includes two girls.
(b) „ one girl.

* Includes two girls.

(c) Includes three girls.
(d) „ one girl.

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	450
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	244
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	...	...	2,602
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	...	694	3,296
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High Schools	1	167	177	143	1,300	1,458	...	2,477	...	...	5,235	...	8,408	887	10,753
Middle Schools English ...	8	1,459	1,374	1,152	...	5,734	1,300	9,373	720	10	17,137	...	15,128	1,058	21,920
Middle Schools Vernacular	78	11,549	11,187	9,461	...	54,400	515	21,602	120	274	76,911	...	17,100	...	71,500
For Girls—															
Middle Schools—Vernacular	1	44	40	35	43	372	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	372
Total ...	88	13,219	12,778	10,791	1,343	61,964	1,815	33,452	840	284	99,698	...	40,636	1,945	1,04,545
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	1,599	71,181	67,317	56,676	120	2,92,784	199	33,957	163	282	3,27,505	...	1,526	36,576	3,30,886
For Girls	92	2,640	2,515	1,981	1,312	16,353	371	...	...	21	18,057	...	1,351	1,495	19,199
Total ...	1,691	73,821	69,832	58,657	1,432	3,09,137	570	33,957	163	303	3,45,562	...	2,877	38,071	3,50,085
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	...	398
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	...	...	415
Buildings	...	...	...	...	322	75,420	826	...	2,094	...	78,662	...	7,495	...	82,915
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	10,592	...	...	...	...	10,592	...	231	...	10,823
Total ...	...	...	...	...	322	86,012	826	...	2,094	...	89,254	...	7,726	...	93,738
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,612
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,367
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,661
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,486
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,383
Grand Total ...	1,779	87,040	82,610	69,448	3,097	4,57,113	3,211	67,409	3,097	587	5,34,514	3,017	51,239	40,710	645,462

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	37	33	29	...	1,533	...	2,625	...	...	4,158	...	...	1,575	3,108	3,558	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	705	949	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,521	...	...	2,521	5,123	
1	37	33	29	...	1,533	...	2,625	...	...	4,158	2,521	...	2,280	6,334	9,630	
23	7,591	7,625	6,433	830	93,138	8,408	1,07,935	979	232	2,11,522	664	...	12,346	1,06,148	1,16,901	
46	8,948	8,691	7,331	...	51,785	15,128	66,452	869	893	1,35,127	...	1,300	3,055	56,140	78,060	
44	7,099	6,977	5,849	...	15,331	17,100	14,058	242	...	46,731	...	515	...	15,846	87,346	
4	277	288	251	605	8,820	...	...	...	...	9,425	...	...	766	9,586	9,958	
117	23,915	23,581	19,864	1,435	1,69,074	40,636	1,88,445	2,090	1,125	4,02,805	664	1,815	16,167	1,87,720	2,92,265	
100	7,636	7,004	5,851	...	35,162	1,526	12,817	...	2	49,507	535	199	6,797	42,693	3,73,579	
100	3,671	3,604	2,658	2,130	20,516	1,351	...	...	5	24,002	...	371	2,780	23,667	42,866	
200	11,307	10,608	8,509	2,130	55,678	2,877	12,817	...	7	73,509	535	570	9,577	66,360	4,16,445	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	66	464	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	30	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1,300	1,326	1,335	
3	172	223	175	...	4,070	...	21	...	...	4,091	...	...	...	4,070	4,070	
3	172	223	175	...	4,070	...	21	...	...	4,091	114	...	1,300	5,484	5,899	
...	...	...	...	...	68,960	7,495	...	...	...	76,455	...	826	...	69,786	1,52,701	
...	...	...	...	...	5,808	231	...	8	...	6,047	...	...	...	5,808	16,631	
...	...	...	...	...	74,768	7,726	...	8	...	82,502	...	826	...	75,594	1,69,332	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	15,705	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,104	3,471	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	2,502	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11,464	58,125	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,908	4,555	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,555	45,041	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,356	1,29,739	
321	35,431	34,445	28,577	3,565	3,05,123	51,239	2,03,908	2,098	1,132	5,67,065	3,834	3,211	29,324	3,77,843	10,23,310	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
FOR MALES.												
1. Managed by Government.	11	885	113	425	...	347	7,773	...	(a) 45,649	7,519	60,941	(a) Includes Rs. 39,161 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	175	3,954	4	3,857	93	..	...	25,562	..	5,858	31,420	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	16	665	51	614	...	...	5,205	1,192	11,982	26,476	44,855	
4. Unaided ...	35	1,256	404	815	37	...	...	30	20,493	12,563	33,086	
Total ...	237	6,760	572	5,711	130	347	12,978	26,784	(a) 78,124	52,416	1,70,302	
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government.	2	286	...	286	...	...	2,338	...	(b) 48,877	2,610	53,825	(b) Includes Rs. 44,594 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	10	569	...	569	...	...	6,494	...	39,400	36,377	82,271	
3. Unaided ...	7	395	...	290	105	...	...	...	16,000	9,515	25,515	
Total ...	19	1,250	...	1,145	105	...	8,832	...	(b) 1,04,277	48,502	1,61,611	
GRAND TOTAL ...	256	8,010	572	6,856	235	347	21,810	26,784	(c) 1,82,401	1,00,918	3,31,913	(c) Includes Rs. 83,755 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (A).

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
FOR MALES.												
1. Managed by Government.	2	385	...	385	...	...	3,249	...	(a) 45,110	5,221	53,580	(a) Includes Rs. 39,161 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	4	197	...	197	...	...	4,374	...	7,502	25,812	37,688	
Total ...	6	582	...	582	...	...	7,623	...	(a) 52,612	31,033	91,268	
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government.	2	286	...	286	...	...	2,333	...	(b) 48,877	2,610	53,825	(b) Includes Rs. 44,594 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	10	569	...	569	...	...	6,494	...	39,400	36,377	82,271	
Total ...	12	855	...	855	...	...	8,832	...	(b) 88,277	38,987	1,36,096	
GRAND TOTAL ...	18	1,437	...	1,437	...	...	16,455	...	(c) 1,40,889	70,020	2,27,364	(c) Includes Rs. 83,755 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (B).

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
FOR MALES.												
1. Managed by Government.	9	500	113	40	...	347	4,524	...	539	2,298	7,361	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	175	3,954	4	3,857	93	...	...	25,562	...	5,858	31,420	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	12	468	51	417	...	...	931	1,192	4,480	664	7,167	
4. Unaided	35	1,256	404	815	37	...	...	30	20,493	12,563	33,086	
Total ...	231	6,178	572	5,129	130	347	5,355	26,784	25,512	21,383	79,034	
FOR FEMALES.												
Unaided	7	395	...	290	105	...	...	...	16,000	9,515	25,515	
Total ...	7	395	...	290	105	...	...	...	16,000	9,515	25,515	
GRAND TOTAL ...	238	6,573	572	5,419	235	347	5,355	26,784	41,512	30,898	1,04,549	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR

1896-97,

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BY

J. SIME, ESQUIRE,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Published by Authority.

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1897.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1080, dated 11th November 1897.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1896-97, forwarded with his letter No. 55 S., dated 30th September 1897.

REMARKS.—The Report under review is called a quinquennial one. It does not deal with the facts and figures of a five years' period, but the figures of the year 1896-97 to which it relates are compared, not with those of the previous year, as is usual in the case of departmental annual reports, but with those of the year 1891-92. We are thus in a position to take stock of the progress attained during the past five years, and the conclusions derived from the comparison do no doubt more correctly indicate general tendencies than would those yielded by a comparison of the figures of any two consecutive years.

2. During the five years in question the number of schools has fallen from 9,408 to 8,507, while the number of scholars has increased from 260,227 to 265,922. These figures, however, do not really represent the progress of education because there has been a considerable increase in the number of public institutions (chiefly aided and unaided schools) and scholars attending them, while the number of Private schools and scholars in attendance has materially fallen off. The numbers are as in the margin. As the Private schools are largely of the character of Indigenous Korán Rote Schools and Hindu Patsháláš, the growth in the number of Public institutions at the expense of Private schools indicates a growing desire for education of the kind afforded in the schools which conform to the curriculum of the Department. It may be explained that the falling-off in Private schools is in a large measure due to the transfer of these to "Public institutions," the Managers having agreed to conform to the regulations of the Departmental Code applicable to such institutions, including examination by officers of the Department. The proportion of Hindu to Muhammadan scholars is about 100 : 98 as compared with about 79 : 100 of relative population. Of the Muhammadans a far larger proportion than in the case of Hindús do not get beyond the indigenous school. The question of education of the Muhammadans is specially noticed in Chapter X of the Report, and His Honor commends to the consideration of the leaders of that community the circumstance therein noted that only 1 Muhammadan for every 3 Hindús reaches the Entrance, Intermediate or Degree Standard of attainments.

		Public Institutions.	Private Institutions.
Schools ...	1891-92 ...	2,354	7,054
	1896-97 ...	3,144	5,363
Scholars ...	1891-92 ...	151,637	108,590
	1896-97 ...	183,738	82,184

3. The table on page 5 of the Report showing the order of merit of each district in the Province in the matter of education as indicated by the percentage of boys of school-going age under instruction is most interesting. Excluding Simla, Gujrát takes the first place, and it is noteworthy that the whole 6 of the districts in the Ráwalpindi Civil Division are included in the first 8 places (excluding Simla). The Delhi Division is distinctly backward.

4. Expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 4,02,215 since 1891-92 and now amounts to Rs. 30,72,714. It is defrayed from the following sources :—

Year.	Percentage of total expenditure contributed by					
	Imperial.	Provincial.	District Board.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.
1891-92	5·8	32·6	22·5	12·7	16·8	10·25
1896-97	4·6	23·7	20·9	11	·26	13·8

Though the *proportion* of total cost borne by Imperial and District Boards

is less than in 1891-92 there has been an increase in the actual expenditure from these sources. The decrease under Municipal amounts to Rs. 3,483 only. The decrease in the contributions from Provincial is due entirely to the diminished expenditure on buildings. The last column includes private contributions chiefly for expenditure on boarding-houses. The most satisfactory item in the above table is the increase in fees. The necessity for State encouragement of Primary education requires that a considerable proportion of the total cost of education at that stage shall be met from the general and local revenues, but there is no reason why Secondary and Higher education should not become more self-supporting, and any advance in this direction is to be welcomed. As regards the obligations of District Boards and Municipal Committees in the matter of expenditure on education, the Lieutenant-Governor has read the remarks in paragraphs 24—27 of the Report, but His Honor expects that the Director will bring to notice separately any case in which he thinks that action is required in consequence of the failure of any of these bodies to realize its obligations. As noted by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in last year's Review, Municipal Committees in this Province contribute to education a larger share of their income than in any other part of India, and it is to be remembered that both Committees and Boards have during the year under report suffered diminution of income in consequence of the famine Furthermore it deserves consideration whether in consequence of the expansion of income from fees the standard of minimum obligations of local bodies should be maintained as at present fixed.

5. As regards University education the record for the past five years has been most favourable. Two new Arts Colleges have been opened during this period, the number now being 8, and the attendance at these has advanced from 462 to 1,101, or 138 per cent. In 1896-97 the number of scholars who passed the Entrance Examination was 805 as compared with 599 in 1891-92. Two hundred and fifty-seven as compared with 155 passed the Intermediate (First Arts) Examination, and 103 as compared with 45 obtained the B. A. degree. The figures include private students, but exclude candidates not belonging to the Province. The proportion of those who having entered the University complete the B. A. course is very small judged by the standard of Western Universities, and it is no doubt the case that success in the Entrance Examination is regarded by a large number of candidates as merely a qualification for Government service, and not as the initial step in a University career. The following table corresponding to that in paragraph 5 of last year's Review shows in order of merit the results secured by the 8 Arts Colleges in the University Examinations of the year 1896-97:—

Name of College.	Intermediate			B. A.			M. A.			Percentage of success on the whole.	Average cost of educating a student.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.		
											Rs.
Government College	62	44	70·9	71	33	46·4	13	6	46·1	56·8	200
Dayánand College	128	80	62·5	62	20	32·2	1	...	...	52·3	38
St. Stephen's College	26	12	46·1	9	3	33·3	4	4	100	48·7	247
Forman Christian College	60	32	53·3	66	20	30·3	...	...	...	41·2	80
Gordon Mission College	11	9	81·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Scotch Mission College	10	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Amritsar Municipal Board College	22	11	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Islámiya College	18	9	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Private Candidates	101	40	39·6	82	24	29·2	11	4	36·3	35·0	...

6. The Oriental College cannot be said to have shared in the above noted progress in University education during the past five years, the numbers on the rolls having declined during the quinquennium from 128 to 122. The expenditure of this institution during the year was Rs. 32,177, of which only

Rs. 313 was met from fees. Fifty-five out of 70 of the students in the College Department and 23 out of 52 of those in the school are in the receipt of scholarships. The suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction with a view to introduce reform and economy in the direction of the Oriental College were not accepted by the Senate of the University, which decided that the management of the institution should for the present be carried on on the present lines. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that a steady effort is now to be made by the University, independently of the Oriental College, to produce books with the object of diffusing the knowledge of Western science through the medium of the Vernacular.

7. The remarks made in the two foregoing paragraphs will be more fully appreciated when the results of high education in Arts and Oriental learning respectively are compared from the year in which the University was founded. The figures in the table given below exclude candidates from Native States and from beyond the Province.

Examinations.		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Number of successful candidates.														
Master of Arts		3	3	5	2	...	1	2	1	3	2	7	12	12	7	15
Master of Oriental Learning ...		3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Bachelor of Arts		6	9	14	15	24	28	14	34	37	45	51	108	71	107	109
Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...		1	3	2	2	1	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	1
Intermediate ...	Arts ...	28	32	29	59	37	44	39	117	84	152	127	168	240	236	246
	Oriental ...	3	2	3	13	5	7	5	3	3	6	2	3	2	4	4
Entrance and equivalent Examinations.	Arts ...	102	171	288	225	162	201	315	376	321	599	750	828	754	1,113	805
	Oriental ...	20	29	29	14	16	11	9	11	10	6	11	8	3	8	4

8. The statistics relating to Secondary education show a rise of 21 per cent. in the number of schools and an almost corresponding rise in the number of scholars during the quinquennial period. The striking feature in the returns is the circumstance that all the additional schools which have been opened during this period are Anglo-Vernacular, while there are 19 additional scholars at schools where English is taught for every 1 additional at Vernacular Schools. Of the total number of boys attending High and Middle Schools, who have reached the Secondary stage, no less than 70 per cent. learn English. Above the Middle stage vernacular education, the Director remarks, is hardly appreciable. Referring to this movement, Dr. Sime observes :—"There can be no doubt about the steadily increasing desire for an English education; and it requires a rather firm restraining hand to prevent the undue conversion of Vernacular into Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Rules have been prescribed laying down the terms, including private subscriptions, on which such conversion, in the case of Board Schools, is admissible; and the past quinquennium has shown, in a number of instances, how readily contributions from the public become available in this behalf."

The average cost of educating a boy in Secondary Schools comes to Rs. 15-7-0 per annum, of which 41·4 per cent. is borne by public funds, the balance being covered by fees and private contributions. Thirteen annas per mensem is the average fee for each boy in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In Vernacular Schools it is only 3 annas per month, the incidence being reduced by the number of agriculturists' sons who are partially exempt. The general character of the instruction imparted in Secondary Schools has, in the opinion of the

Inspecting Officers, much improved during the past five years. The examination results show an increase in the number of passes in the Middle School Examination from 60·9 to 69·6 per cent. of the number of candidates. In the Entrance Examination the proportion of passes to candidates was 55·8 in 1896-97 as compared with 58·5 in 1891-92, but the actual number of passes was, excluding private students, 740 as compared with 540 five years ago.

9. The number of boys in Primary Schools (including the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools) has during the quinquennium increased by 21·8 per cent. from 123,389 to 147,193, of which 63,622 are sons of agriculturists. The increase was exclusively in the Aided and Unaided schools. In the attendance at Government and Board Primary Schools there was a falling-off of 5,550 scholars which the Director says "is attributed mostly to the increased number of aided indigenous schools which have drawn a large number of scholars away from the Government and Board Schools, partly to the stricter enforcement of the fee rules, partly to relaxed efforts in favour of the schools on the part of the village officials, and partly to the prevailing scarcity and distress." The average annual cost of education in Primary Schools is Rs. 5-2-0 per head in Government and Board Schools, Rs. 3-4-0 in Aided Schools and Re. 1-15-0 in Unaided Schools. Less than one-fifth of the cost is covered by fees and private contributions. The fee rates vary from 1 to 5 annas a month in Government and Board Schools. These rates are applicable to non-agriculturists. Examination results in Primary Schools are favourable and show increased proficiency as compared with five years ago.

10. If the last sentence of paragraph 112 of the Report indicates a tendency in the minds of the people to accept the Primary School curriculum as sufficient for the education of children in a humble station, and as fitting them for the life of their class, not as the first stage of a process which is to lift them out of their surroundings and launch them on the quest of public service which to the majority must be futile, then this feature of the Report is, Sir Mackworth Young considers, one of the most interesting and important connected with Primary education. If this be so, then we are on the way to the attainment of the result for which Zamíndári Schools were instituted, and towards which they do not seem to have to any considerable extent contributed. It does not much matter what the curriculum is, provided it is useful and innocent, but our great need is one that will confer upon the bulk of the population so much knowledge as shall enable them to fill the station in which they are born a degree better than their fathers, without tempting them to despise that station or entertain the ambition to rise above it. The exceptional few will do this in any case ; but it is better that the mass of mankind should ascend the scale of civilisation and intellectual culture by degrees and not attempt to crowd the development which may with advantage be perfected in a century, into a single generation. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Harvey's observations will be borne in mind, and requests that the tendency on which he remarks may be noticed in future reports.

11. In no Department has education more satisfactorily progressed in the Punjab of late years than in the training of teachers. It is the great requisite for a teacher that he should learn how to teach, as for a student that he should learn how to learn. The process of endowing the Province with certificated teachers is still far from complete. Out of a total of 6,250 teachers, 2,297 are still unqualified, but great progress has been made.

12. In the chapter headed "Technical Education," an interesting chapter showing that real progress is being made, the Director notices the Law School, the Medical School, the Lahore Veterinary College, the Mayo School of Art and the several minor industrial schools. The rush to the Law School, notwithstanding that the fees are pitched high enough to cover the whole of the cost of the instruction, continues. During the quinquennium the attendance has increased from 85 to 433. The Lahore Medical School, under the management of a very efficient staff of Professors, continues to do excellent work. The numbers in the School and College Departments together have increased by 38 per cent. A check to further expansion is imposed by the limited class-room

accommodation available. From Dr. Browne's remarks it would seem that in the School Department all the private students who apply cannot be admitted. In these circumstances, it is for consideration whether it is necessary to allow stipends to nearly four-fifths of the students. The Lieutenant-Governor fully realizes the urgency of the need for a proper equipment for teaching practical Physiology and Pathology to which Dr. Raye has called attention, and the matter will not be lost sight of when the state of provincial finances admits of such reforms being brought forward for practical consideration.

The Lahore Veterinary College Report has been separately reviewed by Government. The Mayo School of Art seems to attract students without the artificial stimulus of scholarships, for there were 138 non-stipendiary students in the classes in 1896-97 as compared with 67 in 1891-92. The total number on the rolls now amounts to 196. Particulars are given of 13 passed pupils of the institution who found employment during the year as draftsmen, sub-overseers, teachers, &c. Mention is made of 2 industrial schools for girls in the Gujrát District containing 237 pupils, which have been opened during the past year. Needle-work is said to be taught. It has yet to be seen whether this is the result of some spasmodic local movement or is a genuine development.

13. It cannot be said that much progress has been made in female education during the quinquennium, though the increase in the number of scholars amounts to 10·5 per cent. Only 1·3 per cent. of the girls of school-going age in the province are under school instruction. All the girls in High Schools and more than half of those attending Middle Schools are Europeans, Eurasians or Native Christians. From Table No. III appended to the Report it would appear that there are no non-Christian girls learning English. It is much to be feared that the statistics relating to female education would be even more unfavourable but for the grant of scholarships. Not only do native girls receive education free in all but exceptional cases, but of those who have reached the Middle stage, more than 1 out of every 2 is in the receipt of a scholarship, while in the Upper Primary Department no less than 751 scholarships are held among 1,081 pupils, or about 3 for every 4 girls. There seems, therefore, to be some ground for Dr. Sime's remark that it is the scholarships that attract at both stages, not the schooling. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of female education is the want of qualified female teachers, to remove which, as observed by the Director, a considerable degree of progress on the present lines is essential. Substantial progress in female education can only be looked for as the outcome of social reform among the people. The Arya Samáj movement in this direction, noticed by the Director, is encouraging. That body deserves hearty commendation for the zeal and energy with which it pushes educational effort wherever its influence extends.

14. There has been a rise of 22 per cent. in the five years under review in the number of scholars attending European Schools in the province. The number is now 2,600, one-fourth of the whole belonging to the two Lawrence Asylums, at Sanáwar and Murree. The Inspector's report on these schools is most favourable, marked progress being noticeable in all respects. The attendance at private schools which are mostly for children who have hitherto been sent to Europe is stated to have nearly quadrupled within the past five years, a fact of some significance, especially when the increased facilities of transport are considered.

The Lawrence Asylum at Sanáwar was visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in October 1897. The institution is in first rate order under the active superintendence of Mr. Hildesley, and the course of education, including the element of military discipline which pervades it, is thoroughly suitable, and is most satisfactory in its results.

15. The revision of the Code of Regulations for European Schools directed by the Government of India was effected in the Punjab in the course of the past year. The cardinal change brought in by the Revised Code consists in the substitution for the system under which grants were determined by the results of the examination of individual scholars, commonly called

the "Results" system, of a system limiting grants to schools declared *efficient*, and making these depend on the average attendance of scholars in each department.

16. The number on the rolls of the Aitchison College, Lahore, has fallen from 86 to 60 during the quinquennium. No less than 10 of the foundation scholarships were vacant, whether for temporary reasons or absence of candidates is not stated. His Honor is not satisfied that District Officers bring to notice sufficiently the advantages of a training in this institution. No doubt economy in some instances, and a desire to keep their boys at home in others, account for the attitude of aloofness of many who might be expected to support the Aitchison College; but it is impossible not to entertain the conviction that out of the 535 sons of "gentlemen of rank," mentioned in the Report, who are attending ordinary schools, many might be better placed at the Chiefs' College. From the Ráwalpindi Circle only 2 out of 149 boys of this class have been sent to Lahore, and only 4 out of the 178 sons and relatives of Nawábs, Kháns, Tumandárs and gentlemen of rank in the Deraját Circle, belong to the College. It is not altogether surprising that there should be hesitation in entrusting the youths of good family to an institution which is in some ways an innovation on the habits of past generations, and it will no doubt take time to establish confidence in the training given there, but there can be no doubt that in time it will fill the same position as the Mayo College at Ajmere or the Rájkumár College in Katthiawár, if properly administered.

17. Perhaps the most interesting chapter of the Report is that which contains an account of the present state of progress in the matter of discipline and moral training. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the grants which have been devoted to reward good attendance are now to some extent made available for discipline and organization. The system of inter-school rules alluded to in section 204 of the Report will no doubt be a valuable aid to the enforcement of discipline. Mere discipline has a wonderfully restraining effect, and where it is fully maintained, the moral tone is not likely to fall very low. But much more depends on the personal qualities of the teachers, and, as Dr. Sime justly says, "the teaching of moral lessons by precept will not make up for the want of example in the daily life." The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that "want of harmony and co-operation among the teachers is one of the chief obstacles to sound discipline in the schools," and that "at the present time this is aggravated by a bitterness of party-feeling deplorable in itself and altogether inconsistent with the office of a teacher." Sir Mackworth Young trusts that he will hear no more of party-feeling in connection with the training of the young. Any exhibition of such a tendency among the teachers should be promptly and sternly checked.

18. The growth of the boarding-house system is one of the main features of recent years. It is pleasant to hear that in the opinion at all events of one Inspector their influence has been "very good indeed." To ensure that such shall be the universal result will require the utmost care and the closest vigilance, and the choice of Superintendents should be made with the greatest circumspection.

19. The progress made in the matter of physical training is noted as remarkable. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely corroborates this view, and rejoices in it. The appropriation of the best English games and of systematic athletics by the youth of the Punjab represents an enormous boon to the country, and the influence of the play-ground largely tends to discipline the character.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor suggests a field in which there is room for a similar achievement, *viz.*, the inculcation of a taste for wholesome literature of a kind not too deep nor too fanciful nor too political. The subject is alluded to in paragraph 213 of the Report.

21. His Honor desires to notice the good work done by the Text-Book Committee, and also to acknowledge the public spirit of the Committee and Lecturers who arranged for the Magic Lantern readings in the Museum Building, Lahore.

22. The Director's general estimate of progress attained during the past five years is thus summed up:—With the exception of the Private Schools, which have much declined, and the Zamíndári Schools, which are probably a failure, the record for the past five years is, on the whole, one of substantial progress. The number of public schools and scholars has advanced considerably; the fee collections have increased by over 50 per cent.; the examination results continue satisfactory; some improvement is perceptible in the discipline and management of the schools; the efficiency of the teachers is gradually rising; physical training has made a great stride; and private enterprise is more active than ever. The Girls' Schools are still largely at the experimental stage; but, as Mr. Bell observes, this matter is not without hope, "for, with the spread of education among the males, the education of females must slowly and surely advance."

23. The Lieutenant-Governor is indebted to Dr. Sime for his most interesting Report and for his continued efficient direction of the Department during the year. The reorganization of the superior grades of the service is an event of the year which should be mentioned. Changes in the *personnel* of the European staff have been rather frequent of late years, and His Honor has learnt that since the close of the year under report two of the Professors have decided not to renew their engagements. This circumstance, together with the retirement of Mr. J. C. Oman, Professor of Physical Science, after nearly 20 years' successful service, must necessarily place the Lahore Government College at a temporary disadvantage.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Government Gazette* and be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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DELHI CIRCLE, 1896-97.

HISSAR DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Hissár M. B., A.-V., High.
Sirsa ,, ,, Middle.
Bhiwání ,, ,, ,,
Hánsi M. B., V., ,,
Barwála D. B., V., ,,
61 Primary Schools for Boys.
3 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Girls at Sirsa.
71 Private Schools (66 for Boys and 5 for Girls).

141

ROHTAK DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Rohtak M. B., A.-V., High.
Jhajjar ,, ,, Middle.
Gohána ,, ,, ,,
Kalánaur D. B., V., ,,
Bádlí ,, ,, ,,
Mahm ,, ,, ,,
Bahádargarh M. B., V., Middle.
Kharkhauda D. B., V., ,,
Berí M. B., V., ,,
57 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
32 Private Schools for Boys.

103

GURGAON DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Rewárí M. B., A.-V., High.
Gurgáon D. B., V., Middle.
Nuh ,, ,, ,,
Hasanpur ,, ,, ,,
Sohna M. B., ,, ,,
Palwal ,, ,, ,,
Firozpur ,, ,, ,,
94 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
37 Private Schools (35 for Boys and 2 for Girls).

149

DELHI DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College.
11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Delhi Anglo-Arabic, High.
,, M. B., ,,
,, Aided Mission ,,
,, Anglo-Sanskrit ,,
,, Suraiya Jáh's A.-V., High.
Sonepat M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Mahraulí D. B., V., ,,
Najafgarh ,, ,, ,,
Ballabgarh M. B., V., ,,
Faridábád ,, ,, ,,
Unaided A.-V. Middle School at Delhi.
2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Delhi S. P. G. Mission Aided Boarding, A.-V., Middle.
,, Baptist ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 Secondary School for European Girls at—
Delhi (Station School) Middle.
90 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
3 Special Schools at—
Delhi { Government Normal School for Masters. M. B. Industrial and Tibbiya (Medical) Schools for Males.
118 Private Schools (106 for Boys and 12 for Girls.

237

KARNAL DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Karnál M. B., A.-V., High.
Kaithal ,, ,, Middle.
Pánipat ,, ,, ,,
Púndrí D. B., V., ,,
Kunjpura ,, ,, ,,
Gharaunda,, ,, ,,
74 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
70 Private Schools (63 for Boys and 7 for Girls).

155

UMBALLA DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jagádhrí M. B., A.-V., High.
Umballa City Aided Mission, A.-V., High.
Umballa Cantonment Aided, A.-V., High. Hindú-Muhammadan.
Umballa City M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Rúpar ,, ,, ,,
Cantonment Aided ,, ,,
Murinda D. B. V., ,,
Kharar ,, ,, ,,
Bilaspur ,, ,, ,,
Manímázra ,, ,, ,,
Naráyangarh ,, ,, ,,
Mullána ,, ,, ,,
Sháhábád M. B. ,, ,,
Sádhaura ,, ,, ,,
Thánesar ,, ,, ,,
Ládwa ,, ,, ,,
Búriya ,, ,, ,,
104 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Girls.
1 Private School for European Boys at Umballa.
112 Private Schools (99 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

246

SIMLA DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Simla M. B., A.-V., Middle.
,, Islámiya A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High.
Simla Bishop Cotton, Aided, ,,
,, Christ Church, Aided, Middle.
,, St. Michæls, ,, ,,
8 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High.
Simla Auckland House, Aided, ,,
,, Convent Boarding, ,, ,,
,, Ayrcliff ,, ,,
,, Mayo Industrial, ,, Middle.
,, St. Francis' Convent, ,, ,,
,, Christ Church, ,, ,,
,, St. Joseph's Day, ,, ,,
13 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
7 Private Schools (5 for Boys and 2 for Girls).
6 ,, ,, for Europeans (3 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

41

1,072

JULLUNDUR CIRCLE, 1896-97.

KANGRA DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Pálampur D. B., A.-V., High
- Núrpur M. B., ,, Middle.
- Kángra Aided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
- Sujánpur Tira D. B., V., Middle.
- Nádaun ,, ,, ,,
- Sultánpur ,, ,, ,,

65 Primary Schools for Boys.

9 Primary Schools for Girls.

7 Private Schools for Boys.

1 Private School for European Boys.

88

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT—

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Mahalpur Popular, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Hoshiárpur M. B., A.-V., High.
- Bajwára A.-V., High (Middle Department, Aided).
- Tánda M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Hoshiárpur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Hoshiárpur National, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Mahalpur D. B., V., Middle.
- Garhshankar ,, ,, ,,
- Hariána M. B., ,, ,,
- Mukerián ,, ,, ,,
- Dasúyah ,, ,, ,,
- Una ,, ,, ,,

144 Primary Schools for Boys.

10 Primary Schools for Girls.

99 Private Schools (86 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

265

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jullundur M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, Unaided Doába, ,,
- ,, Aided Mission, ,,
- ,, Unaided Anglo-Sanskrit, High.
- Ráhon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Kartárpur ,, ,, ,,
- Nakodar ,, ,, ,,
- Phillour ,, ,, ,,
- Cantonment Aided, ,, ,,
- Adampur D. B., V., ,,
- Pharála ,, ,, ,,
- Sháhkot ,, ,, ,,
- Aláwalpur M. B., ,, ,,
- Banga ,, ,, ,,
- Nawashahr ,, ,, ,,
- Núrmahal ,, ,, ,,
- Jullundur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., Middle

1 Secondary School for Girls at Jullundur maintained by the Arya Samáj.

138 Primary Schools for Boys.

25 Primary Schools for Girls.

1 Special School (Government Normal School for Masters).

239 Private Schools (208 for Boys and 31 for Girls).

421

LUDHIANA DISTRICT—

18 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ludhiána M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, (Mission) Aided, A.-V., High.
- ,, Christian Boys' Boarding High School (Aided).
- Sanskrit School, Ludhiána (Rái Jugal Kishor's).
- Jagráon Engineering Popular, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Jagráon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Ludhiána (Arya), Aided, A.-V., Middle.
- ,, (Haqqání), Aided, ,, ,,
- Samrála D. B., ,, ,,
- Gujarwál, D. B., V., ,,
- Baddowál ,, ,, ,,
- Ráepur ,, ,, ,,
- Malaudh ,, ,, ,,
- Sánehwál ,, ,, ,,
- Sawaddí ,, ,, ,,
- Khanna M. B. ,, ,,
- Máchhíwára ,, ,, ,,
- Ráekot ,, ,, ,,

1 Secondary School for Girls at—
- Gujarwál, D. B., V., Middle.

103 Primary Schools for Boys.

16 Primary Schools for Girls.

1 Industrial School at Ludhiána for Boys.

136 Private Schools (112 for Boys and 24 for Girls).

275

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT—

8 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ferozpore M. B., A.-V., High.
- Fázilka ,, ,, Middle.
- Cantonment Aided, ,, ,,
- Mehráj D. B., V., ,,
- Moga ,, ,, ,,
- Buttar ,, ,, ,,
- Zíra M. B., ,, ,,
- Dharmkot ,, ,, ,,

78 Primary Schools for Boys.

4 Primary Schools for Girls.

120 Private Schools (107 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

210

1,259

LAHORE CIRCLE, 1896-97.

JHANG DISTRICT—

4 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhang Victoria Jubilee M. B., A.-V., High.
Chiniot M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Ahmadpur D. B., V., ,,
Shorkot ,, ,, ,,
52 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
137 Private Schools (133 for Boys and 4 for Girls).

204

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Montgomery M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Kamália ,, ,, ,,
Pákpattan ,, V., ,,
Dipálpur D. B., A.-V., ,,
Saiyadwála D. B., V., ,,
37 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
125 Private Schools (121 for Boys and 4 for Girls).

168

LAHORE DISTRICT—

1 Government Arts College.
1 Aided ,, ,, (Mission)
1 Unaided ,, ,, (Dayánand A.-V.)
1 ,, ,, ,, (Islámiya A.-V.)
1 Aided Oriental College.
1 Government Medical College.
29 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Lahore Government, A.-V., (Central Model), High.
Qasúr M. B., ,, High
Lahore Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (Aitchison College), A.-V., ,,
,, Unaided (Dayánand School), ,, ,,
,, ,, (Dayánand School), ,, ,,
,, ,, (Madrast-ul-Musalmín) ,, ,,
,, ,, Sanátan Dharm Sabha School, High.
,, ,, Union Academy, High.
,, Aided (Oriental College School), V., High.
,, ,, (European Boys), E., High
,, ,, (Aitchison School, A.V., Middle
Chúnián M. B., ,, ,,
Lahore Aided (Mission Night), ,, ,,
Meean Meer Cantonment Aided, ,, ,,
Lahore Unaided (Lyall School), ,, ,,
Unaided Shankar Dás School, Sháhdara, A.-V. ,,
Punjábi School, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
'Alírazábád A.-V., Middle.
Lahore Aided (N.-W.Ry. Night School), E., ,,
,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage) ,, ,,
,, ,, (St. Anthony's) ,, ,,
Railway School, Aided, Middle, E.
Bhadána D. B., V., Middle.
Sursingh ,, ,, ,,
Bághbánpur ,, ,, ,,
Khem Karn M. B., V., ,,
Pattí ,, ,, ,,
Sharaqpur ,, ,, ,,
5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Lahore Aided (Lady Dufferin School), A.-V., High.
,, ,, (Cathedral Girls' School), E., Middle
,, ,, (Convent ,,) ,, ,,
,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage) ,, ,,
,, ,, (Victoria School), V., ,,
91 Primary Schools for Boys.
31 Primary Schools for Girls.
7 Special Institutions at—
Lahore Government Central Training College.
,, ,, Normal School.
,, ,, Mayo School for Art.
,, Aided Law School.
,, Government Medical School.
,, ,, Railway Technical School.
,, ,, Veterinary School.
95 Private Schools (89 for Boys and 6 for Girls).
3 Private Schools for Europeans (1 for Boys and 2 for Girls).

267

AMRITSAR DISTRICT—

1 Municipal Board College.
19 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Amritsar M. B., A.-V. High.
,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (M. A. O.), ,, ,,
,, Unaided (Khálsa), ,, ,,
,, (Punjábi), ,, ,,
Tarn Táran D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Amritsar Aided (Mission Night), A.-V., Middle.
Majítha ,, (Mission), ,, ,,
Ajnála D. B., V., ,,
Rám Dás ,, ,, ,,
Rája Sánsi ,, ,, ,,
Vairowál ,, ,, ,,
Fatehábád ,, ,, ,,
Butála ,, ,, ,,
Majítha Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Amritsar Pt. Baijnáth School, Unaided, Middle.
,, Sir James Lyall ,, ,,
,, Hindú Sabha School, ,,
Tarn Táran Khálsa School, A.-V., Middle.
3 Secondary Schools for Girls—
Amritsar Aided (Alexandra), A.-V., High.
,, (Christian Boarding), A.-V., Middle.
,, M. B., V., Middle.
127 Primary Schools for Boys.
42 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Special School (Amritsar M. B. Industrial).
201 Private Schools (193 for Boys and 8 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Girls.

395

GURDASPUR DISTRICT—

14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gurdáspur M. B., A.-V., High.
Batála Aided (Baring School), A.-V., High.
,, M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Dínánagar M. B, A.-V., Middle.
Pathánkot ,, ,, ,,
Srígobindpur ,, ,, ,,
Dera Bába Nának ,, ,, ,,
Batála A. L. O. E. Aided (Mission), A.-V., Middle.
Kanjrúr D. B., V., ,,
Shakargarh D. B., ,, ,,
Sujánpur M. B., ,, ,,
Kalánaur ,, ,, ,,
Dharmkot Randháwa Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Fatehgarh Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
138 Primary Schools for Boys.
7 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Girls at Dalhousie.
136 Private Schools (126 for Boys and 10 for Girls).

296

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT—

15 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Wazírábád ,, (,,) ,, ,,
Gujránwála Khálsa, Unaided, High.
,, Islámiya School, Unaided, High.
Háfizábád A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
,, Brandreth School, A.-V., Middle.
Naushahra Virkán, Unaided, ,, ,,
Akálgarh M. B., A.-V., ,,
Eminábád Unaided ,, ,,
Háfizábád D. B., V. ,,
Sohdra D. B., V., Middle.
Pindí Bhattián D. B., V., Middle.
Rámnagar M. B., V., ,,
Qila' Dídár Singh M. B., V., ,,
Gujránwála M. B., A.-V., ,,
2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), V., Middle.
,, (M. B.), V., Middle,
96 Primary Schools for Boys.
18 Primary Schools for Girls.
189 Private Schools (167 for Boys and 22 for Girls).

320

1,650

RAWALPINDI CIRCLE, 1896-97.

SIALKOT DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College at Siálkot.
16 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Siálkot M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Scotch Mission), A.-V., High.
,, ,, (American ,,), ,, ,,
Siálkot Unaided, A.-V., High.
(Christian Training Institute).
Pasrúr D. B., A.-V., High.
,, Unaided A.-V., Mission, Middle.
Zafarwál M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Jámke ,, ,, ,,
Nárowál Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
,, Aided, ,, ,,
Daska Unaided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
Sankhatra D. B., Vernacular, Middle.
Sambariál ,, ,, ,,
Gota ,, ,, ,,
Daska M. B., A.-V., ,,
Qila' Sobha Singh M. B., V., ,,
4 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Siálkot 3 V., Middle.
,, Aided (Convent), E., Middle.
181 Primary Schools for Boys.
29 Primary Schools for Girls.
180 Private Schools (167 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

411

GUJRAT DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujrát M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
Dínga Aided (Mission), ,, Middle.
Gujrát Unaided (Islámiya), ,, ,,
Kunjah D. B., V., ,,
Phália ,, ,, ,,
Jalálpur Jattán, Aided, A.-V., ,,
Khárián D. B., V., ,,
Dinga A.-V. (Aided) ,,
105 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
2 Industrial Girls' Schools—one at Gujrát, and the other at Jalálpur Jattán.
292 Private Schools (266 for Boys and 26 for Girls).

413

SHAHPUR DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Bhera M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Unaided Anglo-Sanskrit, ,,
Sháhpur D. B., A.-V., (Davies School), Middle.
Miání M. B., A.-V., ,,
Khushláb ,, ,, ,,
Sáhíwál ,, ,, ,,
Naushahra D. B., V., ,,
71 Primary Schools for Boys.
12 Primary Schools for Girls.
253 Private Schools (212 for Boys and 41 for Girls).

343

JHELUM DISTRICT—

10 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhelum M. B., A.-V., High.
Pind Dádan Khán M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Chakwál D. B., A.-V., ,,
Rohtás D. B., V., Middle.
Talagang ,, A.-V., ,,
Bhawan ,, V., ,,
Sanghoí Aided (Mission), A.-V., Middle.
Kála A.-V., Aided, Middle.
Dandot A.-V., Unaided, ,,
Domelí ,, ,, ,,
56 Primary Schools for Boys.
14 Primary Schools for Girls.
435 Private Schools (393 for Boys and 42 for Girls).

515

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT—

1 Unaided Arts College at Ráwalpindi.
17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Ráwalpindi Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., ,,
Ráwalpindi Aided (Denys), A.-V., ,,
Islámiya Unaided A.-V., High, Ráwalpindi.
Sagrí D. B. A.-V., Middle.
Ráwalpindi M. B., A.-V., ,,
Hazro ,, ,, ,,
Murree Aided (St. Thomas), E., ,,
Ráwalpindi Aided (Station), ,, ,,
Gujar Khán D. B., V., ,,
Kallar ,, ,, ,,
Sukho ,, ,, ,,
Guliána ,, ,, ,,
Pindígheb M. B., ,, ,,
Sharesht Nití Shála of Bhái Búta Singh at Ráwalpindi (Unaided), A.-V., Middle.
Sadar Bázár, Ráwalpindi, Arya Samáj A.-V., Middle.
Sukho Unaided A.-V., Middle.
4 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., High.
,, Aided (St. Denys), E., High.
,, ,, (Convent), ,, Middle.
Ráwalpindi Aided (Convent), ,, ,,
99 Primary Schools for Boys.
24 Primary Schools for Girls.
2 Special Schools at—
Ráwalpindi Government Normal School for Masters.
Ráwalpindi Unaided Industrial School.
475 Private Schools (447 for Boys and 28 for Girls).
1 ,, School for European Boys at Murree.

623

HAZARA DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Abbottabad M. B., A.-V., Middle.
,, Albert Victor (Unaided), A.-V., ,,
Harípur M. B., A.-V., ,,
Kot Najíbullah D. B., V., ,,
Baffa M. B., V., ,,
32 Primary Schools for Boys.
421 Private Schools (366 for Boys and 55 for Girls).

458

PESHAWAR DISTRICT—

11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Peshawar M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Edwardes Mission), A.-V., ,,
Lála Rádha Kishan's Páthshála (Unaided), V., ,,
National Unaided A.-V., High.
Islámiya School (Unaided), A.-V., Middle.
Mardán D. B., V., ,,
Naushahra Kalán D. B., Vernacular, ,,
Chársadda ,, ,, ,,
Zaidú ,, ,, ,,
Chamkání ,, ,, ,,
Isma'íla D. B., Ver., Middle.
66 Primary Schools for Boys.
220 Private Schools (219 for Boys and 1 for Girls).

297

KOHAT DISTRICT—

1 Secondary School for Boys at—
Kohát M. B., A.-V., High.
10 Primary Schools for Boys.
47 Private Schools (46 for Boys and 1 for Girls).

58

3,118

DERAJAT CIRCLE, 1896-97.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT—

12	Secondary Schools for Boys at—			
	Mooltan	M. B.,	A.-V.,	High.
	,,	Aided (Mission),	A.-V.,	High.
	,,	Unaided (Anglo-Sanskrit Technical),	A.-V.,	High.
	Shuj'ábád	M. B.,	A.-V.,	Middle.
	Cantonment	Aided ,,	,,	
	Mooltan	Unaided (Anglo-Sanskrit),	A.-V.,	Middle.
	,,	,, (Islámiya),	A.-V.,	Middle.
	Kahror	D. B.,	V.,	Middle.
	Sarái Siddhú	,,	,,	,,
	Jalálpur	M. B.,	,,	,,
	Tulamba	,,	,,	,,
	Mooltan St. Philip's School,		E.,	Middle.
82	Primary Schools for Boys.			
1	Primary School for Girls.			
1	Primary School for European Boys at Mooltan.			
1	Special School at—			
	Mooltan Government Normal School for Masters.			
166	Private Schools (147 for Boys and 19 for Girls).			
263				

BANNU DISTRICT—

5	Secondary Schools for Boys at—			
	Bannú	M. B.,	A.-V.,	Middle.
	,,	Aided (Mission),	,,	,,
	Mianwálí	D.-B.,	V.,	,,
	Mína Khel	M. B.,	,,	,,
	'Isa Khel	,,	,,	,,
42	Primary Schools for Boys.			
1	Primary Unaided School for Girls.			
249	Private Schools (236 for Boys and 13 for Girls).			
297				

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT—

6	Secondary Schools for Boys at—			
	D. I. Khán	Aided (Mission),	A.-V.,	High.
	,,	Unaided (Bhrátri Sabha),	A.-V.,	High.
	,,	M. B.,	A.-V.,	Middle.
	Leiah	,,	,,	,,
	Kuláchí	D. B.,	,,	,,
	Bhakkar	M. B.,	V.,	,,
44	Primary Schools for Boys.			
5	Primary Schools for Girls.			
386	Private Schools (309 for Boys and 77 for Girls).			
441				

DERA GHAZI DISTRICT—

5	Secondary Schools for Boys at—			
	D. G. Khán	M. B.,	A.-V.,	High.
	Rájanpur	,,	,,	Middle.
	Rojhán	D. B.,	V.,	,,
	Taunsa	,,	,,	,,
	Jámpur	M. B.,	A.-V.,	,,
51	Primary Schools for Boys.			
1	Primary School for Girls.			
176	Private Schools (164 for Boys and 12 for Girls).			
233				

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT—

3	Secondary Schools for Boys at—			
	Muzaffargarh	M. B.,	A.-V.,	Middle.
	Kot Adú	D. B.,	V.,	,,
	'Alípur	M. B.,	,,	,,
51	Primary Schools for Boys.			
1	Primary School for Girls.			
119	Private Schools (101 for Boys and 18 for Girls).			
174				
1,408				

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.												
Arts Colleges ... { English ...	8	6	2	...	1,101	462	639	...	1,22,424	1,03,986	18,438	...
Arts Colleges ... { Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	70	72	...	2	20,826	20,782	44	...
Medical College	1	1	...	...	238	144	94	...	81,687	60,353	21,334	...
High Schools	74	54	20	...	21,826	16,639	5,187	...	5,74,244	4,75,523	98,721	...
Middle Schools	241	205	36	...	36,764	32,070	4,694	...	3,91,279	3,15,870	75,409	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	315	259	56	...	58,590	48,709	9,881	...	9,65,523	7,91,393	1,74,130	...
Primary Schools	2,453	1,733	720	...	108,315	88,972	19,343	...	4,79,207	3,89,711	89,496	...
Total Schools for General Education	2,768	1,992	776	...	166,905	137,681	29,224	...	14,44,730	11,81,104	2,63,626	...
Schools for Special Instruction	16	13	3	...	1,918	1,294	624	...	1,57,871	1,32,287	25,584	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction...	2,784	2,005	779	...	168,823	138,975	29,848	...	16,02,601	13,13,391	2,89,210	...
For Females.												
High Schools	8	6	2	...	750	559	191	...	77,115	41,524	35,591	...
Middle Schools	23	22	1	...	1,788	1,319	469	...	61,153	66,092	...	4,939
Total Secondary Schools ...	31	28	3	...	2,538	1,878	660	...	1,38,268	1,07,616	30,652	...
Primary Schools	317	313	4	...	10,731	10,106	625	...	83,280	71,061	12,219	...
Total Schools for General Education	348	341	7	...	13,269	11,984	1,285	...	2,21,548	1,78,677	42,871	...
Schools for Special Instruction	2	...	2	...	237	...	237	...	387	...	387	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	3,144	2,354	790	...	183,738	151,637	32,101	...	20,49,473	16,77,189	3,72,284	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,844	6,443	...	1,599	74,847	100,412	...	25,565	...	...	...	...
For Females	519	611	...	92	7,337	8,178	...	841	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	5,363	7,054	...	1,691	82,184	108,590	...	26,406	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	8,507	9,408	...	901	265,922	260,227	5,695	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,477	1,39,080	16,397	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,67,764	8,54,230	13,534	...
Grand Total of Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,72,714	26,70,499	4,02,215	...
	Number of Scholars.											
High Stage ... ... { Boys	2,941	2,061	880	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				1,43,106	1,32,405	10,701	...
High Stage ... ... { Girls	62	38	24	...								
Middle Stage ... ... { Boys	16,122	11,640	4,482	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...				7,27,394	8,72,759	...	1,45,365
Middle Stage ... ... { Girls	558	401	157	...	„ District Funds ...				6,41,001	6,02,207	38,794	...
Total ... { Boys	19,063	13,701	5,362	...	„ Municipal Funds ...				3,37,203	3,40,686	...	3,483
Total ... { Girls	620	439	181	...								
Upper Primary Stage* { Boys	31,075	24,490	6,585	...	„ Fees { Tuition Fees ...				6,20,216	4,10,959	2,09,257	...
Upper Primary Stage* { Girls	1,510	1,089	421	...		{ Other Fees ...			1,78,374	37,735	1,40,639	...
Lower „ „ * { Boys	116,795	99,491	17,304	...	„ Other Sources				4,25,420	2,73,748	1,51,672	...
Lower „ „ * { Girls	11,111	10,455	656	...								
Total { Boys	147,870	123,981	23,889	...								
Total { Girls	12,621	11,544	1,077	...	Total ...				30,72,714	26,70,499	4,02,215	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

This report a quinquennial one.

1. In accordance with the orders of Government in reviewing the report for 1894-95, the present report falls to be a quinquennial one, so as to make the Punjab five years' period synchronous with that of the Government of India's Quinquennial Review of the progress of education; and, in consequence, the figures for the past year in this report are throughout compared with those for 1891-92. Changes have also been made in the form of the report as directed by the Government of India, to bring it into uniformity with the Quinquennial Review.

Statistical summary.

2. The table opposite summarises the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the Punjab for the past year, and for 1891-92.

Number of institutions and scholars.

3. The number of Public Institutions has advanced from 2,354 to 3,144, or by 790, and the number of scholars from 151,637 to 183,738, or by 32,101. This rise of over 21 per cent. is mostly nominal, owing to the return now of the Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants as Public Schools. In 1891-92, these schools were returned as Private Schools, and were then 582 in number, with 23,607 scholars, or fully 73 per cent. of the present total increase. The rise in both schools and scholars extends to all classes of institutions, with the single exception of the Oriental College. Private Institutions have declined from 7,054 to 5,363, or by 1,691, with a fall also in the number of scholars from 108,590 to 82,184, or by 26,406. A considerable portion of this decline is due to the transfer noticed above; and otherwise, as explained in Chapter XII, the decrease is attributed to various causes, including the prevailing scarcity, greater accuracy in the returns, and chiefly a growing desire for education of a more useful kind. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, there are now 8,507 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 265,922 scholars, or to 8·49 per cent. of the children of school-going age, compared with 8·31 per cent. five years ago. Of the whole number of scholars, 244,680 are males, or 14·49 in 100 of school-going age, and 21,242 females, or 1·47 per cent.

Colleges.

4. The number of Colleges is now 10, namely, 9 Arts Colleges (8 English and 1 Oriental) and 1 Medical College, compared with 8 in 1891-92, the two new institutions being Arts Colleges. The attendance on the Arts (English) Colleges has advanced from 462 to 1,101, or by 138 per cent., and on the Medical College, from 144 to 238, or by 65 per cent. In the Oriental College, there was a slight decline. In all, the number now receiving a University education in the Province is 1,409, of whom 7, belonging to the Medical College, are females.

Secondary Schools.

5. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen during the period from 259 to 315, and the number of scholars from 48,709 to 58,590, or by 20 per cent. The number of Secondary Schools for girls has increased from 28 to 31, and the number of scholars from 1,878 to 2,538, or by 35 per cent. The whole number of Secondary Schools for both boys and girls is now 346, with 61,128 scholars, compared with 287 schools, and 50,587 scholars in 1891-92. Of the schools, 316 are for Natives, and 30 for Europeans; and of the scholars, 58,830 are Natives, and 2,298 Europeans, against 48,670 and 1,917, respectively, five years ago. Of the whole number of scholars in these schools,

Chapter I, 6. General Summary.

3,003 belong to the High, and 16,680 to the Middle stage of instruction, compared with 2,099 and 12,041 in the contrasted year.

Primary Schools.

6. The number of Primary Schools for boys has advanced from 1,733 to 2,453, mostly on account of the transfer already explained, with a large increase also in the scholars from 88,972 to 108,315, or by nearly 22 per cent. The number of Primary Schools for girls has also risen slightly, namely, from 313 to 317, and the number of scholars from 10,106 to 10,731, or by a little over 6 per cent. Taking both Boys and Girls' Schools together, there are now altogether 2,770 Primary Schools in the Province, attended by 119,046 scholars, against 2,046 schools and 99,078 scholars in 1891-92. Four of the schools are for Europeans, with 99 scholars, and 2,766 for Natives, with 118,947 scholars. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added to the above, or 41,445, we get a total of 160,491 scholars at the Primary stage of instruction in Public Schools, of whom 32,585 are at the Upper Primary stage, compared with 25,579 five years ago.

Schools for Special Instruction.

7. The Schools for Special Instruction are now returned as 18, with 2,155 scholars, compared with 13 schools, and 1,294 scholars, five years ago. These schools comprise 6 Training Institutions for Male Teachers, one Law School, one Medical School and a Tibbya (Yúnání) School, one Veterinary School, one School of Art, and 7 Industrial Schools, the additional institutions being the Yúnání School, and 4 of the Industrial Schools. Of the whole number of scholars, 241 are females,—4 attending the Medical School, and 237, two of the recently opened Industrial Schools.

Private Institutions.

8. Of the Private Institutions returned this year, 13 are for Europeans, with 203 scholars, and 5,350 for Natives, with 81,981 scholars. Of the latter, as many as 3,566 are Rote Schools, with 46,998 scholars, or 57 per cent. of the whole; 1,230 are Elementary Schools, teaching generally a Vernacular Language only, with 26,429 scholars, or 32 per cent. of the whole; 504 are Advanced Schools for instruction in the Oriental Classical Languages, with 7,264 scholars, or about 9 per cent. of the whole; and 50 are Other Schools, not quite conforming to the departmental standards, but giving a useful general education, with 1,290 scholars, or a good deal less than 2 per cent. of the whole. The number of boys in these schools is altogether 74,847, and of girls 7,337, the proportion of the latter to the former being somewhat higher than in the Public Schools.

Classification of institutions according to management.

9. The following table classifies all kinds of institutions according to their management:—

	1896-97.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Under Public Management—				
Managed by Government	23	3,524	22	3,426
Managed by Local Boards	2,105	123,584	2,045	125,398
Under Private Management—				
Aided Institutions	846	43,222	244	18,775
Unaided Institutions	170	13,408	43	4,038
Total	3,144	183,738	2,354	151,637
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Indigenous Schools	5,350	81,981	7,049	108,535
European Schools	13	203	5	55
GRAND TOTAL	8,507	265,922	9,408	260,227

There is a rise of one in the schools managed by Government, due to the opening of a Branch in connection with the Anglo-Arabic

School at Delhi, and of 60 in the Board Schools; but the most striking advance is in the Aided Institutions, by 602, owing mostly to the circumstance already noted, and in the Unaided Institutions, by 127. The fall in the Indigenous Schools has been already observed, and is explained at length in Chapter XII.

Classification of scholars according to creed.

10. The classification of the scholars according to creed now stands thus: In Public Institutions, Hindús 106,588, Muhammadans 72,101, Native Christians 1,702, Others 960, Europeans 2,387; in Private Institutions, Hindús 24,948, Muhammadans 56,436, Native Christians 179, Others 440, Europeans 181; in all, Hindús 131,536, Muhammadans 128,537, Native Christians 1,881, Others 1,400, Europeans 2,568. In Public Schools, there has been a marked rise in every case since 1891-92, which, as regards Hindús, amounts to 19 per cent., and as regards Muhammadans, to 22 per cent. In Private Schools, on the other hand, there has been a striking fall in every case but that of Europeans, owing to the reduced number of these schools as now returned. On the whole, there is a rise for the five years of 8,409 Hindús, and 437 Europeans, but a fall of 2,956 Muhammadans, 157 Native Christians, and 38 Others. As the totals now stand, the proportion of Hindú to Muhammadan scholars is about 100 : 98, compared with about 79 : 100 of relative population.

Comparison of boys under instruction in the different Districts.

11. The following table shows the proportion of boys at school in the different Districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, and is given to show the comparative progress of education on the boys' side in different parts of the Province. Column 5 gives the total attendance on schools of all kinds; column 6 gives the total, omitting the attendance on Rote Schools; and the comparative percentages in column 7, on which depends the relative position of the Districts, are derived from the figures of column 6, in accordance with the orders of Government on the subject.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Districts.	Male population.	Boys of school-going age.	Total number of boys at school.	Number of boys at school omitting those attending Rote Schools.	Percentage of boys at school.
1	Simla	28,091	4,213	1,684	1,672	39·6
2	Gujrát	400,514	60,077	12,880	10,606	17·6
3	Amritsar	543,084	81,462	15,376	14,191	17·4
4	Ráwalpindi	478,457	71,768	15,482	12,023	16·7
5	Ludhiána	354,409	53,161	9,489	8,561	16·0
6	Gujránwála	379,034	56,855	10,137	9,000	15·8
7	Jhelum	317,581	47,637	10,943	7,170	15·0
8	Sháhpur	258,147	38,722	7,551	5,517	14·2
9	Siálkot	598,415	89,762	13,875	12,688	14·1
10	Lahore	592,293	88,843	13,123	12,463	14·0
11	Julłundur	492,877	73,931	12,526	10,287	13·9
12	Delhi	344,801	51,720	8,192	7,155	13·8
13	Dera Isma'íl Khán... ...	260,687	39,103	7,714	5,302	13·5
14	Gurdáspur	513,429	77,014	9,968	9,445	12·2
15	Bannú	197,536	29,630	6,029	3,580	12·0
16	Mooltan	347,158	52,073	7,388	6,246	11·9
	Dera Ghází Khán	221,946	33,291	5,784	3,974	11·9
18	Hoshiárpur	540,048	81,007	9,527	9,127	11·2
19	Jhang	233,589	35,038	4,371	3,785	10·8
20	Rohtak	313,442	47,016	5,087	4,865	10·3
21	Umballa	567,381	85,107	9,628	8,718	10·2
22	Pesháwar	383,036	57,455	7,401	5,350	9·3
23	Gurgáon	350,229	52,534	4,834	4,729	9·0
	Muzaffargarh	206,924	31,038	3,721	2,824	9·0
25	Hazára	278,265	41,739	8,086	3,264	7·8
26	Ferozepore	485,600	72,840	6,337	5,596	7·6
27	Montgomery	269,613	40,441	3,572	2,750	6·8
28	Hissár	414,909	62,236	4,734	4,192	6·7
	Karnál	370,890	55,633	4,185	3,728	6·7
30	Kángra	397,061	59,559	3,619	3,563	5·9
31	Kohát	112,803	16,920	1,437	895	5·2
	Total ...	11,252,249	1,687,837	244,680	203,266	12·0

Chapter I, 12. General Summary.

Omitting Simla, where the number under instruction is swelled by the schools for Europeans, the range varies from 5·2 per cent. in Kohát, to 17·6 per cent. in Gujrát. Ten Districts have less than 1 in 10 boys at school; and in only 3, again not reckoning Simla, is the proportion as high as 1 in 6. There are at present considerable changes from year to year in the relative position of Districts, due mostly to variations in the returns of Private Schools.

Expenditure.

12. The whole departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 30,72,714, or Rs. 4,02,215 more than it was five years ago. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Tuition, was Rs. 20,49,473, or an increase of Rs. 3,72,284 since 1891-92; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 10,23,241, or an advance of Rs. 29,931. The rise in direct expenditure extended to all classes of institutions except the Middle Schools for girls; that in indirect expenditure was mainly on Scholarships, University, Direction, and Miscellaneous, counteracted by decreases against the other heads, and especially on account of Buildings. Of the total expenditure, 66·7 per cent. was direct, and 33·3 per cent. indirect, against 62·8 and 37·2, respectively, at the end of the previous quinquennium. Of the direct expenditure, 89 per cent. was on institutions for males, and 11 per cent. on institutions for females, compared with the proportion of 91·9 per cent. of boys and 8·1 per cent. of girls in Public Schools.

Direct expenditure analysed.

13. The direct expenditure on University Education was Rs. 2,24,937, or Rs. 39,816 more than in 1891-92, the rise being about equally divided between the Arts Colleges and the Medical College. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College is Rs. 126-3-4; in the Medical College, it is Rs. 330-11-5, against Rs. 239-7-8, and Rs. 407-12-8 five years ago. In the former case, Public Funds contributed Rs. 47-0-6, or about 37 per cent. of the whole; in the latter, Rs. 297-14-2, or about 90 per cent.

In Boys' Schools for General Education, the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,44,730, or a rise of Rs. 2,63,626, of which about two-thirds fell to the Secondary Schools, and about one-third to the Primary. In Girls' Schools, the expenditure rose to Rs. 2,21,548, or by Rs. 42,871, the increase in the Secondary Schools being about five-sevenths of the whole, and in the Primary Schools about two-sevenths. In both Boys' and Girls' Schools together, the total direct expenditure was Rs. 16,66,278, or Rs. 3,06,497 more than in 1891-92. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-4-10; in a Primary School, it is Rs. 4-14-11. In the former case, Public Funds contributed Rs. 7-6-7, or about 40 per cent.; in the latter, Rs. 3-13-9, or about 78 per cent.

In Schools for Special Education, the direct expenditure was Rs. 1,58,258, or Rs. 25,971 more than it was five years ago, the increase being shared by all the kinds of institutions except the School of Art, and being highest in the Veterinary College. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Training Institution is Rs. 173-1-11, the whole of which was met from Public Funds; in the other institutions, it is Rs. 61-15, of which Rs. 38-15, or nearly 63 per cent., was so met.

Indirect expenditure analysed.

14. Indirect expenditure is given in the General Summary table at the beginning of this Chapter under the two heads of Scholarships and Other Charges. On Scholarships, the expenditure was Rs. 1,55,477, or Rs. 16,397 more than in 1891-92, the rise being mostly due to the greater number of scholarships current in

Arts Colleges and Secondary Schools. The details under the head of Other Charges are given below :—

	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,38,912	3,40,334	...	2,01,422
Furniture and Apparatus	37,610	44,580	...	6,970
University	93,427	65,375	28,052	...
Direction	49,947	39,872	10,075	...
Inspection	1,58,769	1,65,432	...	6,663
Miscellaneous	3,89,099	1,98,637	1,90,462	...
Total ...	8,67,764	8,54,230	13,534	...

There is a net rise of Rs. 13,534, resulting from decreases against certain heads already noticed, diminished by decreases against all the other heads. The enhanced University expenditure arose mainly from Examiners' fees, because of a much greater number of candidates; that on account of Direction was due to incremented salary and exchange compensation; whilst the large amount against Miscellaneous is a purely nominal increase, being due to the inclusion in our returns, since last year only, of the expenditure from Private Sources on Boarding Houses or Hostels. The decreases against Buildings and Furniture were due to the fact that, whilst 1891-92 was a comparatively busy year in the matters concerned, especially on account of the Sanáwar Asylum new barracks, the past year of scarcity was correspondingly slack. The decrease on account of Inspection was due to officiating appointments, pending the reorganization of the Department. The cost of Direction is 1·62 per cent. of the total expenditure; Inspection is 5·16 per cent.; Scholarships, 5·05 per cent.; Buildings and Furniture, 5·74 per cent.

Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.

15. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 1,43,106 to the total expenditure, or Rs. 10,701 more than in 1891-92. This expenditure is wholly on the Sanáwar Military Asylum, and the Veterinary College, Lahore, the rise having been mostly on account of the latter. The expenditure from this source is just 4·6 per cent. of the total.

Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.

16. Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,27,394, or Rs. 1,45,365 less than five years ago, the decline being mainly on account of Arts Colleges, Inspection, Buildings, and Miscellaneous, counteracted, in a degree, by increases against the Medical College, High Schools, Schools for Special Instruction, and Direction. The decrease on Buildings alone was Rs. 1,58,584. The expenditure from this source is 23·7 per cent. of the total cost.

Expenditure from District and Municipal Funds.

17. District Funds contributed Rs. 6,41,001, or Rs. 38,794 more than in 1891-92, the increase being wholly due to expenditure on Schools, especially those of Primary grade. Municipal Funds contributed Rs. 3,37,203, or Rs. 3,483 less than in the contrasted year, the fall being due to the relief afforded to the Funds because of increased fee receipts in the Secondary Schools, and diminished indirect expenditure. The expenditure from District Funds is 20·9 per cent. of the total; from Municipal Funds, it is about 11 per cent.

Expenditure from Private Sources.

18. Private Sources, under the heading of "Other Sources" in the General Summary table, contributed Rs. 4,25,420 to the expenditure, or Rs. 1,51,672 more than five years ago, the rise being on schools of all kinds on account of their greater number, but chiefly on Boarding Houses or Hostels, as already explained. The expenditure from this source is 13·8 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 10·25 in the contrasted year.

Fees.

19. The income from Tuition Fees now stands at Rs. 6,20,216, or Rs. 2,09,257 more than it was five years ago, being an

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increase for the quinquennium of a little over 50 per cent. The rise was in all kinds of institutions except the Middle and Primary Schools for girls. There is also an advance of Rs. 1,40,639 under the head of Other Fees, made up of an increase of Rs. 31,213 in the Fees for admission to the University Examinations, and of Rs. 1,09,426 on account of the new return of Boarding Fees. Taking both classes of Fees together, we get a total of Rs. 7,98,590, or about 26 per cent. of the whole departmental expenditure, compared with 16·8 per cent. in 1891-92.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

20. The statement below compares the expenditure on Scholarships in each class of institution, from Public and Private Sources separately, for the past year, with that for 1891-92 :—

Scholarships held in		From Public Sources.	From Private Sources.	Total Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure on Education.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	1896-97 ...	18,755	7,580	26,335	·85
	1891-92 ...	17,817	2,979	20,796	·78
Professional Colleges	1896-97 ...	9,327	3,257	12,584	·41
	1891-92 ...	9,171	2,179	11,350	·42
Secondary Schools	1896-97 ...	76,176	2,656	78,832	2·56
	1891-92 ...	65,051	3,894	68,945	2·58
Primary Schools...	1896-97 ...	13,195	24	13,219	·43
	1891-92 ...	12,980	879	13,859	·52
Schools for Special Education ...	1896-97 ...	17,989	6,518	24,507	·79
	1891-92 ...	19,576	4,554	24,130	·90
Total ...	1896-97 ...	1,35,442	20,035	1,55,477	5·06
	1891-92 ...	1,24,595	14,485	1,39,080	5·21

There is, in each case, an advance of expenditure from both sources. The expenditure is highest in Secondary Schools, this being the stage at which, in schools for general education, the scholarship system, except for girls, ordinarily begins. It may here be explained that, as regards scholarships paid from Public Sources, the maximum number is fixed, except so far as Local Boards may found more on special terms, and for this the sanction of Government is required.

Examination results.

21. The subjoined table gives the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the past year and for 1891-92, and may be taken as, in some degree, a measure of the instructional progress made during the period :—

			Number of successful candidates.			
			1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts			15	2	13	...
Master of Oriental Learning			1	1	...	...
Bachelor of Arts			100	45	55	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			1	4	...	3
Intermediate	Arts ...	Calcutta ...	1	8	...	7
		Punjab ...	246	152	94	...
	Oriental ...	Punjab ...	4	6	...	2
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations.	English ...	Boys ...	805	599	206	...
		Girls ...	8	3	5	...
	Oriental		4	6	...	2
Entrance, Calcutta		Boys ...	18	38	...	20
		Girls ...	3	1	2	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations.	English ...	Boys ...	2,538	1,766	772	...
		Girls ...	52	51	1	...
	Vernacular...	Boys ...	1,243	1,219	24	...
		Girls ...	22	23	...	1
Primary		Boys ...	9,930	8,147	1,783	...
		Girls ...	506	279	227	...
Lower Primary		Boys ...	13,569	11,954	1,615	...
		Girls ...	781	647	134	...

In the Degree Examinations, on the English side, the number of passes has increased by 144 per cent.; in the Intermediate Examination, on the same side, there is an advance of 61 per cent., and, in the Entrance Examination, of 35 per cent. In the corresponding examinations on the Oriental side, the whole number of passes has declined from 17 to 10. In the Middle School and equivalent examinations, there is, altogether, an increase of 26 per cent., although the number of girl passes is the same as it was five years ago; and, in the Primary Examinations, there is a rise, on the whole, of 17 per cent., the advance, in this case, being proportionately greater on the girls' side than on the boys.' The Calcutta University results need no remarks, as they are now too few to be of importance.

Management of schools by District Boards.

22. Nearly one-half of the Public Schools are nominally under the management of District Boards. The Boards, at their monthly meetings, pass resolutions on such educational matters as may be brought before them, and occasionally individual members take a helpful interest in the schools; but the real management rests with the Deputy Commissioner, or the officer he may entrust with the charge of Education, the District Inspector being usually the directly responsible agent in the matter. In this light, the Inspectors report that the management of the schools has been generally satisfactory. The Delhi Inspector says, "the general management of District Board Schools has evinced distinct improvement since 1891-92," and especially so in the Umballa and Delhi Districts. In the Jullundur Circle, the Inspector speaks most favourably of the Ludhiána and Kángra Districts. The Lahore Inspector describes the schools, with the single exception of the Gujránwála District, as, "on the whole, well managed, and most satisfactory in Amritsar." And the other two Inspectors report similarly.

Management of schools by Municipal Boards.

23. The management of Municipal Board Schools is, in most cases, a real control; and this concerns the majority of the most important Secondary Schools in the Province. In the Jullundur, Lahore, and Deraját Circles, the reports, in this matter, are generally favourable; in the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Circles, it is not so. Speaking of the Jullundur Circle, Lála Umráo Singh considers the management to have been satisfactory on the whole, although there was deficient interest in some cases, and a lack of promptitude in dealing with school business. The Lahore Inspector asserts that the schools in his Circle, especially those at the head-quarters of Districts, "are better looked after than they were five years ago." Some of the Minor Municipalities were neglectful, and in the schools at Montgomery and Gurdáspur there was friction between members of the teaching staff, which ought to have been, in the interests of discipline and efficiency, more promptly and effectively dealt with; but, on the whole, things have improved. This is also the Deraját Inspector's impression. As regards the Delhi Circle, Mr. Harvey considers that there is practically no real interest, and that party feeling runs so high in Municipal Committees as to make these bodies quite unsuited to have the management of schools. The routine business of the schools is fairly well attended to; but the degree to which private feelings and interests are allowed to affect the internal arrangements and discipline of the schools makes the present management harmful on the whole, not beneficial. The Ráwalpindi Inspector, speaking generally, describes the management of schools by Municipal Bodies as, except in a few cases, "rather unsatisfactory." It happens occasionally, says Mr. Cope, "that a Committee takes a real interest in its school, as, for instance, that of Siálkot"; but generally it is personal or party

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matters alone that awaken any concern, and then the public interests have to give way to the private, and "the discipline, as well as the work of the schools, naturally, in such cases, suffers." It appears to me that, whilst the sense of responsibility and warmth of interest might be greater, the management of these schools is really improving. The circumstances of the present time make, of course, anything short of fair mindedness in the management of schools a matter to be deplored.

Extent to which District Boards fulfil their pecuniary obligations to education.

24. It is a standing regulation that District Boards may be called upon to spend on education, exclusive of charges on buildings, *twenty-five* per cent. of their annual income, not including grants from public sources for the same object, nor school fees; and the statement given on the opposite page will show the extent to which the various District Boards fulfilled this obligation during the past year. From columns 3 and 4 of the statement, it will be seen that the total budget provision for all the Districts fell short of the minimum that might be required by Rs. 1,26,156, or by Rs. 16,858 more than in 1891-92, and from column 8, that the gross actual expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 8,795. There was thus spent by District Boards on their schools, Rs. 1,34,951 less than they might have been called upon to spend, against Rs. 1,36,998 five years ago. Comparing columns 9, 10, and 11, it will be found that the *net* expenditure—that is, the expenditure from the bare twenty-five per cent. requirement given in column 2—was Rs. 53,400 more than in the contrasted year, and Rs. 1,29,554 in excess of that expenditure the year before the localisation of the schools, that is, in 1885-86. It was, however, less than might have been required by Rs. 1,40,521, that is, by about 20 per cent. of the whole. From columns 6 and 7, it will be seen that the budget provision for Primary Education was Rs. 88,910 less than might be required, compared with Rs. 65,009 five years ago, showing a widening margin on the most compulsory part of the obligation.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations by District Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

25. If the degree of the fulfilment by District Boards of their obligations in this respect be considered by Circles, it will be found that the gross expenditure in the Ráwalpindi Circle was 90 per cent. of what might have been required; in the Jullundur Circle, it was 84 per cent.; in each of the Lahore and Deraját Circles, it was 80 per cent.; and in the Delhi Circle, 78 per cent. In all but the Jullundur Circle, there has been an advance since 1891-92, which is specially marked in the Ráwalpindi and Delhi Circles. In the Jullundur Circle, there was a fall from 87 to 84 per cent. If the Districts be compared in this respect, it will be seen that the Dera Ghází Khán, Ludhiána, and Ráwalpindi Districts spend in excess of the minimum that might be required; the Rohtak, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujrát, Jhelum, and Hazára Districts spend over 90 per cent. of the minimum; and the Karnál, Umballa, Simla, Jullundur, Montgomery, Gujránwála, Sháhpur, Pesháwar, Bannú, Dera Isma'íl Khán, and Muzaffargarh Districts, between 80 and 90 per cent. As many as twenty of the Districts, then, may be said to be dealing liberally with education; and, of the remaining eleven Districts, seven spend between 70 and 80 per cent. of the minimum, the Jhang and Mooltan Districts, between 60 and 70 per cent., the Hissár District 56·6 per cent., and the Kohát District 32·8 per cent. A few of the more advanced Districts have recently contracted their educational expenditure; but those lowest down in the scale are gradually expanding theirs.

Extent to which Municipal Boards fulfil their pecuniary obligations to education.

26. It has also been laid down that Municipal Boards may be required to spend on education, not including buildings, *ten* per cent. of their annual income, making the same exclusions as

Statement of Expenditure on Education from District Funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Budget Provision for Education.						Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Twenty-five per cent. of District Fund Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Fifteen per cent. of District Fund Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government for Primary Education.	Provision made in the budget for Primary Education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended on education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Net amount expended during 1891-92.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	27,479	28,547	15,388	16,487	17,187	10,265	16,165	15,134	9,964	8,141
Rohtak ...	26,482	28,668	26,120	15,659	17,175	12,096	27,478	25,190	16,787	16,209
Gurgáon ...	31,475	33,375	25,301	19,005	20,105	14,996	23,646	21,550	23,102	21,274
Delhi ...	23,414	25,804	20,270	14,282	15,112	11,424	19,988	17,470	19,104	16,907
Karnál ...	19,997	21,447	20,578	12,066	13,066	10,750	19,088	17,499	15,532	11,641
Umballa ...	32,935	36,339	31,716	19,761	21,261	16,959	29,539	26,250	23,169	24,072
Simla ...	884	1,512	1,465	530	1,158	1,183	1,279	619	783	1,096
Total Delhi Circle	1,62,616	1,75,692	1,40,838	97,990	1,05,064	77,673	1,37,183	1,23,712	1,08,441	99,340
Kángra ...	25,570	30,005	23,967	15,849	16,906	13,287	23,130	18,950	16,149	12,340
Hoshiárpur ...	38,387	43,867	33,158	23,204	27,535	20,012	34,710	30,530	31,294	22,711
Jullundur ...	33,490	37,576	33,650	20,358	22,688	21,588	33,386	28,863	35,644	29,079
Ludhiána ...	28,032	34,290	33,866	17,370	19,958	17,524	35,952	28,339	28,227	21,723
Ferozepore ...	31,620	34,090	26,274	19,143	20,473	12,824	23,923	20,676	18,703	14,430
Total Jullundur Circle ...	1,57,099	1,79,828	1,50,915	95,924	1,07,560	85,235	1,51,101	1,27,358	1,30,017	1,00,283
Jhang ...	19,861	21,291	12,744	11,916	12,666	6,034	13,369	11,841	8,374	8,883
Montgomery ...	15,100	16,350	14,242	9,172	9,672	6,862	13,081	11,594	8,401	5,597
Lahore ...	25,585	27,813	22,514	13,950	14,630	11,596	21,035	18,704	18,519	15,975
Amritsar ...	26,870	34,154	31,600	16,122	18,722	17,660	33,632	25,839	25,331	21,993
Gurdáspur ...	40,147	44,099	34,365	24,463	25,915	24,342	34,548	29,805	28,854	25,340
Gujránwála ...	22,374	27,379	20,788	13,681	16,976	13,972	22,569	18,171	15,599	14,477
Total Lahore Circle	1,49,937	1,71,086	1,36,253	89,304	98,581	80,466	1,38,234	1,15,954	1,05,078	92,265
Siálkot ...	40,498	49,054	46,918	25,126	28,166	25,974	45,974	37,517	27,082	22,168
Gujrát ...	19,836	23,524	23,643	12,135	14,264	12,903	23,093	18,886	13,796	15,107
Sháhpur ...	18,832	22,192	19,903	11,608	12,908	9,429	19,542	15,238	13,719	8,292
Jhelum ...	15,796	22,072	21,820	9,478	11,258	12,203	20,628	14,146	14,678	15,255
Ráwalpindi ...	23,076	27,136	25,807	14,200	15,900	14,423	27,147	21,902	20,046	16,129
Hazára ...	7,494	7,744	7,398	4,512	4,662	5,706	7,148	6,800	5,998	6,054
Pesháwar ...	23,323	23,702	22,562	13,994	14,104	11,555	19,010	18,605	14,338	10,622
Kohát ...	7,897	8,115	3,368	4,770	4,988	3,368	2,665	2,463	1,878	1,289
Total Ráwalpindi Circle ...	1,56,752	1,83,539	1,71,419	95,823	1,06,250	95,561	1,65,207	1,35,557	1,11,535	94,916
Mooltan ...	29,345	30,767	20,267	17,678	18,628	13,129	18,915	17,563	16,178	15,425
Bannú ...	12,262	12,822	11,324	7,372	7,832	7,368	11,514	10,867	9,113	8,407
Dera Isma'íl Khán	15,556	17,202	13,741	9,416	9,736	7,700	13,886	12,168	10,783	7,519
Dera Ghází Khán...	10,336	11,408	12,352	6,295	6,745	6,858	12,796	11,653	11,474	10,280
Muzaffargarh ...	13,605	14,105	13,184	8,172	8,612	6,108	12,662	12,155	10,968	8,998
Total Deraját Circle	81,104	86,304	70,868	48,933	51,553	41,163	69,773	64,406	58,516	50,629
Grand Total for the Province...	7,07,508	7,96,449	6,70,293	4,27,974	4,69,008	3,80,098	6,61,498	5,66,987	5,13,587	4,37,433

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in the case of District Boards; and the table extending from page 13 to 16 will show the extent to which this obligation was fulfilled during the past year. From columns 3 and 4, it will be found that the total budget provision for all the Municipalities taken together fell short of what might have been required by Rs. 1,60,721, and from column 5, that the actual gross expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 18,917. The total gross expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 1,79,638 less than might have been required, compared with Rs. 1,85,999 in 1891-92. Comparing columns 6, 7, and 8, it will be seen that the total *net* expenditure was Rs. 51,330 more than it was five years ago, and Rs. 66,412 more than was expended the year before the schools were localised. The total net expenditure is still Rs. 1,86,525 less than the minimum that might be required, which is a considerable margin for the further extension of educational effort in towns.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations by Municipal Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

27. The degree to which the Municipalities of the Province taken together discharged, on an average, their pecuniary obligations to education during the past year was 76·2 per cent. of what might have been required, compared with 73·6 per cent in 1891-92. The Principal Municipalities spent, on an average, 70·1 per cent.; whilst the Minor Municipalities spent 94·1 per cent. Making a comparison by Circles, the Jullundur Circle has the highest average of expenditure, or 90·6 per cent. of what might have been required; the Deraját Circle has 87·1 per cent.; the Ráwalpindi Circle, 79·6 per cent.; the Lahore Circle, 73·3 per cent.; and the Delhi Circle 65·7 per cent. The Lahore and Delhi Circles are brought down in the list, by each of them having two of the largest Municipalities, which spend, with the exception of Amritsar, a comparatively small portion of the prescribed minimum on education. In the Deraját Circle, the average expenditure of the Minor Municipalities is above the minimum requirement; in the Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore Circles, it is over 90 per cent.; and in the Ráwalpindi Circle; it is 89·5 per cent. As many as ten of the Principal Municipalities spend more than the minimum, namely, those at Rohtak, Jagádhrí, Ludhiána, Jhang, Gujránwála, Wazírábád, Siálkot, Bhera, Jhelum, and Abbottabad; and eleven others spend more than 80 per cent. Of the larger Municipalities, Amritsar spends most liberally on education, with 78·5 per cent. of what might be required, compared with 50 per cent. for Delhi, 39·8 per cent. for Ráwalpindi, 35·1 per cent. for Pesháwar, 21·9 per cent. for Simla, to which the prescribed minimum does not apply, and 18·9 per cent. only for Lahore. During the last five years, the grants from Provincial Revenues on account of Board Schools have been revised twice; and this has remedied the previous defect of Boards occasionally making a profit on their schools at the expense of those Revenues.

Private enterprise in education.

28. The part taken by the people themselves in the cause of education increases every year; and it may be said now as appropriately as it was two years ago, that the cardinal fact of the past quinquennium, as regards education, is the degree to which the people themselves have learned the lesson of self-help, by the opening of Unaided Schools, and by the increase of tuitional fee payments to the extent of over two lakhs a year.

In the Delhi Circle, the Hindú-Muhammadan School in the Umballa Cantonment, well managed and successful, is the chief enterprise school opened during the last five years. A school, called by the same name, has recently been opened in Simla; a "Popular School" has been opened in Delhi; several special schools have been started for the Jain community; and the Inspector refers to other movements, all in the direction of higher education.

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during 1891-92.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	Bhiwáni	5,044	9,604	7,407	7,387	3,187	2,679	1,383
	Sirsa	1,820	5,120	4,624	4,623	1,134	727	1,624
	Minor	3,379	9,439	8,805	8,794	2,872	2,246	1,607
	Total Hissár ...	10,243	24,163	20,836	20,804	7,193	5,652	4,614
Rohtak ...	Rohtak	1,381	8,108	9,651	8,150	834	408	584
	Minor	2,892	9,884	10,747	10,604	3,655	3,382	2,524
	Total Rohtak ...	4,273	17,992	20,398	18,754	4,489	3,790	3,108
Gurgáon ...	Rewárí	6,617	15,707	12,828	11,836	1,793	2,318	2,751
	Minor	3,483	4,438	3,882	4,770	2,328	2,327	1,765
	Total Gurgáon ...	10,100	20,145	16,710	16,606	4,121	4,645	4,516
Delhi ...	Delhi	45,254	66,438	34,832	33,226	13,080	9,979	9,223
	Minor	2,340	5,502	5,005	4,999	1,640	1,348	1,400
	Total Delhi ...	47,594	71,940	39,837	38,225	14,720	11,327	10,623
Karnál ...	Karnál	2,899	9,439	7,849	8,246	1,481	609	1,014
	Minor	4,947	8,695	9,089	8,504	4,528	3,891	3,563
	Total Karnál ...	7,846	18,134	16,938	16,750	6,009	4,500	4,577
Umballa ...	Umballa	6,440	11,260	6,636	6,964	2,520	1,799	526
	Jagádhrí	2,536	7,886	8,124	8,506	2,555	1,951	1,035
	Minor	4,602	10,035	8,595	8,673	3,048	3,548	2,481
	Total Umballa ...	13,578	29,181	23,355	24,143	8,123	7,298	4,042
Simla ...	Simla	32,004	36,177	6,289	7,952	3,717	—171	1,107
	Total Simla	32,004	36,177	6,289	7,952	3,717	—171	1,107
	Total Principal ...	1,03,995	1,69,739	98,240	96,890	30,301	20,299	19,247
	Total Minor ...	21,643	47,993	46,123	46,344	18,071	16,742	13,340
	Grand Total Delhi Circle	1,25,638	2,17,732	1,44,363	1,43,234	48,372	37,041	32,587
Kángra ...	Núrpur	596	5,034	4,662	4,405	575	866	1,084
	Minor	1,799	1,883	382	447	363	267	1,621
	Total Kángra ...	2,395	6,917	5,044	4,852	938	1,133	2,705
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	4,327	18,257	16,114	14,405	2,166	—1,414	952
	Minor	2,940	11,597	11,424	11,064	2,591	1,112	1,549
	Total Hoshiárpur ...	7,267	29,854	27,538	25,469	4,757	—302	2,501
Jullundur ...	Jullundur	5,778	15,738	12,579	12,448	3,045	2,137	1,957
	Ráhon	762	5,812	5,274	5,082	364	324	408
	Minor	3,707	13,292	13,169	11,750	2,012	2,895	3,764
	Total Jullundur ...	10,247	34,842	31,022	29,280	5,421	5,356	6,129
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána	8,369	18,724	18,700	19,060	8,339	5,922	5,243
	Minor	2,614	6,483	7,725	7,791	2,503	3,345	3,082
	Total Ludhiána ...	10,983	25,207	26,425	26,851	10,842	9,267	8,325
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore	4,492	12,752	13,600	12,713	4,079	3,106	2,686
	Minor	3,486	5,936	5,910	5,492	2,466	1,429	2,228
	Total Ferozepore ...	7,978	18,688	19,510	18,205	6,545	4,535	4,914
	Total Principal ...	24,324	76,317	70,929	68,113	18,568	10,941	12,330
	Total Minor ...	14,546	39,191	38,610	36,544	9,935	9,048	12,244
	Grand Total Jullundur Circle	38,870	1,15,508	1,09,539	1,04,657	28,503	19,989	24,574

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during 1891-92.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i. e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang	Jhang	3,098	14,362	14,484	14,590	3,003	1,255	1,998
	Minor	1,633	3,733	4,192	3,652	1,513	592	958
	Total Jhang ...	4,731	18,095	18,676	18,242	4,516	1,847	2,956
Montgomery ...	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	2,507	8,292	8,356	7,461	929	1,002	2,710
	Total Montgomery ...	2,507	8,292	8,356	7,461	929	1,002	2,710
Lahore ...	Lahore	44,726	47,150	9,915	8,913	6,544	10,261	4,250
	Qasúr	4,944	8,845	11,480	6,962	3,090	1,987	2,368
	Minor	2,742	7,327	7,818	7,300	2,823	1,870	1,919
	Total Lahore ...	52,412	63,322	29,213	23,175	12,457	14,118	8,537
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	39,924	72,804	57,000	57,614	22,712	16,766	13,121
	Minor	1,564	1,664	1,750	1,632	1,512	1,558	1,825
	Total Amritsar ...	41,488	74,468	58,750	59,246	24,224	18,324	14,946
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	711	12,441	12,854	12,242	597	−380	358
	Batála	2,594	8,474	8,530	8,429	2,253	1,407	1,890
	Minor	4,335	12,876	12,186	11,285	1,697	3,152	4,847
	Total Gurdáspur ...	7,640	33,791	33,570	31,956	4,547	4,179	7,095
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	6,003	12,823	13,869	13,116	5,944	4,869	3,983
	Wazírábád	1,919	1,919	2,000	1,964	1,964	1,587	669
	Minor	1,347	5,555	5,620	4,943	545	1,138	1,665
	Total Gujránwála ...	9,269	20,297	21,489	20,023	8,453	7,594	6,317
	Total Principal ...	1,03,919	1,78,818	1,30,132	1,23,830	46,107	37,752	28,637
	Total Minor ...	14,128	39,447	39,922	36,273	9,019	9,312	13,924
	Grand Total Lahore Circle	1,18,047	2,18,265	1,70,054	1,60,103	55,126	47,064	42,561

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during 1891-92.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Siálkot ...	Siálkot	7,346	14,177	17,095	17,094	10,408	7,369	2,211
	Minor	2,628	12,803	13,108	12,445	2,815	2,582	3,839
	Total Siálkot ...	9,974	26,980	30,203	29,539	13,223	9,951	6,050
Gujrát ...	Gujrát	2,035	11,855	11,727	11,849	2,755	479	600
	Minor	1,691	1,691	1,328	1,994	1,994	1,187	241
	Total Gujrát ...	3,726	13,546	13,055	13,843	4,749	1,666	841
Sháhpur ...	Bhera	1,388	6,968	7,174	7,364	1,078	1,107	1,162
	Minor	2,552	7,342	7,604	7,868	2,657	1,661	2,066
	Total Sháhpur ...	3,940	14,310	14,778	15,232	3,735	2,768	3,228
Jhelum ...	Jhelum	2,186	7,430	7,913	7,634	2,710	1,069	1,990
	Minor	2,474	5,738	4,492	4,495	1,099	692	866
	Total Jhelum ...	4,660	13,168	12,405	12,129	3,809	1,761	2,856
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	16,180	18,280	7,944	7,276	5,142	4,329	4,343
	Minor	6,018	7,910	4,022	4,412	2,285	2,658	1,262
	Total Ráwalpindi ...	22,198	26,190	11,966	11,688	7,427	6,987	5,605
Hazára ...	Abbottabad	1,015	3,325	3,734	3,564	1,181	372	452
	Minor	1,718	3,123	3,580	3,339	1,989	1,662	1,465
	Total Hazára ...	2,733	6,448	7,314	6,903	3,170	2,034	1,917
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar	18,374	21,594	8,189	7,593	5,103	3,716	1,697
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Pesháwar ...	18,374	21,594	8,189	7,593	5,103	3,716	1,697
Kohát ...	Kohát	2,657	7,267	6,440	6,278	1,603	900	742
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Kohát ...	2,657	7,267	6,440	6,278	1,603	900	742
	Total Principal ...	51,181	90,896	70,216	68,652	29,980	19,341	13,197
	Total Minor ...	17,081	38,607	34,134	34,553	12,839	10,442	9,739
	Grand Total Rawalpindi Circle ...	68,262	1,29,503	1,04,350	1,03,205	42,819	729,83	22,936

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during 1891-92.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan	14,958	27,856	21,594	20,345	7,368	4,688	6,049
	Minor	1,993	4,069	4,787	4,622	2,481	2,691	1,177
	Total Mooltan ..	16,951	31,925	26,381	24,967	9,849	7,379	7,226
Bannú	Bannú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	4,721	7,358	6,505	6,675	3,735	2,555	1,994
	Total Bannú ...	4,721	7,358	6,505	6,675	3,735	2,555	1,994
D. I. Khán ...	D. I. Khán	,363	7,203	6,373	6,017	4,035	3,150	1,975
	Minor	3,289	5,444	5,262	5,694	3,653	1,405	1,788
	Total D. I. Khán ...	8,652	12,647	11,635	11,711	7,688	4,555	3,763
D. G. Khán ...	D. G. Khán	6,584	13,738	12,799	12,299	4,905	3,031	1,531
	Minor	2,267	5,120	5,684	5,909	3,135	1,754	1,200
	Total D. G. Khán ...	8,851	18,858	18,483	18,208	8,040	4,785	2,731
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	2,049	5,650	5,415	5,048	1,384	1,035	732
	Total Muzaffargarh...	2,049	5,650	5,415	5,048	1,384	1,035	732
	Total Principal ...	26,905	48,797	40,766	38,661	16,308	10,869	9,555
	Total Minor ...	14,319	27,641	27,653	27,948	14,388	9,440	6,891
	Grand Total Derajat Circle	41,224	76,438	68,419	66,609	30,696	20,309	16,446
	Grand Total Principal	3,10,324	5,64,567	4,10,283	3,96,146	1,41,264	99,202	82,966
	Grand Total Minor ...	81,717	1,92,879	1,86,442	1,81,662	64,252	54,984	56,138
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PUNJAB ...	3,92,041	7,57,446	5,96,725	5,77,808	2,05,516	1,54,186	1,39,104

In the Jullundur Circle, the Gurú Singh Sabha of Ferozepore has started a Mixed School for boys and girls at that place; the two sections of the Arya Samáj have each opened a High School at Jullundur, an Islámiya Middle School having also been recently opened there; Sardár Bahádur Amín Chand's School at Bajwára, and the Jamna Prashád Arya and the Haqqání Schools at Ludhiána, have been raised to the High grade; the Sanátan Dharm Schools at Hoshiárpur and Jullundur, and the Hindú-Sanskrit School at Ludhiána, have been raised to the Middle grade; an Anglo-Vernacular School has been opened at Bhawárna in the Kángra District; a Boarding House has been opened in connection with the Arya Samáj Girls' School at Jullundur; and, as the Inspector says, the period has been one of very marked activity.

In the Lahore Circle, the establishment of a Khálsa College on a rich foundation, raised by subscriptions, has, since 1891-92, become an accomplished fact, and the completed parts of the spacious and handsome new building at Amritsar were occupied during the past year; the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College has raised its instruction to the Degree standard, and become the most numerously attended College in the Province; a number of Unaided Schools have been opened in Lahore, Amritsar, and Gujránwála, most of which are denominational, as elsewhere, and a few of them, as the Inspector remarks, were "started by persons whose first object was to make a living"; and a new High School, called the Union Academy, and professing to move on new lines, was opened last year at Lahore by Sardár Diyál Singh, Majíthiya.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the Arya Samáj has, during the last five years, opened schools at Ráwalpindi and Nárowál, and raised the schools at Pesháwar and Abbottabad to the High grade; the Islámiya Anjumans have opened schools at Pesháwar, and in the Gujrát District; a Technical School has been opened at Ráwalpindi by Bedi Khem Singh, O.I.E.; a High School, called the National School, has been opened at Pesháwar; two private enterprise schools have been opened at Jhelum; nearly all the earlier movements continue to progress; and the Inspector anticipates further movements especially on the part of the Hindús.

In the Deraját Circle, two Anglo-Sanskrit Schools have been opened during the quinquennium at Mooltan—one having an industrial section; the Anjuman-i-Islámiya has recently started a school at Bannú; a Girls' School has been opened at 'Isa Khail; and the Inspector reports the Bhrátrí Sabha School at Dera Isma'íl Khán and the Islámiya School at Mooltan as continuing to do well.

General estimate of progress.

29. With the exception of the Private Schools, which have much declined, and the Zamíndárí Schools, which are probably a failure, the record for the past five years is, on the whole, one of substantial progress. The number of Public Schools and scholars has advanced considerably; the fee collections have increased by over 50 per cent.; the examination results continue satisfactory; some improvement is perceptible in the discipline and management of the schools; the efficiency of the teachers is gradually rising; physical training has made a great stride; and private enterprise is more active than ever. The Girls' Schools are still largely at the experimental stage; but, as Mr. Bell observes, this matter is not without hope, "for, with the spread of education among the males, the education of females must slowly and surely advance."

Chapter I, 30.
General Summary.
Chief events of the quinquennium.

30. The following is a summary of the chief departmental measures and events of the last five years :—

(1). The laying down of Courses of Drawing for all the classes of Secondary Schools, and for Drawing Masters' Certificates;

(2). The adoption of measures for improving the study of English, especially in the junior classes;

(3). The prescribing of Object Lessons for all the Primary classes, and of a time to be given to these;

(4). The issue of detailed instructions to Inspecting Officers regarding the Primary Examinations;

(5). Making Needlework compulsory in Girls' Secondary Schools, and laying down Courses for the Primary and Middle classes;

(6). Fixing a time for Physical Training in all classes of Government and Board Schools;

(7). Adoption of the Science and Clerical and Commercial Courses for High Departments, and invitation to Managers to introduce these, as far as practicable;

(8). Raising the standard of attainments for admission to the Junior English Class of the Central Training College from Entrance to Intermediate, and to the Senior English Class, from Intermediate to B.A.;

(9). Reduction of the rates of Attendance Grants in ordinary schools, and the addition of a grant for Organization and Discipline;

(10). Revision of the scale of teachers up to which staff grants are admissible;

(11). Reduction of the number and rates of Scholarships in Girls' Schools, and of the grant rates in Indigenous Schools;

(12). Extension of the system of School Post Offices, and making District Inspectors of Schools supervisors of such Post Offices;

(13). Bringing into operation of the Revised Code for European Schools, by which grants are made dependent on efficiency, and calculated on the average attendance instead of on examination results as formerly;

(14). The Reorganization of the Educational Department, by which the Graded Service has been abolished, and the Department divided into a Superior and a Subordinate Service, the former consisting of two branches,—one including all posts to be filled by persons appointed in England, called the Indian Educational Service, and the other including all posts to be filled by recruitment in India, called the Provincial Educational Service.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

31. I remained in charge of the Department throughout the year, and, during the camping season, visited the main educational centres of eleven Districts. This is a somewhat more limited tour record than usual, owing to the claims at head-quarters of Committees, Text-Book business, the University, and an increasing number of Departmental Examinations; but the plan according to which the Director visits, at least once, all the Districts of the Province every two years is still followed as fully as possible.

Inspectors Schools.

32. There were several changes among the Inspectors of Schools in the course of the year. In the Delhi Circle, Mr. J. Harvey went on three months' privilege leave from the 22nd July, and Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., Assistant Inspector, acted for him. Sardár Harí Singh, Inspector of the Jullundur Circle, was on leave on medical certificate from the 2nd May, and Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., officiated for the remaining eleven months. In the Lahore Circle, Mr. F. Haden Cope, M.A., continued to officiate till the 15th October, when Mr. W. Bell, M. A., on return from furlough, was placed in permanent charge of the Circle, and of the European Schools of the Province. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand, B.A., took privilege leave for two months from the 14th April, and first Lála Amolak Rám, and later Lála Nand Kishor, acted for him. In October, Lála Ságar Chand retired on pension, after a highly approved service of over thirty years, and was succeeded by Mr. Cope. Khán Sáhib Maulaví Muhammad Yusaf 'Alí Khán remained in charge of the Deraját Circle during the year. It is gratifying to be able to record that, in token of their meritorious service, the following titles of honour were conferred on Inspecting Officers of this Province during the year:—the title of *Khán Sáhib* on Maulaví Muhammad Yusaf 'Alí Khán, and the title of *Sardár* on Bábú Harí Singh.

Miss F. A. Francis remained in the office of Inspectress of Schools throughout the year.

Assistant Inspectors.

33. The following changes took place in the staff of Assistant Inspectors:—Whilst Lála Nand Kishor officiated as Inspector in the Ráwalpindi Circle, Pandit Rám Lachhman acted as Assistant Inspector in the Delhi Circle; and whilst he (Lála Nand Kishor) officiated for Mr. Harvey in the Delhi Circle, Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., so acted. Lála Amolak Rám, Assistant Inspector, Jullundur Circle, left early in April to officiate as Inspector in the Ráwalpindi Circle, and subsequently took leave on medical certificate, and Lála Fateh Chand, B.A., acted for nearly the whole twelve months for him. In the absence at Jullundur of Lála Umráo Singh, Assistant Inspector, Lahore Circle, his duties were performed mostly by Lála Kundun Lál, B.A., and for a short period, before the close of the year, by Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín. In July, Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Ráwalpindi Circle, went on privilege leave for 33 days, and in February, on furlough for one year, and Lála Sundar Dás Suri, M.A., acted for him. In September, Munshí Muhammad Ashraf, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Inspector, Deraját Circle, reverted to a District Inspectorship, and Munshí Nazar Muhammad, B.A., was appointed in his place. Of the Assistant Inspectors, only Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., of the Lahore Circle, remained fast throughout the year.

Chapter II, 34. Controlling Agencies. Inspection work.

34. According to the regulations, Inspectors are required, during the winter, to visit, as far as possible, all the Secondary Schools in their Circles, and as many of the Primary Schools as may come in their way, and, in the summer, at least all the High Schools. Assistant Inspectors have to visit all the Primary Schools in the winter, holding the Primary Standard Examinations, and, in the summer, such of the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools as have not been seen by the Inspector. With only trifling exceptions, these regulations were fully complied with during the past year; and, as usual, the inspection work of both the Inspectors and their Assistants was as efficient and thorough as the time at their disposal would allow. The Ráwalpindi Inspector was 253 days on tour, and inspected 120 schools; the Jullundur Inspector inspected 117 schools in 231 days; the Lahore Inspector, 160 schools in 225 days; the Deraját Inspector, 86 schools in 193 days; and the Delhi Inspector, 105 schools in 179 days. There is a good deal of difference in these figures for the several Circles, the days on tour varying from 179 to 253, and the number of schools examined, from 86 to 160. In the case of the Assistant Inspectors, the variation is even greater, the returns giving 534 schools examined in 256 days in the Delhi Circle, by a single Assistant; 485 schools examined in 295 days in the Jullundur Circle, also by a single Assistant; 376 schools examined in 218 days in the Lahore Circle by one Assistant, and 251 schools in 221 days by the other Assistant; 334 schools examined in 229 days in the Ráwalpindi Circle by one Assistant, and 296 schools in 234 days by the other Assistant; and in the Deraját Circle, 194 schools examined by the Personal Assistant in the same number of days. In all the Circles, the practice of examining the Primary Schools by centres instead of *in situ*, and of calling in the aid of District Inspectors, has, with the increase of schools and scholars, to be more and more resorted to; and the urgency for supplying the Delhi and Jullundur Circles with a second Assistant each becomes greater every year. The Inspectors speak in high terms of the work and industry of their Assistants; and I am indebted to the Inspectors for very cordial support throughout the year. The duties of both the Inspectors and their Assistants have become, in the camping season, oppressively arduous; and the thoroughness and cheerfulness with which these duties continue to be discharged are deserving, I consider, of the warmest commendation.

Inspectress of Schools.

35. The duties of the Inspectress of Schools were also, as usual, performed with much care and completeness. She was 83 days on tour, and inspected 153 schools, besides superintending the Standard Examinations for European Schools at the Lahore centre for girls, and the Middle Standard Examination for Native girls, and specially supervising the Victoria School at Lahore, and the Normal Classes for Female Teachers in a few other schools.

District Inspectors.

36. Each District of the Province, except Simla and Kohát, is provided with a District Inspector of Schools, who is required to visit each school at least twice a year, and to be the chief agent of the local authorities for the management of the schools, and for the encouragement of education among the people; and the reports of the Inspectors in this behalf for the past year are, generally speaking, quite satisfactory. In the Delhi Circle, the general character of the work is described as "thorough and efficient"; and the District Inspectors of Umballa, Karnál, and Delhi are especially praised. In the Jullundur Circle, the work was generally well done, although a second visit had not been paid to all the schools in the Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, and Ferozepore Districts, the first two being, however, very large. In the Lahore

Circle, there had been special activity in the Amritsar District, but some deficiency in the Montgomery District. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the work appears to have been generally approved; but the number of visits was markedly short in the Sháhpur District, and only slightly less so in the Ráwalpindi and Gujrát Districts. In the Deraját Circle, the report is, in every case, favourable. The experiment of having an Assistant District Inspector in the Siálkot District paid from District Funds has been attended with great benefit to the schools; and I am hoping that a similar temporary arrangement may be found possible in a few other Districts. It goes almost without saying, that the success, especially of the Village Schools, depends much on the *sufficiency* of the local supervision and inspection.

Cost of Direction and Inspection.

37. The expenditure on Direction and Inspection for the past year amounted to Rs. 2,08,716, or 6·79 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, compared with Rs. 2,05,252, or 11·3 per cent., in 1891-92. Of this expenditure, Rs. 1,91,922 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 15,431 from District Funds, and Rs. 1,363 from Municipal Funds, or 26·37 per cent., 2·4 per cent., and ·4 per cent., respectively, of the total expenditure from the same sources, compared with Rs. 1,88,200, Rs. 15,422, and Rs. 1,630, or 21·56 per cent., 2·56 per cent., and ·48 per cent., respectively, at the end of the previous quinquennium. The amount paid from District Funds is on account of the office establishments of the District Inspectors of Schools, and of an Assistant District Inspector employed, as already stated, in the Siálkot District; whilst that paid from Municipal Funds is on account of the supervision of Female Schools at a few centres.

District Officers.

38. Besides the special agencies of the Educational Department, District Officers are expected to use their influence for the promotion of education, and to visit and inspect the schools within their jurisdiction, as occasion may offer; and the degree to which this requirement is fulfilled continues to be, in most cases, highly encouraging. In the Ludhiána, Kángra, Jhang, and Bannú Districts, the interest was especially warm and helpful. In this connection, the Tahsíl authorities have special duties prescribed; and these are said to have been discharged, as a rule, with greater completeness than formerly. In some instances, especially in the Jullundur and Lahore Circles, the visits were somewhat deficient, and, more frequently, they were purely formal and perfunctory; but, year by year, the value of this agency is increasing, and it will long continue to have free scope for especially useful activity in the direction of Female Education and of the Elementary and Indigenous Aided Schools.

Chapter III, 39.
University Education.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

University Convocation.

39. The sixteenth Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 4th January last, when 127 candidates were admitted to Degrees, compared with only 46 in 1891-92,—8 to M. A., 113 to B. A., 1 to M. O. L., 3 to B. O. L., and one each to B. L. and M. B. The Degree of Doctor of Laws was, at the same time, conferred on the Honorable Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, then Lieutenant-Governor, and the Degree of Doctor of Literature on Professor J. C. Oman, both *honoris causâ*. The Convocation address was delivered by the Chancellor.

Chief measures of the period.

40. During the last five years, the Courses of Reading for the Arts and Medical Examinations underwent considerable revision; the standard of general attainments required for admission to Medical studies was raised from the Entrance to the Intermediate Examination; at the suggestion of the Educational Conference, modifications were made in the rules for admission to the Middle School and Entrance Examinations, with a view to the better maintenance of school discipline; and a University Sports' Tournament was established for the encouragement of systematic physical training among College students. But the following two matters are those which specially occupied the Senate's attention during the quinquennium.

Special courses.

41. In connection with the Resolution of the Government of India on the expediency of instituting an alternative Entrance Examination, which would lead to a "bifurcation" of studies in High Schools, the Punjab University, after long and careful deliberation, adopted an 'Entrance Examination in Science,' different from, and running parallel to, the ordinary 'Entrance Examination in Arts.' This measure led to the need for higher examinations in the same line; and a complete scheme for the Entrance, Intermediate, and Degree Examinations in Science was drawn up, and received the sanction of the Supreme Government in 1894. In the same connection, a final school examination, called the "Clerical and Commercial Examination," was also adopted, not leading up to higher University studies, but intended to mark special fitness for business, office, and other such lines of life.

Fluctuations in examination results.

42. The second matter which specially occupied the Senate's attention concerned occasionally occurring fluctuations in the results of examinations. A proposal to appoint *Moderators* was not favourably entertained; but several important measures were adopted, which cannot fail to have a salutary effect. In the first place, an expert standing Sub-Committee has been appointed for the selecting of Examiners; and experience shows that practical teachers, well acquainted with the style of questioning and the standard of answering required, are now almost invariably chosen. Then, to further guide the Examiners, Model Papers have been prepared, which are revised as may seem to be needed; and detailed rules are laid down as to distributing the questions over the course of studies, and apportioning the marks over the different questions. In the Middle School and Entrance Examinations, not less than five per cent. of the answer papers are re-examined by the Head Examiner, to ensure that a correct and uniform standard of marking has been adopted; and in all the examinations, the answer papers of every candidate, who, having passed in the aggregate, has failed by not more than five marks

in one compulsory subject only, are re-examined, in order to guard against any undue severity or error in valuing the answers. It has also been ruled that, before the publication of any results, these shall be submitted to the Board of Studies, with a statement of the percentage of passes in each subject, when the Board may order, should this be deemed necessary, the re-examination of any set of answer papers by the original Examiners. From all these precautions, it will, I think, be admitted that the matter has been rather fully and satisfactorily dealt with.

Table of results.

43. The table on the next page gives the results of the various University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the past year, and compares these with the figures of 1891-92.

Arts Examinations.

44. In the Intermediate Examination, 489 candidates appeared on the Arts side, and 270 passed, or 55 per cent., compared with 169 out of 221, or 76 per cent., five years ago. The return of 1 pass out of 2 candidates in the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University concerns the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, which has not yet taken to the local University. On the Oriental side, there were 4 successful candidates last year, compared with 6 in 1891-92. In the B. A. Examination, 104 passed out of 309, or 33·6 per cent., against 46 out of 114, or 40 per cent., at the end of the previous quinquennium. In the B. O. L. Examination, 1 passed out of 3, against 4 out of 5 in the contrasted year. In the M. A. Examination, 16 passed out of 33, compared with 2 out of 6; and in the M. O. L. Examination, 1 passed out of 2, compared with a single successful candidate in 1891-92. In all the Arts Examinations of the Punjab University taken together, the number of candidates has increased from 341 to 831, and the number of successes from 217 to 390. On the Oriental side, there has been a decline from 12 to 9 in the candidates, and from 11 to 6 in the passes. With regard to the reduced percentages of success in the Intermediate (Arts) and B. A. Examinations, it need only be remarked that the private candidates still affect the case, and that the recent increase of Colleges, with a rather indiscriminate rush of students to them, has naturally had an unfavourable bearing on the results.

Oriental Language Examinations.

45. In the Oriental Language Examinations, the whole number of candidates has increased from 248 to 271, the rise being confined to the side of Persian, and the number of successes, from 117 to 126. In Sanskrit, 43 out of 101 passed, or 42 per cent., against 40 out of 109, or nearly 37 per cent., five years ago; in Arabic, 22 out of 42 passed, or 52 per cent., against 38 out of 46, or 83 per cent.; in Persian, 55 out of 119 passed, or 46 per cent., compared with 32 out of 79, or about 40 per cent.; and in Gurmukhí, 6 out of 8 passed, compared with 7 out of 14. The table also gives one unsuccessful candidate in Urdú. The extra provincial institutions contribute considerably more than one-half of the candidates.

Law Examinations.

46. In the Preliminary Examination in Law, 131 candidates appeared and 100 passed, or 76 per cent., compared with 19 out of 25, or the same percentage, in 1891-92. In the First Certificate Examination, 26 out of 78 passed, or 33 per cent., compared with 5 out of 14, or 35 per cent. In the Licentiate Examination, 13 out of 18 passed, or 72 per cent., compared with 4 out of 14, or 28 per cent. In the Intermediate Examination, 30 passed out of 49, or 61 per cent.; and in the L. L. B. Examination, 23 passed out of 26, or 88 per cent. The last result, compared with that of the previous year, when only 1 out of 15 passed, is noticeable.

Chapter III, 43. University Education.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1896-97 AND 1891-92.

Examinations.		Provincial Institutions.				Extra Provincial Institutions.				Private Students.				Total.			
		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calcutta First Arts	Candidates	2	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	9	...	7
	Passes	1	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	...	7
Punjab Intermediate (Arts).	Candidates	337	151	186	...	24	15	9	...	128	55	73	...	489	221	268	...
	Passes	205	116	89	...	13	14	...	1	52	39	13	..	270	169	101	...
Punjab Intermediate (Oriental).	Candidates	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	6	..	2
	Passes	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	6	...	2
Punjab B. A. ...	Candidates	208	81	127	...	4	3	1	...	97	30	67	...	309	114	195	...
	Passes	76	38	38	..	1	1	.	...	27	7	20	...	104	46	58	...
Punjab B. O. L. ...	Candidates	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	2	3	...	1	3	5	...	2
	Passes	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	4	...	3
Punjab M. A. ...	Candidates	19	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	13	...	33	6	27	...
	Passes	11	2	9	..	...	...	..	...	5	...	5	...	16	2	14	...
Punjab M. O. L....	Candidates	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
	Passes	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Oriental Language Examinations.																	
Sanskrit Examination.	Candidates	51	27	24	...	40	62	..	22	10	20	...	10	101	109	...	8
	Passes	21	14	7	...	19	19	...	..	3	7	..	4	43	40	3	...
Arabic Examination.	Candidates	16	15	1	...	19	28	...	9	7	3	4	...	42	46	...	4
	Passes	9	15	...	6	11	20	...	9	2	3	..	1	22	38	...	16
Persian Examination.	Candidates	11	13	...	2	92	55	37	...	16	11	5	...	119	79	40	...
	Passes	7	9	...	2	40	19	21	...	8	4	4	...	55	32	23	...
Gurmukhí Examination.	Candidates	2	6	...	4	6	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	14	...	6
	Passes	2	4	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	6	7	...	1
Urdú Examination	Candidates	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Passes	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Professional Examinations.																	
Law (Preliminary Examination.)	Candidates	124	25	99	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	7	...	131	25	106	...
	Passes	95	19	76	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	5	...	100	19	81	...
Law (First Certificate Examination.)	Candidates	74	12	62	...	...	..	...	...	4	2	2	...	78	14	64	...
	Passes	25	4	21	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	...	26	5	21	...
Law (Licentiate Examination.)	Candidates	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	1	18	14	4	...
	Passes	9	3	6	...	...	..	...	...	4	1	3	...	13	4	9	...
Law (Intermediate Examination.)	Candidates	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	49	...	49	...
	Passes	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	30	...	30	...
Law (LL. B. Examination.)	Candidates	14	...	14	..	..	..	...	...	12	...	12	...	26	...	26	...
	Passes	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	23	...	23	...
Medicine (First Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	82	35	47	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	84	35	49	...
	Passes	37	24	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	37	24	13	...
Medicine (Second Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	28	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	19	9	...
	Passes	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	1	...
Medicine (First Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	2	4	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	4	...	2
	Passes	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Medicine (Second Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	1	...	1	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..
	Passes	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Civil Engineering (First examination).	Candidates	15	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	12	...
	Passes	14	2	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	12	..

The whole number of candidates has been nearly quadrupled since 1891-92. Chapter III, 47. University Education.

47. In the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, out of 84 candidates, 37 passed, or 44 per cent., against 24 out of 35, or 68 per cent., five years ago. In the Second Examination for Licentiate, only 9 out of 28 passed, or 32 per cent., compared with 8 out of 19, or 42 per cent. In the First M. B. Examination, 2 appeared, and both passed; and in the Second M. B. Examination, the single candidate also passed. On the Degree side in 1891-92, 2 candidates were successful in the First M. B. Examination. In the last five years, the number of candidates in all the examinations has increased from 58 to 115, and the number of passes from 34 to 49; but the average percentage of passes has declined from 58 to 42. Medical Examinations.

48. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering, 15 candidates appeared, and 14 passed, compared with 2 out of 3 in 1891-92. The matter of the provision of more adequate means of instruction in Engineering subjects, in connection with the University Mayo-Patiála Readership, is at present under the consideration of the Syndicate. Engineering Examinations.

49. The number of Arts (English) Colleges in the Province, and within British territory, is now 8, compared with 6 five years ago, the new Colleges being the Islámiya College at Lahore, and the Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi. Two of the Colleges are under public management; namely, the Government College, Lahore, and the Municipal Board College, Amritsar. The remaining six Colleges are under private management, three being Aided, namely, the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, the Forman Christian College, Lahore, and the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, and the remaining three Unaided, namely, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, and the two new Colleges already mentioned. Four of the Colleges—the Government, Mission, and Dayánand Colleges, Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College, Delhi—teach up to the Degree standards, against three in 1891-92, the Dayánand College having been raised to the higher grade four years ago. Arts Colleges.

50. The following statement gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges at the close of the past year, as well as in 1891-92:— Number of students.

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	370	153	217	...
	Second Year	337	155	182	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	162	58	104	...
	Fourth Year	208	85	123	...
M. A. Class		24	11	13	...
	Total	1,101	462	639	...

There is an increase for the period of 639 students, or 138·3 per cent., compared with a rise during the previous quinquennium of 143 students, or 44·8 per cent. The number of males of school-going age in the Province among whom one was reading in an Arts College has decreased since the end of 1891-92 from 3,654 to 1,533. The number of students in the First Year Class is 37 per cent. of the passes in the previous Entrance Examination, and the number in the Third Class, 74 per cent. of the passes in the Intermediate Examination, against 51 and 79 per cent., respectively, five years ago.

Chapter III, 51. University Education. Expenditure.

51. The table below gives the direct expenditure on all the Colleges, from the various sources, for the past year and for 1891-92:—

From	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	36,839	47,349	...	10,510
District Funds	316	350	...	34
Municipal Funds...	3,762	5,409	...	1,647
Fees	59,358	25,052	34,306	...
Subscriptions	5,722	11,982	...	6,260
Endowments and other sources	16,427	13,844	2,583	..
Total	1,22,424	1,03,986	18,438	...

There is an increase, on the whole, due mainly to the two additional Colleges, and the raised status of the Dayánand College. The rise in fee income by 137 per cent. is remarkable, and accounts for the decline in all but one of the other heads of expenditure. The charge to Public Funds is now 33 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 51 per cent. five years ago. The average annual cost of educating a student has fallen from Rs. 232 to Rs. 115. In the different classes of institutions, the average cost, calculated on the average monthly roll-call, is as follows: in the Lahore Government College, Rs. 200, against Rs. 376 in 1891-92; in the Amritsar Municipal Board College, Rs. 132, against Rs. 230; in the Aided Colleges, Rs. 137, against Rs. 223; and in the Unaided Colleges, Rs. 48, against Rs. 43.

Fees.

52. The income from Fees in all the Colleges now stands at Rs. 59,358, or 48·4 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with Rs. 25,052, or 24 per cent., five years ago. The average annual fee paid by each student in Colleges under public management was Rs. 83·5, against Rs. 76·7 in 1891-92; in Aided Colleges, it was Rs. 64·3, against Rs. 54·5; and in Unaided Colleges, Rs. 31·1, against Rs. 23·9.

Scholarships.

53. The following statement gives the number of Scholarships of different kinds current at the end of the year and also five years ago, with the expenditure on these from the various sources:—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of holders of	Government and University Scholarships.	80	69	11	..
	Jubilee Scholarships	21	23	...	2
	Zamíndárí Scholarships	7	5	2	...
	Other Scholarships...	48	19	29	...
	Total	156	116	40	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	9,953	10,266	...	313
	District Funds	898	30	868	...
	Municipal Funds	2,120	1,168	952	...
	University Funds	5,998	3,150	2,848	...
	Other sources	1,989	560	1,429	...
	Total	20,958	15,174	5,784	...

The increase in the number of scholarships is due mainly to the founding of 12 Albert Victor-Patiála Scholarships since the beginning of the quinquennium, and to the recent restoration of the University Scholarships, reduced in 1888 for financial reasons, to their original number. More Close Scholarships, especially by Local Boards and from Private Sources, have also been founded; and the heads of the new scholarships will account for how the additional expenditure has been apportioned. Four of the scholarships are held by students in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College,' Alígarh, leaving 152 to the Provincial Colleges, or a little less than one for every seven students, compared with one for every four students five years ago.

Examination results in Arts Colleges only.

54. The table below gives the results of the University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the Provincial Arts Colleges only:—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Examination	Candidates ...	337	151	186	...
	Passes ...	205	116	89	...
B. A. Examination ...	Candidates ...	208	81	127	...
	Passes ...	76	38	38	...
M. A. Examination ...	Candidates ...	19	5	14	...
	Passes ...	11	2	9	...

There is an increase, on the whole, of 137 per cent. in the number of candidates, and of 87 per cent. in the number of passes. In the Intermediate Examination, the percentage of passes was 60·8, against 77 in 1891-92; in the B. A. Examination, it was 36·5 per cent., against 47; and, in the M. A. Examination, 57·8 per cent., against 40. These results are, in each case, more favourable than for the candidates generally; and they are not, in any case, altogether unsatisfactory. The decline in the two lower examinations, especially the B. A., is, however, regretable.

Results of different Colleges compared.

55. The following table shows the percentage of passes to candidates in the different Colleges. The average cost of educating a student is also given for the sake of comparison.

Name of College.	Intermediate			B. A.			M. A.			Percentage of success on the whole.	Average cost of educating a student.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.		
											Rs.
Government College	62	44	70·9	71	33	46·4	13	6	46·1	56·8	200
Dayánand College	128	80	62·5	62	20	32·2	1	...	...	52·3	38
St. Stephen's College	26	12	46·1	9	3	33·3	4	4	100	48·7	247
Forman Christian College	60	32	53·3	66	20	30·3	...	...	...	41·2	80
Gordon Mission College	11	9	81·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Scotch Mission College	10	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Amritsar Municipal Board College ...	22	11	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Islámiya College	18	9	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Private Candidates	101	40	39·6	82	24	29·2	11	4	36·3	35·	...

It may be added that the First Division places were mostly taken by the Government and Forman Colleges.

Chapter III, 56.
University Education.
Results in each subject.

56. The statement below gives the results, for the Provincial Colleges, in each subject of examination:—

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
Intermediate Examination.	Candidates	1896-97		337	28	57	260	337	...	91	46	...	195
		1891-92		151	14	33	107	151	...	105	5	...	39
		Increase		186	14	24	153	186	...	...	41	...	156
		Decrease		...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
	Passes	1896-97		279	28	50	246	265	...	82	40	...	138
		1891-92		143	12	21	94	140	...	92	5	...	35
		Increase		136	16	29	152	125	...	...	35	...	103
		Decrease		...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
													Physics. / Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1896-97		207	11	12	101	77	14	37	80	...	58 / 9
		1891-92		81	6	9	40	30	3	37	18	2	10 / ...
		Increase		126	5	3	61	47	11	...	62	...	48 / 9
		Decrease		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	... / ...
	Passes	1896-97		133	8	7	45	39	12	36	71	...	34 / 6
		1891-92		53	5	5	31	15	2	27	17	2	9 / ...
		Increase		80	3	2	14	24	10	9	54	...	25 / 6
		Decrease		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	... / ...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1896-97		8	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	4
		1891-92		...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
		Increase		8	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
		Decrease		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Passes	1896-97		5	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
		1891-92		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Increase		5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Decrease		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the Intermediate Examination, the percentages of passes in the different subjects were—in Arabic 100, in Persian 94, in Philosophy 90, in Sanskrit 87, in History 86, in English 82, in Mathematics 78, and in Science 70. Persian is by far the most popular of the Second Languages, and Science of the elective subjects. In the B. A. Examination, the percentages were—in Philosophy 97, in History 88, in Mathematics (B Course) 85, in Arabic 72, in English 64, in Science 59, in Sanskrit 58, in Mathematics (A Course) 50, and in Persian 44. The fall in Persian, which was 72 last year and 77 in 1891-92, is phenomenal, and was probably due to a variation in the standard applied. In this examination, the most popular elective subjects are History and Mathematics; whilst Science is now taken by about one-third of the candidates, compared with only one-eighth five years ago. In the M A. Examination, 8 took English, 4 Science, 3 Sanskrit, 2 Philosophy, and 1 History; and it is noticeable that none of the passes were above the Third Division.

LAHORE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

57. The report of the Principal on the Government College, Lahore, is given as Appendix B to this report.

Changes in the staff.

58. Mr. Dallinger remained in charge of the College throughout the year, and, on the return of Mr. Bell from furlough in October, was appointed permanently to the Principalship. Mr. W. A. Hirst acted as Professor of History up to the 13th July, and Lála Jíya Rám, M.A., during an intervening period, until the arrival from England on the 22nd February of Mr. P. S. Allen, M.A., of Corpus College, Oxford, the newly appointed Professor of History. Whilst Lála Jíya Rám acted as Professor of History, his place as Assistant Professor was filled, first by Lála Kanwar Sain, M.A.,

and afterwards by Lála Sundar Dás, Surí, M.A. In January, after nearly twenty years' highly successful service in the College, Mr. J. C. Oman, Professor of Physical Science, on whom the honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature was about the same time conferred, retired on pension, Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A., the Assistant Professor, being appointed to act for him, and Lála Kanwar Sain for Lála Ruchí Rám, pending the appointment of a successor from England.

Statistics.

59. The number of students on the rolls at the close of last year was 246, compared with 139 in 1891-92, or a rise of 76 per cent. Compared with 1895-96, there is a numerical decline of 23 students, owing to the attraction of other institutions. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 48,177, or a little less than five years ago, of which Rs. 20,338, or over 42 per cent. of the whole, was met from fees. The number of scholarships current at the end of the year was 41, or 6 more than in 1891-92.

Examination results.

60. The results of the University Examinations, with an average, on the whole, of 56·8 per cent. of passes, may be pronounced as fairly satisfactory. During the quinquennium, the candidates increased from 77 to 146, and the passes from 44 to 83. As already seen, this College takes the highest place as regards examination passes. It gained 3 out of the 4 First Division places in the B. A. Examination, and 5 of the First Division places in the Intermediate Examination, with the first place in both.

General remarks.

61. The efforts of the staff for the general good and character training of the students have not abated. The Union and Reading Clubs have been operative as usual; and the Cricket, Football, and Tennis Clubs have increased in popularity. In the Punjab University Sports Tournament, held last year for the first time, the Government College won three of the four trophies presented for competition. The Boarding House continues full, with 111 in residence, and is carefully, and anxiously supervised. The conduct of the students is said to have been, generally, excellent. The Principal warmly commends the work of the staff; and his management of the College has, I consider, been highly efficient.

DELHI MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

62. The report on St. Stephen's Coll ege, Delhi, with which the Principal has favoured me, is given in Appendix C.

Statistics.

63. At the close of the year, the number of students was 75, compared with 52 in 1891-92, or a rise of 44 per cent. The B. A. Classes continue small, owing to there being no Law Class in Delhi; but the M. A. Class of last year was the largest on record. The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 18,295, or Rs. 870 more than five years ago, of which 36 per cent. was met from Public Funds, 29 per cent. from Fees, and the rest from the Mission. Twelve scholarships were current at the end of the year, against 11 in 1891-92; but it appears that five of these are more properly *stipends*.

Examination results.

64. The number of candidates in all the examinations has increased during the last five years from 26 to 39, and the number of passes from 13 to 19; but the percentage of passes, on the whole, has declined from 50 to 48·7. In the Intermediate Examination, the degree of success of this College was the lowest of all; but the M. A. result, in which all four candidates passed, made up, in a measure, for this. Two of the First Division places in the Intermediate Examination, and the two highest places in the M. A. Examination in English, were taken by students of this College.

General remarks.

65. Much is done in this institution to up-lift and influence the students; and the conduct and tone are said to have been

Chapter III, 66. University Education.

good. The "Reading Society" seems to have been active during the year; and a College Club, organized and carried on by the students themselves, for social and literary purposes, has recently made a hopeful start. The excellent new cricket ground lately acquired for the College has proved a great boon; but the Principal is not yet quite satisfied with the attitude of the students towards athletics. The number of residents in the Boarding Houses continues small.

LAHORE MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

66. The report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore, which has been kindly sent to me by the Principal, is given as Appendix D.

Statistics.

67. There were 270 students on the rolls at the close of the year, against 153 five years ago, or a rise of 76 per cent. The present numbers are the highest ever attained; and the College continues highly popular. The expenditure for the past year amounted to Rs. 23,320, or Rs. 1,108 more than in 1891-92, of which 15·4 per cent. was met from Government, 69·2 from Fees, and the rest from Mission Funds. The number of scholarships current at the end of the year was 43, against 48 in 1891-92.

Examination results.

68. This College did not fare so well as usual in the University Examinations, and secured a general average of only 41·2 per cent. of passes, compared with 71·4 per cent. five years ago. The whole number of candidates rose during the period from 70 to 126; but the number of successes from 50 to 52 only. Last year there were 85 passes. The lowest result was in the B. A. Examination, which the Principal attributes to a sudden variation in the test in Persian. Notwithstanding the above, the Forman College has maintained its usual high place in the order of merit lists, having secured four First Division places in the Intermediate Examination, with one such place, and two Open Scholarships, in the B. A. Examination.

General remarks.

69. The conduct and discipline throughout the past year were satisfactory; and much continues to be done in the direction of right influence and higher culture. The Literary and Temperance Societies were active during the year; many lectures on moral and religious subjects were delivered; and much was done to encourage a taste for reading among the students. A stimulus was given to games and athletics by the establishment of the University Sports Tournament, in which this College won the much coveted Cricket Trophy, and otherwise distinguished itself. The Boarding Houses, which had 152 in residence at the end of the year, continue to be efficiently and watchfully supervised.

DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

70. The report on the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, with which I have been kindly favoured, is given as Appendix E.

Statistics.

71. The number of students at the close of the past year was 383, compared with 89 in 1891-92. In the latter year, this College was a minor institution teaching up to the Intermediate Examination only; in 1893 Degree classes were opened; and it is now numerically the largest College in the Province. The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 14,082, compared with only Rs. 3,765 five years ago, of which 86 per cent. was met from Fees, and the remainder from the College endowment. Thirty scholarships were current at the end of the year, compared with only 4 at the end of the previous quinquennium.

Examination results.

72. As regards examination results, this College takes the second highest place for the past year, with a general average of 52·3 per cent. of passes. In the Intermediate Examination, it

had by far the largest number of passes. The B. A. result was, as in most other Colleges, inferior, which the Principal attributes to a variation of standard, particularly in Persian. No First Division places were gained; but two Open Scholarships in the B. A. Examination were won by students of this College. Chapter III, 73. University Education.

73. The conduct of the students is said to have been, on the whole, all that could be desired; and the College authorities are alive to the anxiety which large numbers occasion in this behalf. The wholesome influence of the College Club, and the Reading Room and Library, continued operative during the year. Physical training was specially encouraged as usual; but the facilities for practice in games are somewhat deficient. The cultivation of a sound play-ground tone is important. Special attention is given to the study of Sanskrit, the recitation of Vedic hymns being compulsory throughout the classes. General remarks.

THE MINOR COLLEGES.

74. The Municipal Board College, Amritsar, had 40 students on the rolls at the end of the year, compared with 23 five years ago. The expenditure was Rs. 5,414, or Rs. 361 more than in 1891-92, of which over 58 per cent. was met from Fees, and the rest from Municipal Funds. Six scholarships were current at the end of the year. In the Intermediate Examination, 11 out of 22 candidates passed, against 6 out of 10 at the end of the previous five years. Ten of the candidates passed in Science. One of the First Division places was taken by this College. The conduct, games, and clubs are favourably noticed. Municipal Board College, Amritsar.

75. The Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, had a roll of 14 against only 6 in 1891-92. The expenditure was Rs. 5,964, of which Rs. 600 was met from District and Municipal Funds, Rs. 704 from Fees, and the remainder, or 78 per cent. of the whole, from Mission Funds. Four scholarships were current at the end of the year. In the Intermediate Examination, 8 passed out of 10; but the highest place gained was the 108th. The conduct for a time seems not to have been altogether good. The students join the High School boys in their games; and the Literary and Debating Society is said to have prospered. Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.

76. The Islámiya College, Lahore, which was opened in 1892, had 48 on the rolls at the end of the year, against 35 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,754, of which Rs. 697 was met from Fees, and Rs. 2,057 from Subscriptions. Fifteen scholarships are returned as current; but some nine of these are probably stipends, not won in open competition. In the Intermediate Examination, 9 out of 18 candidates passed, the 113th being the highest place gained. The conduct is said to have been satisfactory; an hour a day is given to moral and religious instruction; and physical exercises and games receive attention. Islámiya College, Lahore.

77. The Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, which was opened in 1893, had 25 students on the rolls at the end of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,402, of which Rs. 726 was met from Fees, and the remainder, or 83 per cent. of the whole, from Mission Funds. Only one scholarship was current. Of 11 candidates in the last Intermediate Examination, 9 passed, which is numerically the best result of the Minor Colleges; but no high place was gained. The general training of the students appears to be wholesome. Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi.

THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

78. The report of the Principal on the Oriental College, Lahore, with the remarks thereon of the Managing Committee, is given as Appendix F, some details being omitted. Principal's report.

79. At the close of the year, the number on the rolls was altogether 122—70 in the College Department, and 52 in the Number and distribution of students.

Chapter III, 80. University Education.

School, compared with 128 in 1891-92. Of those in the College Department, 20 belong to the *General* side, and are reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 50 to the *Language* side, reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations; and of those in the School, 13 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, and 39 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. Of the 89 students on the Language side, 84 read English, a dispensation having been granted to the other five, two of whom are blind. In addition to the above, instruction is given in Oriental Languages to 157 of the students of the Government College. Fifty-five of the College students are in receipt of scholarships or stipends, and 23 in the School. The distribution of the students according to creed is much as it was five years ago, namely, 59 Muhammadans, 50 Hindús, and 13 Sikhs.

Expenditure.

80. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 32,177, or practically the same as at the end of the previous quinquennium, of which only Rs. 313 was met from Fees. The fee income in 1891-92 was given as Rs. 514; but this, it appears, included Boarding House fees. Calculated on the figures given in the report, the average annual cost of educating a student in the College Department works out to Rs. 376; in the School, it is about Rs. 119.

Examination results.

81. From the College Department, on the General side, 4 went up to the Intermediate Examination, and all passed; one appeared in the B. O. L. Examination, but failed; and one out of 2 candidates passed the M. O. L. Examination; in all, 5 passes out of 7 candidates, compared with 7 out of 8 in 1891-92. One Arts student passed the M. A. Examination in Sanskrit. On the Language side, 10 appeared in the two higher examinations both in Sanskrit and Arabic, and 7 passed in each case; 6 appeared in Persian, and 4 passed; and 2 appeared in the High Proficiency Examination in Gurmukhí, and one passed; in all, 19 passes out of 28, or 67 per cent., compared with 24 out of 26, or 92 per cent. five years ago. Five out of 6 candidates—3 on the Sanskrit and 2 on the Arabic side—passed the Special Examination in English now necessary for Oriental Titles diplomas. From the School Department, General side, 2 appeared in the Entrance Examination and passed, compared with 2 out of 6 in the contrasted year. On the Language side, 8 out of 9 passed the Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit; only one out of 5 passed the corresponding examination in Arabic; 3 out of 4 passed in Persian, and both candidates in Gurmukhí were successful; in all, 14 passes out of 20 candidates, against 12 out of 18 at the end of the previous five years. The results for the students of the Government College in Oriental Languages were satisfactory, with 87 per cent. of passes on the whole, compared with 77 per cent. in 1891-92.

General remarks.

82. The management of the College under Dr. Stein continues thoroughly efficient. During the past year, the University was invited, with reference to past experience of the working of the General side of the institution—that is, as regards the promoting of European knowledge and Science through the medium of the Vernacular languages—to consider whether some change of method or direction might not, with both advantage and economy, be introduced. Unfortunately the suggestion seems not to have been quite understood; and a decision has been arrived at by the Senate to continue the experiment for a further period on exactly the old lines. I am glad, however, to be able to state that a steady effort is now to be made by the University, independently of the Oriental College, to produce books in History, Philosophy, and Science in the Vernacular, so as to make the study of those subjects in the Oriental College of more educative value than has hitherto been the case.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (NATIVE BOYS).

83. The table below gives the statistics of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the past year and for 1891-92:—

			Anglo-Vernacular.				Vernacular.							Number of				
			Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Open Scholarships.	Jubilee Scholarships.	Zamíndári Scholarships.	Other Close Scholarships.	Total.
Number of High Schools.		1896-97 ...	26	24	18	68	...	1	1	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92 ...	22	19	8	49	...	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	4	5	10	19	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Middle Schools.		1896-97 ...	55	20	35	110	122	...	...	122	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92 ...	49	16	11	76	122	1	...	123	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	6	4	24	34	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Secondary Schools.		1896-97 ...	81	44	53	178	122	1	1	124	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92 ...	71	35	19	125	122	2	...	124	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	10	9	34	53	...	...	1	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars.	*High Stage.*	1896-97 ...	1,101	900	781	2,782	...	52	5	57	2,839	2,821	369	295	64	18	79	456
		1891-92 ...	906	751	281	1,938	...	56	...	56	1,994	1,980	288	309	55	18	28	410
		Increase ...	195	149	500	844	...	...	5	1	845	841	81	...	9	...	51	46
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Middle Stage.	1896-97 ...	5,250	2,760	2,362	10,372	5,422	...	6	5,428	15,800	10,315	3,919	656	166	84	702	1,608
		1891-92 ...	4,363	2,116	827	7,306	4,056	45	...	4,101	11,407	7,306	2,720	633	130	23	593	1,379
		Increase ...	887	644	1,535	3,066	1,366	...	6	1,327	4,393	3,009	1,199	23	36	61	109	229
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secondary Stage.	1896-97 ...	6,351	3,660	3,143	13,154	5,422	52	11	5,485	18,639	13,136	4,288	951	230	102	781	2,064
		1891-92 ...	5,269	2,867	1,108	9,244	4,056	101	...	4,157	13,401	9,286	3,008	942	185	41	621	1,789
		Increase ...	1,082	793	2,035	3,910	1,366	...	11	1,328	5,238	3,850	1,280	9	45	61	160	275
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Primary Stage.	1896-97 ...	5,841	2,812	2,050	10,703	3,450	...	16	3,466	14,169	10,679	3,320	16	14	23	69	122
		1891-92 ...	5,188	2,337	662	8,187	3,030	51	...	3,081	11,268	9,293	2,401	13	8	10	32	63
		Increase ...	653	475	1,388	2,516	420	...	16	385	2,901	1,386	919	3	6	13	37	59
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Primary Stage.	1896-97 ...	7,213	4,339	3,082	14,634	10,053	...	51	10,104	24,738	916	5,847	...	...	...	25	25
		1891-92 ...	6,970	4,046	1,218	12,234	10,828	159	...	10,987	23,221	827	6,201	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	243	293	1,864	2,400	...	...	51	...	1,517	89	...	...	...	...	25	25
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	775	159	...	883	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Primary Stage.	1896-97 ...	13,054	7,151	5,132	25,337	13,503	...	67	13,570	38,907	11,595	9,167	16	14	23	94	147
		1891-92 ...	12,158	6,383	1,880	20,421	13,858	210	...	14,068	34,489	10,120	8,602	13	8	10	32	
		Increase ...	896	768	3,252	4,916	...	...	67	...	4,418	1,475	565	3	6	13	62	84
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	355	210	...	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.	1896-97 ...	19,405	10,811	8,275	38,491	18,925	52	78	19,055	57,546	24,731	13,455	967	244	125	875	2,211
		1891-92 ...	17,427	9,250	2,988	29,665	17,914	311	...	18,225	47,890	19,406	11,610	955	193	51	653	1,852
		Increase ...	1,978	1,561	5,287	8,826	1,011	...	78	830	9,656	5,325	1,845	12	51	74	222	359
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chapter IV, 84.

Secondary Education.

Number and classification of schools.

84. The number of Secondary Schools now stands at 302, compared with 249 five years ago, or an increase of 53 schools. The rise was entirely in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, including 10 more Board Schools, 9 more Aided Schools, and 34 more Unaided Schools. Of the present total, 178 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and 124 Vernacular, against 125 and 124, respectively, in 1891-92. According to grade, there are now 70 High Schools in the Province—68 Anglo-Vernacular, and 2 Vernacular, and 232 Middle Schools—110 Anglo-Vernacular, and 122 Vernacular, the 53 additional schools having been made up of 20 High Schools, and 33 Middle Schools.

Number and distribution of scholars.

85. With an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of schools, there is an almost corresponding rise in the number of scholars, from 47,890 to 57,546, or by 9,656. The increase, as was to be expected, is mainly in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and extends to all the stages of instruction. In the High Departments, there are now 2,839 scholars, compared with 1,994 five years ago; in the Middle Departments, 15,800, compared with 11,407; in all, a rise from 13;401 to 18,639 in the Secondary Departments, or of 39 per cent. The remaining 38,907 scholars belong to the Primary Departments, being an increase of 4,418 since 1891-92. The number learning English is now 24,731, or 5,325 more than in the contrasted year; and the number of agriculturists, 13,455, or over 23 per cent. of the whole.

Expenditure.

86. The statement on the next page gives the expenditure from different sources on all classes of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the past year and for 1891-92. There is a total increase of Rs. 1,63,075, of which Rs. 70,293 was on Government and Board Schools, Rs. 35,441 on Aided Schools, and Rs. 57,341 on Unaided Schools. The total expenditure on these schools is now Rs. 8,80,690, to which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 75,651, mostly in grants to Aided Schools, or 8·6 per cent. of the whole, District Funds Rs. 1,08,023, or 12·3 per cent., Municipal Funds Rs. 1,80,959, or 20·5 per cent., and Private Sources Rs. 5,16,057, or 58·6 per cent. There is an increase under each head except Municipal Funds, owing chiefly to the greater number of schools and scholars. The fall in expenditure from Municipal Funds, which amounted to Rs. 8,260, was mainly due to enhanced fee receipts. According to the figures now returned, the average annual cost per scholar in Secondary Schools works out to Rs. 15-7; in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, it is Rs. 19-8; in Vernacular Schools, it is Rs. 7-2.

Fees.

87. The Fee receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 4,05,014, or Rs. 1,31,995 more than in 1891-92, being a rise of over 48 per cent. The increase covered close on 81 per cent. of the total rise in expenditure, and extended to all classes of schools except the Vernacular Aided and Unaided Schools. Against the Vernacular Board Schools, an increase of Rs. 7,634 is shown, which, whilst the number of schools has not risen and the number of scholars only slightly, is attributed to greater care in distinguishing between agriculturist and non-agriculturist scholars, the former being at present partially exempt from the payment of fees. The average annual fee paid in Anglo-Vernacular Schools comes to Rs. 9-9, or about 49 per cent. of the cost; in Vernacular Schools, it comes to Rs. 2-2, or about 29 per cent. Three grades of fees are laid down for Anglo-Vernacular Government, Board, and Aided Schools in this Province, the grade to be applied in each case being determined by the income of the parent or guardian; but

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE BOYS.

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1896-97	9,150	33,513	1,47,607	2,02,276	7,433	3,99,979
	1891-92	6,981	24,701	1,58,948	1,39,767	9,399	3,39,796
	Increase	2,169	8,812	...	62,509	...	60,183
	Decrease	...	...	11,341	...	1,966	...
Aided Schools	1896-97	64,672	1,885	16,504	1,13,993	53,641	2,50,695
	1891-92	59,993	808	12,570	86,345	55,109	2,14,825
	Increase	4,679	1,077	3,934	27,648	...	35,870
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,468	...
Unaided Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	50,340	45,736	96,076
	1891-92	...	...	...	16,068	23,551	39,619
	Increase	...	...	...	34,272	22,185	56,457
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	1896-97	73,822	35,398	1,64,111	3,66,609	1,06,810	7,46,750
	1891-92	66,974	25,509	1,71,518	2,42,180	88,059	5,94,240
	Increase	6,848	9,889	...	1,24,429	18,751	1,52,510
	Decrease	...	...	7,407	...	...	...
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
Board Schools	1896-97	...	72,551	16,686	38,388	829	1,28,454
	1891-92	...	69,490	17,454	30,754	646	1,18,344
	Increase	...	3,061	...	7,634	183	10,110
	Decrease	...	...	768	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1896-97	1,829	74	162	17	2,520	4,602
	1891-92	2,121	216	247	85	2,362	5,031
	Increase	...	...	...	...	158	...
	Decrease	292	142	85	68	...	429
Unaided Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	...	884	884
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	884	884
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Schools.	1896-97	1,829	72,625	16,848	38,405	4,233	1,33,940
	1891-92	2,121	69,706	17,701	30,839	3,008	1,23,375
	Increase	...	2,919	...	7,566	1,225	10,565
	Decrease	292	...	853	...	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	1896-97	75,651	1,08,023	1,80,959	4,05,014	1,11,043	8,80,690
	1891-92	69,095	95,215	1,89,219	2,73,019	91,067	7,17,615
	Increase	6,556	12,808	...	1,31,995	19,976	1,63,075
	Decrease	...	...	8,260	...	...	...
Scholarships	1896-97	4,934	47,452	12,189	...	2,318	66,893
	1891-92	4,297	41,812	10,804	...	3,764	60,677
	Increase	637	5,640	1,385	...	...	6,216
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,446	...

of 30,216 in attendance on these schools, only 775, or about 2·56 per cent., pay above the lowest grade, and only about one-third of these pay the highest grade.

Scholarships.

88. The number of scholarships of all kinds current at the end of the past year, as may be seen from the table of statistics at the beginning of the Chapter, was 2,211, or 359 more than five years ago. Government has fixed a minimum number of scholarships that shall be awarded yearly, and has authorised Local Bodies to provide other scholarships, subject, in a certain degree, to Government sanction; and it was chiefly in respect of the latter class of scholarships that the increase since 1891-92 has taken place. In High Departments, 456 scholarships were current, or about one to every six scholars reading at that stage, against about one to five in the contrasted year; in Middle Departments, 1,608 were current, or a little less than one to every nine scholars, compared with one to eight in the earlier year; and in Primary Departments, 147 were current, mostly on account

Chapter IV, Secondary Education.

of scholarship winners electing to read English after passing the Upper Primary Examination in the Vernacular. All scholarships paid from Public Funds are awarded in strict accordance with merit, and on the results of the departmental or the University Examinations. The expenditure on scholarships for the past year was Rs. 66,893, or Rs. 6,216 more than in 1891-92, the rise being mostly against District Funds.

Examination results.

89. The following table gives the results of the Entrance and Middle School Examinations for the past year and for 1891-92:—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.				
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.									
Government and Board Schools.	1896-97	510	302	59·2	1,429	1,089	76·2	126	111
	1891-92	417	280	67·1	1,288	866	67·2	102	95
	Increase	93	22	...	141	223	9·0	24	16
	Decrease	...	...	7·9	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1896-97	431	273	63·3	784	551	70·2	107	92
	1891-92	376	190	50·5	725	409	56·4	92	80
	Increase	55	83	12·8	59	142	13·8	15	12
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1896-97	380	163	42·8	711	396	55·6	59	50
	1891-92	129	70	54·2	262	111	42·4	23	19
	Increase	251	93	...	449	285	13·2	36	31
	Decrease	...	...	11·4	...	...	...	...	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1896-97	1,321	738	55·8	2,924	2,036	69·6	292	253
	1891-92	922	540	58·5	2,275	1,386	60·9	217	194
	Increase	399	198	...	649	650	8·7	75	59
	Decrease	...	...	2·7	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Examination.									
Board Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	1,396	1,157	82·8	...	...
	1891-92	3	2	66·6	1,275	1,061	83·2	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	121	96	...	...	...
	Decrease	3	2	66·6	...	...	·4	...	...
Aided Schools	1896-97	2	2	100·0	1	1	100·0	...	...
	1891-92	6	2	33·3	25	21	84·0	...	...
	Increase	...	...	66·7	...	...	16·0	...	...
	Decrease	4	...	...	24	20	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	16	14	87·5	...	...
	1891-92	...	...	...	3	3	100·0	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	12·5	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1896-97	2	2	100·0	1,413	1,172	82·9	...	...
	1891-92	9	4	44·4	1,303	1,085	83·3	...	...
	Increase	...	...	55·6	110	87	...	...	...
	Decrease	7	2	...	...	...	·4	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1896-97	1,323	740	55·9	4,337	3,208	73·9	292	253
	1891-92	931	544	58·4	3,578	2,471	69·1	217	194
	Increase	392	196	...	759	737	4·8	75	59
	Decrease	...	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

Entrance Examination.

90. In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, 1,323 candidates in all appeared from the Provincial Schools for Native Boys, and 740 passed, or 55·9 per cent., compared with 544 out of 931, or 58·4 per cent. five years ago. The rise both in the number of candidates and passes is considerable.

Of the successful candidates, 738 belonged to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and only 2 to the Vernacular. Comparing the different classes of schools, the Aided Schools passed 63·3 per cent. of their candidates, the Government and Board Schools, 59·2 per cent., and the Unaided Schools 42·8 per cent., on the Anglo-Vernacular side. On the Vernacular side, the 2 successful candidates belonged to the School connected with the Oriental College, Lahore. According to the number of passes in this examination, the Lahore Circle stands first, with 246; the Ráwalpindi Circle second, with 185; the Delhi Circle third, with 119; the Jullundur Circle fourth, with 113; and the Deraját Circle fifth, with 77. According to the average of passes, the order is: Delhi first, with 68·7 per cent.; Ráwalpindi second, with 66 per cent.; Deraját third, with 57·4 per cent.; Jullundur fourth, with 52 per cent.; and Lahore fifth, with 47 per cent. Besides the candidates from the schools under report, 351 others appeared in this examination, mostly private candidates, and 83 passed, giving 1,674 candidates in all, of whom 823 passed, or 49 per cent., compared with 631 out of 1,184, or 53·2 per cent., in the contrasted year.

Most successful schools in the Entrance Examination.

91. The schools with the greatest number of successful candidates in the Entrance Examination were the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School with 54, the Central Model School with 41, the Ráwalpindi Mission School with 37, and the Dera Isma'íl Khán Mission School with 27. The schools with the highest percentages of passes, out of not less than ten candidates, were the Hindú and Muhammadan School, Umballa Cantonment, which passed all its candidates; the Hissár Municipal Board School, the Scotch Mission School, Siálkot, and the National High School, Pesháwar, with over 90 per cent. of successes; the Khálsa Collegiate School, Amritsar, the Municipal Board Schools at Rewárí and Karnál, and the Amritsar Mission School, with from 80 to 90 per cent.; and the Pasrúr Municipal Board School, the Umballa City and Siálkot American Mission Schools, and the Dera Isma'íl Khán Mission School, with between 75 and 80 per cent. The American Mission School, Siálkot, gained four of the first twenty places on the pass list; the Central Model School, Lahore, had three of those places; and the Mooltan and Amritsar Municipal Board Schools, two such places each. The highest place was taken by the Municipal Board School, Mooltan, and the second by the Ludhiána Municipal Board School.

Middle School Examination.

92. The number of candidates from the schools in the last Middle School Examination was altogether 4,337, of whom 3,208 passed, or 73·9 per cent., compared with 2,471 out of 3,578, or 69·1 per cent. in 1891-92. Besides these, 253 out of 292, or 86 per cent., passed in English only. On the Anglo-Vernacular side, 69·6 per cent. in all passed, the Board Schools having secured 76·2 per cent. of successes, the Aided Schools, 70·2 per cent., and the Unaided Schools, 55·6 per cent. On the Vernacular side, 82·9 per cent. passed, the candidates being mostly from Board Schools. The order of the Circles of Inspection, according to the number of passes in this examination is: Lahore first, with 959; Ráwalpindi second, with 722; Jullundur third, with 716; Delhi fourth, with 494; and Deraját fifth, with 317. According to the proportion of passes, the order is: Jullundur first, with 81·6 per cent.; Deraját second, with 79 per cent.; Delhi third, with 74 per cent.; Lahore fourth, with 71·5 per cent.; and Ráwalpindi fifth, with 68 per cent. Besides the candidates from the schools, 845 others appeared in this examination, mostly private candidates, and 322 passed, giving 5,182 candidates in all, of whom 3,530 passed, or 68·1 per cent., compared with 3,152 out of 4,903, or 64·2 per cent., in 1891-92.

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Secondary Education.

Most successful schools in the Middle School Examination.

93. The schools with the greatest number of passes in this examination, on the Anglo-Vernacular side, were the Ráwalpindi Mission School with 56, the Mooltan Municipal Board School with 54, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School with 52, the Amritsar Municipal Board School with 49, the Gujránwála Mission School and the Hoshiárpur Municipal Board School with 47 each, and the Jhang Municipal Board School with 44. The schools with the highest proportion of successes, out of not less than twenty-five candidates, were the Municipal Board Schools at Ráhon, Hoshiárpur, and Ferozepore, and the Khálsa Collegiate School, Amritsar, with over 90 per cent.; the Central Model School, Lahore, the Mission Schools at Ráwalpindi, Lahore, Dera Isma'íl Khán, and Gujránwála, and the Municipal Board Schools at Gujránwála, Dera Ghází Khán, Hissár, Ludhiána, Mooltan, Sáhíwál, and Amritsar, with from 80 to 90 per cent.; and the Municipal Board Schools at Dera Isma'íl Khán and Jullundur, the Umballa City Mission School, and the Jullundur Doába High School, with between 75 and 80 per cent. The Leiah Municipal Board School had three of the first twenty places on the pass list; and the Gujránwála Mission School, the Victor School, Jullundur Cantonment, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School, and the Jagráon Municipal Board School had two such places each. The highest place on the list was taken by the Gujránwála Municipal Board School, and the second place by the Dera Ghází Khán Municipal Board School. On the Vernacular side, the Banga and Hariána Schools passed the greatest number of candidates; and, of the schools with not less than 20 candidates, those at Dasúah, Hariána, Sukho, Sambariál, Banga, Kháríán, Nawashahr, and Garhshankar, had over 90 per cent. of successes. The Badowál School gained four of the first twenty places on the list, including the highest place; the Banga School secured two such places; and the Bhawan School took the second place.

Advance of English compared with Vernacular education.

94. As noticed at the beginning of this Chapter, all the 53 additional Secondary Schools now returned, as compared with the figures of 1891-92, are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the number of Vernacular Secondary Schools being the same as it was five years ago. In accordance with this, there is an increase in the attendance on Anglo-Vernacular Schools for the period of 8,826 scholars, against only 830 in Vernacular Schools; that is to say, for every additional scholar who joins the latter class of school, more than ten join the former. The number learning English since 1891-92 has increased from 19,406 to 24,731, or by 27·4 per cent., compared with a rise of only 4·5 per cent. in the scholars attending Vernacular Secondary Schools. In the Middle School Examination, the number of Anglo-Vernacular candidates has increased by 28·5 per cent., against a rise of 8·4 per cent. of Vernacular candidates. In the Entrance Examination, the number of Anglo-Vernacular candidates has risen by 43·2 per cent.; whilst Vernacular education above the Middle stage is hardly appreciable. There can be no doubt about the steadily increasing desire for an English education; and it requires a rather firm restraining hand to prevent the undue conversion of Vernacular into Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Rules have been prescribed laying down the terms, including private subscriptions, on which such conversion, in the case of Board Schools, is admissible; and the past quinquennium has shown, in a number of instances, how readily contributions from the public become available in this behalf.

General remarks on the Secondary Schools.

95. The general character of the instruction imparted in the Secondary Schools, in the opinion of Inspecting Officers, has

much improved during the last five years. It is still defective mostly because the pressure of the Middle School and Entrance Examinations tends to a system of "cram" rather than to real mental cultivation; but, in the best schools, the right end of education is kept in view. Since 1891-92, special measures have been adopted for improving the instruction in English, chiefly by the adoption of better Readers, by making English more widely the medium of instruction in the Middle classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and by encouraging conversation in English from the Upper Primary Department; and the result has been gratifying. In connection with the Entrance Science and Clerical and Commercial Examinations instituted by the Punjab University, a few schools have adopted the corresponding courses; and, in consequence of the laying down by the Department of a scheme of Drawing for the Secondary classes, that subject is also beginning to find a place in the schools. In a few years, as I will have occasion to explain later on in this report, I hope to find that the ordinary students of the Training College will be able to qualify as teachers of Elementary Drawing; and this will greatly facilitate the general introduction of the subject into the schools. The accommodation provided for the Secondary Schools is, in many cases, neither sufficient nor suitable; but this matter, as well as the supply of proper furniture and appliances, receives generally a reasonable share of attention. Some schools add yearly to their small Libraries the books recommended by the Text-Book Committee as suitable for school boys; but the absence of means to encourage a taste for private reading in the senior boys, including the example of the teachers, remains one of the most pressing defects in our Secondary Schools.

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CHAPTER V.

PRIMARY EDUCATION (NATIVE BOYS).

Statistical table.

96. The following table compares the statistics of Primary Schools for Native Boys for the past year with the figures for 1891-92 :—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars. Upper Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Lower Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Total.	Number of agriculturists.
Government and Board Schools.	1896-97 ...	1,709	14,006	65,425	79,431	42,250
	1891-92 ...	1,663	12,498	72,483	84,981	48,621
	Increase ...	46	1,508	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	7,058	5,550	6,371
Aided Schools	1896-97 ...	642	2,389	22,370	24,759	10,576
	1891-92 ...	53	322	2,835	3,157	563
	Increase ...	589	2,067	19,535	21,602	10,013
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1896-97 ...	101	260	3,836	4,096	1,629
	1891-92 ...	15	167	595	762	115
	Increase ...	86	93	3,241	3,334	1,514
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1896-97 ...	2,452	16,655	91,631	108,286	54,455
	1891-92 ...	1,731	12,987	75,913	88,900	49,299
	Increase ...	721	3,668	15,718	19,386	5,156
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.	1896-97 ...	...	30,824	116,369	147,193	63,622
	1891-92 ...	...	24,255	99,134	123,389	57,907
	Increase ...	...	6,569	17,235	23,804	5,715
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamíndárí Schools included in the above.	1896-97 ...	213	624	6,316	6,940	4,862
	1891-92 ...	202	...	6,902	6,902	5,004
	Increase ...	11	624	...	38	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	586	...	142

Number and classification of schools.

97. The number of schools has risen during the period from 1,731 to 2,452, or by over 41 per cent. This marked rise is mostly nominal, owing to the fact that the Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants, which were returned as Private Schools in 1891-92, are now returned as Public Schools. This accounts for 639 of the additional schools, which naturally fall under the heads of Aided and Unaided Schools, chiefly the former; and the remaining 82 additional schools were partly Board, and partly Aided or Unaided Schools. As only 582 Indigenous and other Elementary Schools were returned as examined for grants five years ago, the total number of additional schools in the present returns is really 139, of which 46 were Board Schools, and 93 Aided or Unaided Schools. One result of the new classification is to increase the proportion of the Aided and Unaided Schools from only 4 per cent. of the whole to nearly 31 per cent.

Number and distribution of scholars.

98. With a large increase in the number of schools, there has been a rise from 88,900 to 108,286, or by 21·8 per cent., in the number of scholars. The increase in this respect was exclusively in the Aided and Unaided Schools; and the fall in the Government and Board Schools of 5,550 scholars, notwithstanding a considerable rise in the number of schools, is peculiar. The

fall extended to all the Circles except the Deraját, and is attributed mostly to the increased number of Aided Indigenous Schools, which have drawn a large number of scholars away from the Government and Board Schools, partly to the stricter enforcement of the fee rules, partly to relaxed efforts in favour of the schools on the part of the village officials, and partly to the prevailing scarcity and distress. Of the whole attendance on Primary Schools, 91,631 belong to the Lower Primary stage, and only 16,655, or less than one-sixth of the whole, to the Upper Primary; but the increase at the latter stage has been proportionately higher than at the former. If the attendance on the Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools be added, we get a total of 147,193 scholars at the Primary stage of instruction, or 23,804 more than in 1891-92. Of this total, 63,622, or 43 per cent., are returned as agriculturists. In the Primary Schools alone, the proportion of agriculturist scholars to the whole is just 50 per cent.

Expenditure.

99. The subjoined statement gives the expenditure from different sources on Primary Schools of this class for the past year and for 1891-92 :—

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1896-97 ...	3,910	2,98,762	36,808	50,046	1,545	3,91,071
	1891-92 ...	4,431	2,79,646	35,057	39,900	1,459	3,60,493
	Increase	...	19,116	1,751	10,146	86	30,578
	Decrease	521	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1896-97 ...	3,806	35,834	6,798	11,404	21,507	79,349
	1891-92 ...	4,519	529	965	5,187	10,281	21,481
	Increase	...	35,305	5,833	6,217	11,226	57,868
	Decrease	713	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	2,119	5,047	7,166
	1891-92 ...	...	...	...	980	2,565	3,545
	Increase	...	...	...	1,139	2,482	3,621
Total ...	1896-97 ...	7,716	3,34,596	43,606	63,569	28,099	4,77,586
	1891-92 ...	8,950	2,80,175	36,022	46,067	14,305	3,85,519
	Increase	...	54,421	7,584	17,502	13,794	92,067
	Decrease	1,234	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	1896-97 ...	...	342	...	...	...	342
	1891-92 ...	...	222	12	...	855	1,089
	Increase	...	120	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	12	...	855	747

The total expenditure now stands at Rs. 4,77,586, or Rs. 92,067 more than it was five years ago, that is, a rise of over 23 per cent., compared with 21 per cent. more of scholars. About two-thirds of the increase was on account of the Aided and Unaided Schools, of which Rs. 38,221 is nominal, that amount having been returned as grants to Indigenous Schools in 1891-92. The remaining third was on account of the Board Schools, partly owing to the increased number of these, but mostly to improved staffing and better equipment. Of the whole expenditure, 70 per cent. falls to District Funds, 9·2 per cent. to Municipal Funds, 1·6 per cent. to Provincial Revenues, and the remainder, or 19·2 per cent., to Private Sources. The schools are mostly Village Schools; and the bulk of the cost falls on District Funds. The small charge to Provincial Revenues is mainly on account of the Model Schools attached to the Normal Schools, and grants to the Branches of some Secondary Schools. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools is about Rs. 4-9; in Government and Board Schools, it is Rs. 5-2; in Aided Schools, Rs. 3-4; and in Unaided Schools, Re. 1-15.

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100. The income from fees shows an increase for the quinquennium of Rs. 17,502, and now stands at Rs. 63,569, or 13·3 of the total expenditure, compared with 45·9 per cent. in the Secondary Schools. In Government and Board Schools, agriculturist scholars are exempt from the payment of fees in Primary Schools, which affects over 53 per cent. of the attendance; and that the fee receipts for those schools, notwithstanding a considerable fall in the number of scholars, should have risen by full 24 per cent., shows how much has been done to rightly distinguish between those having and not having the right to exemption. The rates of fees laid down for Primary Schools range, according to the class, from *one* to *five* annas a month, and lower rates are allowed in certain backward Districts; but throughout the Province there has been a steady working up to the normal rates during the last five years, in some cases it is thought, and notably in the Kángra and Mooltan Districts, too hurriedly. The average fee per head, paid by non-agriculturist scholars in Government and Board Schools, was Re. 1-6; in Aided Schools, it was about 12 annas; and in Unaided Schools, where fees in kind are also paid but not included, approximately 13 annas.

Fees.

Scholarships.

101. In Boys' Schools, scholarships are not, as a rule, awarded at the Primary stage; and the small return under this head in the table of expenditure is on account of a few stipends paid to scholars in the Kángra and Dera Isma'íl Khán Districts, to induce them to attend schools at a distance from their homes. The larger sum returned against this head in 1891-92 was mostly on account of stipends irregularly awarded in certain schools, which have since been stopped.

Examination results.

102. The table below gives the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations for both the Primary Schools proper, and the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools :—

		Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
UPPER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.						
Government and Board Schools	1896-97 ...	9,554	7,411	77·5	931	797
	1891-92 ..	8,499	6,337	74·6	742	630
	Increase ...	1,055	1,074	2·9	189	167
Aided Schools	1896-97 ...	1,232	836	67·8	484	412
	1891-92 ...	1,005	718	71·4	338	260
	Increase ...	227	118	...	146	152
	Decrease ...	...	...	3·6	...	...
Unaided Schools	1896-97 ...	342	204	59·6	110	88
	1891-92 ...	104	51	49·0	38	24
	Increase ...	238	153	10·6	72	64
Total ...	1896-97 ...	11,128	8,451	75·9	1,525	1,297
	1891-92 ...	9,608	7,106	74·0	1,118	914
	Increase ...	1,520	1,345	1·9	407	383
LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.						
Government and Board Schools	1896-97 ...	15,771	12,243	77·6	...	...
	1891-92 ...	14,312	10,819	75·6	...	...
	Increase ...	1,459	1,424	2·0	...	...
Aided Schools	1896-97 ..	1,615	1,040	64·3	...	...
	1891-92 ...	1,366	994	72·8	...	...
	Increase ...	249	46	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	..	8·5	...	...
Unaided Schools	1896-97 ...	434	260	59·9	...	...
	1891-92 ...	129	68	52·7	...	...
	Increase ...	305	192	7·2	...	...
Total ...	1896-97 ...	17,820	13,543	75·9	...	...
	1891-92 ...	15,807	11,881	75·2	...	...
	Increase ...	2,013	1,662	·7	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

103. In the Upper Primary Examination, out of 11,128 candidates, 8,451 passed, or 75·9 per cent., compared with 7,106 out of 9,608, or 74 per cent., five years ago. Besides these, 1,297 out of 1,525, or 85 per cent., passed in English only. The number, as well as the percentage, of passes is much higher in the Government and Board Schools than in the two other classes of schools; but it has here to be explained that the Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants do not add to the number tested by the ordinary Primary Standards, as these are examined by other special tests. The greatest number of passes, as well as the highest percentage, was in the Lahore Circle; the smallest number of passes was in the Deraját Circle; and the lowest percentage of passes, in the Jullundur Circle. The proportion of passes in the several Circles ranged from 69·6 to 81·2 per cent.; but in three of the Circles the variation was from 80·5 to 81·2 only.

Upper Primary Examination.

104. In the Lower Primary Examination, 17,820 were examined, and 13,543 passed, or 75·9 per cent., against 11,881 out of 15,807, or 75·2 per cent., in 1891-92. Ninety per cent. of the successful candidates belonged to the Government and Board Schools, which also had the highest proportion of passes. The greatest number of passes was, in this instance, in the Ráwalpindi Circle; whilst the highest percentage of passes was in the Deraját Circle. The proportion of passes in the different Circles was again fairly uniform, the range being from 71·3 to 86·2 per cent.

Lower Primary Examination.

105. Since the end of the previous quinquennium, departmental instructions have been laid down for the guidance of Inspecting Officers in connection with the Primary Examinations, with the object of securing greater uniformity both in method and standard; and it is reported that these instructions have added to the difficulty of passing the examinations. An additional compulsory subject has also been recently added to the Upper Primary Examination; and, in view of these facts, the favourable results above recorded may fairly be taken as evidence of generally improved work in the Primary Classes.

Measures affecting the standards.

106. In 1886-87 the scheme of Zamíndárí Schools, for the special benefit of the agricultural classes, was brought into operation. This scheme assumed that the ordinary Primary Schools were not suited to the village folk, and that all that was needed for them was a little instruction in the 3 Rs. only. The teaching of Arithmetic too, it was considered, ought to be according to native methods; and, to prevent the scholars from getting out of touch with field occupations, it was provided that they should attend for one period only a day, in the morning or evening. The scheme was introduced under favourable auspices, including the special interest of Government officials and men of influence, and a good deal was expected of it. For some years, except that the half-time element was disliked, it seemed to prosper; but from about 1892-93—that is, the Inspectors say, from the time the people began fully to realise that it led to nothing beyond—the scheme became unpopular; and the schools have been, more or less, on the decline ever since. From the table given in the first paragraph of this Chapter, it will be seen that there were, at the end of the past year, 213 Zamíndárí Schools in all in the Province, with 6,940 scholars, compared with 202 schools, and 6,902 scholars at the end of the previous quinquennium, which are the highest returns that have been recorded for these schools. But the present figures are artificially swelled by the recent conversion in the Gujrát District of some 23 Aided Indigenous Schools into Zamíndárí Schools; and otherwise, throughout the

Zamíndárí Schools.

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Province, the reports are altogether unfavourable. The Jullundur Inspector says the scheme is unpopular in every District of the Circle except Kángra; the Lahore Inspector describes the Zamíndárí Schools as a failure, and as least appreciated by the people in the respects that were supposed to be most adapted to their requirements; and the Deraját Inspector considers that they continue to exist only on account of official favour. It can now hardly be doubted that these schools are not proving a success; and the whole case will soon have to be reconsidered. Meanwhile, as distinct failure is proved, and no other course appears open, departmental sanction is given to the conversion of individual Zamíndárí Schools into schools of the ordinary type. The examination results, by the simple standards prescribed for these schools, were generally as favourable as usual.

Indigenous Schools examined for grants.

107. As already observed, the Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants are now returned as Public Schools, and included in the statistics of this Chapter. The encouragement of these schools, by the offer of grants on easy terms, is now the cheapest and readiest means of further extending elementary education in the Province; and the degree to which the efforts of the Department in this respect have been successful will be seen from the following table, which gives the number of schools examined for grants during the past year, the number of scholars attending them, the number of passes by the various standards, the amount of grants earned, and the whole contrasted with the returns of 1891-92:—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Institutions	Indigenous Schools	245	340	...	95
	Other Schools	394	242	152	...
	Total	639	582	57	...
Number of Scholars	Indigenous Schools	8,985	13,857	...	4,872
	Other Schools	14,296	9,750	4,546	...
	Total	23,281	23,607	...	326
Number passed by	First Standard	3,687	4,075	...	388
	Second „	2,652	2,392	260	...
	Third „	1,944	1,270	674	...
	Fourth „	1,391	768	623	...
	Fifth „	849	354	495	...
	All Standards	10,523	8,859	1,664	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Grants earned	Attendance Grants	6,098	7,786	...	1,688
	Instruction Grants	22,404	18,280	4,124	...
	Staff Grants	10,336	12,156	...	1,820
	Total Grants	38,838	38,222	616	...

Comparison of figures.

108. The number of schools examined for grants is 57 more than it was five years ago; but the attendance has declined by 326. The latter fact was probably due, in a measure, to the prevailing distress; but for the last few years in the Lahore and Jullundur Circles, especially the latter, there has been a gradual decline in numbers, whilst, in the other Circles, there has been just a slightly less degree of advance; and this has resulted in a slight loss, on the whole. The fall in the Jullundur Circle is attributed to the retrenching policy of the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur District Boards, many schools in the latter District having had much difficulty in getting their grants. The number of passes by all but the lowest standard has much increased; and the fact that there is a good deal less than a corresponding rise in the amount of grants earned is due to reductions made last year in

the grant rates. The grants earned amounted to Rs. 38,838, or an average of about Re. 1-10 per scholar, compared with Rs. 3-11, the cost per head to Public Funds in the Primary Schools generally.

Advantages and drawbacks.

109. The advantage of an addition of 23,281 scholars to the number of those receiving a useful elementary education must be regarded as very great. It is stated by the Delhi Inspector that very few of the scholars of these schools, as far as can be discovered, continue their education further by joining the ordinary schools, and that, consequently, a species of elementary instruction is being fostered, which is very much needed; and this is, undoubtedly, a further important advantage arising from the plan of helping these schools. On the other hand, the organization, discipline, and type of instruction in these schools, though improving, are still low; and, as Mr. Bell remarks, "the teachers employed are of an inferior calibre, who keep their Attendance Registers in an unreliable way, and the influence of such men on their pupils cannot be altogether wholesome." But the watchful guidance of the District Inspectors, and a helpful kindly attitude towards them will, it is hoped, gradually lead to their improvement.

Gurmukhí Classes.

110. As noticed in previous reports, Local Bodies are empowered to establish Branch Schools or Classes for instruction in Gurmukhí, wherever these should be really desired; but the degree to which effect has been given to this is very inconsiderable. In the Jullundur Circle, there are now 13 such classes, with 448 scholars; in the Lahore Circle, 9 classes, and 236 scholars; in all, 22 classes, and 684 scholars, about one-half of whom are Sikhs, compared with 21 classes and 602 scholars five years ago. These figures do not imply that the desire for instruction in the Punjabí language is either strong or wide-spread.

Schools for low-caste children.

111. The special schools existing for the education of low-caste children are mostly Aided Elementary Schools, which fall under the head of "Other Schools" in the table of Indigenous Schools examined for grants. Though mainly intended for this section of the people, the attendance is yearly becoming more and more mixed.

In the Delhi Circle, the schools of this class consist entirely of those maintained by the S. P. G. and Baptist Missions in and around the city of Delhi, and in the Gurgáon and Umballa Districts. In all, there are 21 schools, with 548 scholars, compared with 10 schools and 276 scholars in 1891-92. Scholarships are awarded in the Gurgáon District to induce boys of the *Mína* tribe to attend school; but less regard appears to be paid to this matter than was formerly the case.

In the Jullundur Circle, 4 schools of this class are said to have been recently opened in the Hoshiárpur District by the American Mission; and the Inspector gives 130 low-caste children in attendance on the ordinary schools.

In the Lahore Circle, only 18 schools of this class are now returned, with 287 scholars, compared with 35 schools, and 531 scholars, five years ago; but the ordinary Aided Elementary Schools now largely meet the requirements, and, as the Inspector remarks, the strong feeling against associating with these boys is slowly but surely losing ground.

The schools of this class in the Ráwalpindi Circle consist of the Native Christian Training Institute at Siálkot, which has recently been raised to the grade of a High School, and has 149 scholars; 14 Elementary Schools in the Siálkot District, with

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112. 205 scholars; and 3 such schools in the Gujrát District, with 52 scholars. The returns in this behalf in 1891-92 appear to have included all the Elementary Schools examined for grants in the Siálkot District; but only a few of these were special schools of the class now being considered. There are still three so-called *Sánsí* Schools in the Siálkot District; but less is being done for the education of this tribe than was formerly the case.

In the Deraját Circle, no special schools exist either for low-caste children or for the predatory tribes.

General remarks on the Primary Schools.

112. During the last five years, the standards of instruction have been to some extent modified, particularly by the introduction into each class of a course of Object Lessons, by giving a place to Mental Arithmetic in the Primary Examinations, and by the adoption of an improved style of Urdú Copy-Books, and raising the standard of caligraphy in the Second Primary Class. The character of the instruction in all the classes is said to have improved considerably, mainly owing to the increase of trained teachers, and the higher aims which the newly trained men set to themselves. Physical training has made a marked stride, the drill having exercised a beneficial effect on the class movements and discipline. The housing of many of the schools is still defective; but, with the exception of a few Districts, such as Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, and Dera Ghází Khán, in which little has been done, things are much better in this respect than they were five years ago. The necessary simple furniture and appliances are usually fairly well supplied, with the exception of the apparatus for teaching Practical Mensuration, which is still, rather surprisingly, lacking in many Districts. The experiment of School Post Offices has been extended to a great degree during the quinquennium, to the benefit of the public, and without injury to the schools. The Jullundur Inspector refers to an interesting experiment, in the direction of practical education, in the Hoshiárpur District, consisting of an itinerant teacher employed to give instruction in Patwár work to the senior boys of a few select schools in each Tahsíl. The Delhi Inspector notices with satisfaction that more boys are now content to remain at their homes and their hereditary callings after passing the Upper Primary Examination than was formerly the case, which is not only a hopeful sign for village education, but must be a decided gain to the community affected.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Kinds of institutions.

113. The institutions for the training of Teachers are the same as at the end of the previous five years, namely, a Central Training College at Lahore, for the training, in the science and practice of teaching, of English Teachers for all classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and of Vernacular Teachers for Secondary Schools, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular, and a Normal School at the head-quarters of each Circle of Inspection, for the training of Vernacular Teachers for Primary Schools and Departments.

I.—THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Organization, &c.

114. The report of the Principal on the Central Training College is given as Appendix G. This institution has three classes: a *Senior English Class*, preparing Teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools; a *Junior English Class*, training Teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools; and a *Vernacular Class*, preparing for Vernacular teacherships in Secondary Schools. For admission to the Senior English Class, qualifications up to the B. A. Standard are now required; the qualifications for the Junior English Class have recently been raised from the Entrance to the Intermediate Standard; and Entrance, or equivalent, attainments are required for the Vernacular Class. I may also state that, though instruction is given in subjects of general knowledge in each of the classes with the view to maturing that knowledge for teaching purposes, a large portion of the time is given to the theory and practice of teaching and school management.

Number of students.

115. At the close of the past year, the College contained 82 students in all, compared with 79 in 1891-92. The Senior English Class had 16 students—2 teachers, 13 stipendiaries, and 1 non-stipendiary. The Junior English Class contained 28 students—7 teachers, 17 stipendiaries, and 4 non-stipendiaries. The Vernacular Class had 38 students—8 teachers, and 30 stipendiaries. The Principal notices that, for the 60 stipends available, there were about 150 candidates; and the number of non-stipendiary students was greater than ever before.

Expenditure.

116. The total expenditure for the past year was Rs. 26,200, or Rs. 2,206 more than it was five years ago, the rise being due to the increased pay of the Principal, with exchange compensation, the addition to the staff of a Drawing Master, and enhanced contingent charges on account of the Science and Drawing Classes. As heretofore, about one-third of the expenditure was due to Stipends.

Certificate Examinations.

117. From the Senior English Class, 16 appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 14 passed, 5 being in the First Division, compared with 15 out of 17 five years ago. The two failures were in the single subject of School Management. Besides those from the College, 50 private candidates went up for this examination, and 28 passed, with 4 in the First Division.

For the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, 28 candidates appeared from the Junior English Class, and 21 passed, with 3 in the First Division, against 18 out of 25 in 1891-92. The

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failures were mostly in Mathematics. Fifty-one private candidates also went up for this examination, of whom only 13 passed, none being in the First Division.

From the Vernacular Class, 38 went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 33 passed, 23 being in the First Division, compared with 22 out of 30 at the end of the previous quinquennium. The failures were in Mathematics and School Management. Fourteen private candidates also appeared, and 10 passed, all in the Second Division.

Character of the results.

118. The above results, with a total of 68 passes out of 82 candidates, or just under 83 per cent., may be taken as satisfactory, and as favourable compared with the figures of 1891-92, when 55 passed out of 72, or 76 per cent. It has also to be put to the credit of the present results that the standard in English and Science has been considerably raised during the last five years. There were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, which is as it should be; but the average of marks gained in this subject, as well as in School Management, is not indicative of such a high degree of proficiency as is desirable.

The teaching of Drawing.

119. At the beginning of last year, a Teacher of Drawing was added to the staff of the Training College, to secure that no young teacher should pass out of the institution without some useful training in Freehand, Geometrical, and Model Drawing, and in the hope that a fair proportion of the students might qualify themselves as Teachers of Drawing by obtaining the Junior Drawing Masters' Certificate, and so become a means for the gradual introduction of this subject into the schools generally. A very fair beginning seems to have been made; and, as the Principal remarks, the majority of the students at the end of the year "could draw very fairly from the Freehand copies in the Punjab Drawing Book, Part I; all knew how to handle their mathematical instruments, and to work elementary problems in Plane Geometry; and many could make a fair black-board sketch," the last being a most important acquirement for young teachers. But, as the subject was new, and none of the students had had any previous training in Drawing, the full prescribed course could not be finished, and, in consequence, none appeared for the Drawing Masters' Certificate. The Principal doubts if it will be possible to reach the Certificate standard in the time; but a strenuous effort is to be made during the current year in this behalf.

Practical training.

120. As already observed, the practical matters, 'how to teach and how to conduct a school,' receive special attention; and the manner in which this is done is well described by the Principal. He remarks: "The chief truths of Mental Science are made easy, and impressed by familiar school experiences; School Organization is taught by requiring every student to keep and enter up daily an Admission and an Attendance Register, to frequently draw up a Time Table for a particular class or for a division of a school, to classify scholars brought for admission, &c.; and the Art of Teaching is exemplified by Model Lessons in every subject given by the Principal and other members of the staff, by Criticism Lessons given by the students, and by work in the Model School. As in previous years, 3 students from the Senior English Class, 5 from the Junior English Class, and 5 from the Vernacular Class are sent to the Model School every week; and, at the end of the week, the Masters entrusted with the supervision of the students send detailed criticisms of every lesson and reports on their work. The Criticism Lessons given by the students are designed to show how courses of lessons

should be drawn up, how typical lessons in each subject should be given, and how the principles laid down in the Lectures on Education are applied in actual school work." As to the work of the students after leaving College, it is noted that, whilst Inspectors and Managers have spoken in high term of the good work they are everywhere doing, in no case has a complaint been received of inefficiency on the part of any man sent out.

Physical training.

121. Every student is required to go through a prescribed course of Drill and Gymnastics; and, during the past year, more seems to have been done than in any previous year. The whole of the course was worked through; and 21 were awarded the Senior Gymnastic Certificate, implying acquaintance with the Principles of Physical Training, and fair proficiency in School Drill and Gymnastics. In this respect, a great advance has been made since 1891-92, the provision of a fully equipped Gymnasium three years ago, common to this institution and the Government College, having rendered complete efficiency now possible. Cricket, football, and tennis are also played. Twenty-three Gymnastic Instructors from different parts of the Province competed for the Senior Gymnastic Certificate, and 15 passed.

Disciplin

122. The conduct of the students is said to have been, almost without exception, very good. They seem also, as a rule, to have worked with diligence. "Every effort," says the Principal, "is made to train the students to habits of punctuality, politeness, cleanliness and neatness, cheerful obedience, and honourable dealing"; and this is done by means of personal intercourse more than by formal lessons.

Boarding House.

123. The new Boarding House was fully completed, by the addition of the Superintendent's quarters, during the past year, and leaves now little to be desired. At the end of the year, 143 were in residence, including the students of the Lahore Normal School. The behaviour of the students was good, and their health, excellent. The work of the Superintendent is favourably reported on; and the Principal was warmly assisted by the staff in his supervisional duties.

Model School.

124. The Central Model School, which serves as the Practising School for the Training Institutions at Lahore, had 732 scholars on the rolls at the end of the year, against 765 in 1891-92, the fall being due to the opening of new schools in the city charging low fees. Compared with 1894-95, there is a rise of 80 in the number of scholars, which speaks well for the present management. As a Practising School, it serves its purpose admirably, this being evidenced by the fact that there was not a single failure from the Lahore institutions in the Practice of Teaching; and as the Public School of the locality, 89 per cent. of successes in the Primary Examinations, 88 per cent. in the Middle School, and 65 per cent. in the Entrance, show that a creditable efficiency is maintained. For the greater part of the year, the work of Head Master was performed by Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., who discharged the duties with his usual assiduity and thoroughness. In January, Mr. W. T. Wright, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, was appointed permanently to the Head Mastership. Since joining, Mr. Wright has introduced a number of changes with a view to improving the discipline, and making the work more systematic and thorough; and I anticipate much benefit in every way to the school, from his practical knowledge and enthusiasm.

The staff.

125. Mr. Knowlton continued to officiate as Principal up to the middle of October, when, on Mr. Cope becoming Inspector

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of the Ráwalpindí Circle, he was, with the Secretary of State's sanction, appointed permanently to the office. During the absence of Lála Munshí Lál in the Model School, the duties of Assistant Superintendent of the Central Training College were performed by Lála Sundar Dás, Surí, M.A. The work of the staff is again very warmly commended by the Principal; and I would here acknowledge also the care and efficiency with which he himself continues to discharge his important duties.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistical table.

126. The following table gives the statistics of the Normal Schools in the Province for the past year and for 1891-92 :—

			1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools			5	5	...	...
Number and Distribution of Scholars at the close of the year.	Government stipendiaries		270	278	...	8
	Total		270	278	...	8
	In Ordinary Class	Teachers	126	116	10	...
		Others	94	96	...	2
	In Zamíndárí Class, reading—	Urdú	41	33	8	...
		Hindí	2	14	...	12
		Punjábí	5	17	...	12
		Pashtú	2	2	...	...
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure. On Establishments and Contingencies.	From Provincial Revenues		18,168	16,597	1,571	...
	Total		18,168	16,597	1,571	...
On Stipends	From Provincial Revenues		18,001	16,989	1,012	...
	From District Funds		129	...	129	...
	Total		18,130	16,989	1,141	...
	Grand Total		36,298	33,586	2,712	...
Results of Examinations.						
Junior Vernacular Examination			153	85	68	...
Zamíndárí Teachership Examination			54	46	8	...
Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination			77	...	77	...

Number of schools and scholars.

127. The number of Normal Schools remains 5, or, as already stated, one at the head-quarters of each Inspectional Circle. The whole number of students at the end of the past year was 270, compared with 278 five years ago, and 276 last year. The number of stipends allotted at the beginning of the session is 316; and it is much to be regretted that as many as 46 should have lapsed during the year. There is a holiday break of two months during the session, for which stipends are not drawn; and it has been urged that this is the reason why many do not return at the end of this period. But in the Mooltan Circle, where there are fewest candidates, there are no lapses, and in the Delhi Circle, few; and in the other Circles, where the lapsing is very marked, it will, I think, be found that this is due to other, probably removable, causes. The Normal Schools have at present two classes: a *Junior Vernacular Class*, preparing for Vernacular Teacherships in Primary Schools and Departments; and a *Zamíndárí Class*, training Teachers for Zamíndárí Schools. In the former, there were 220 students at the end of the year; and, in

the latter, 50 students. The following is the distribution of the two classes of students over the different schools :—

Delhi Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class	42
	Zamíndárí Class	14—56
Jullundur Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class	46
	Zamíndárí Class	8—54
Lahore Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class	57
	Zamíndárí Class	10—67
Rawalpindi Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class	40
	Zamíndárí Class	9—49
Mooltan Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class	35
	Zamíndárí Class	9—44
	Total	270

Expenditure.

128. The whole expenditure on the five schools for the year was Rs. 36,298, against Rs. 33,586 in 1891-92, the difference being due to the fact that the figures for the latter year included the cost of the new Normal School at Mooltan, which was opened in October, 1891, for five months only. The expenditure is all but equally divided between Establishments and Stipends as in previous years.

Certificate Examinations.

129. From the Junior Vernacular Classes, 220 appeared in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, and 153 passed, or just under 70 per cent., against only 85 out of 209, or about 40 per cent., five years ago. This result, which is the best for the last four years, may be taken as satisfactory. The chief subjects of failure were Persian in all the schools except Ráwalpindi, and Geography in all the schools except Lahore. The Ráwalpindi School had ten failures in Arithmetic. Of the passes, the Lahore School contributed 46, with 13 in the First Division; the Jullundur School 32, with 11 in the First Division; the Delhi School 27, with 9 in the First Division; the Mooltan School 25, with 13 in the First Division; and the Ráwalpindi School 23, with 8 in the First Division. According to the percentage of passes, the order of merit is the Lahore School *facile princeps*, with 82 per cent.; the Mooltan School *second*, with 71 per cent.; the Jullundur School *third*, with 69 per cent.; the Delhi School *fourth*, with 62 per cent.; and the Ráwalpindi School *last*, with 57 per cent. The first and second places on the list were taken by the Mooltan and Delhi Schools, respectively. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 87 private candidates went up for this examination, and 46 passed, against 21 out of 49 in 1891-92.

From the Zamíndárí Classes, 68 candidates appeared in the Zamíndárí Certificate Examination, and 54 passed, or 79 per cent., compared with 46 out of 69, or 66 per cent., five years ago. In the Delhi Circle, a considerable number of the candidates in this examination belonged to the Junior Vernacular Class. All the candidates passed from the Mooltan School, 88 per cent. from the Jullundur School, 80 per cent. from the Delhi School, 70 per cent. from the Lahore School, and 64 per cent. from the Ráwalpindi School. As in the previous year, the three highest places were taken by the Delhi School. Twenty private candidates appeared for this examination, and 9 passed.

Practical training.

130. The same special attention is given to the theory and practice of teaching and school management as in the Training College, and in the same manner, that is, by lectures on Method, by Model and Criticism Lessons, by work in the Model School, and by the keeping of Registers, the frequent drawing up of Time Tables, and the like. In the last Certificate Examinations,

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there were absolutely no failures in the Practice of Teaching, and but few in School Management, which speaks well for this part of the work. All the teachers both in the Normal and Model Schools are themselves *trained* men, with the proper knowledge and bent of mind; and this ensures intelligent and rightly directed work. The schools are all closely supervised; the Principal of the Central Training College inspects them once or twice a year, to secure that the best methods and a high standard are followed; and both this officer and the Inspectors of Schools report that marked efficiency has been attained in this respect, with an increased zeal on the part of the teachers in the matter.

General condition of the schools.

131. The schools at Jullundur, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi have been provided with special buildings, well adapted to the purpose. The buildings at Delhi are hired, and fairly suitable; but those at Mooltan are not so, and a new building is to be provided as soon as funds are available. The equipment of the schools is satisfactory. All the students live in Boarding Houses attached to the schools, which are carefully managed and supervised. The discipline is in each case strict, but healthful; and the conduct of the students continues, almost without exception, fully approved. Games are encouraged; the prescribed courses in Gymnastics and Drill had, in most cases, been successfully completed; and 77 of the students in all were awarded Junior Gymnastic Certificates, qualifying them to teach the courses of Physical Training prescribed for Primary and Middle Schools. On the whole, it may be said that the Normal Schools are so organized and conducted as to make them well suited to the object they are meant to serve.

Employment of the students.

132. In last year's report, an analysis was made of the number of untrained and uncertificated teachers in the Boys' Schools of the Province, when it was shown that there were in these schools not less than 2,400 teachers not even nominally qualified for the posts they held. The returns now furnished show that out of a total number of 6,250 teachers, only 3,953 hold certificates, leaving 2,297 still unqualified. This being so, it was to be expected that newly trained men, on gaining their certificates, would have no difficulty in getting appointments. And so it is. As soon as the results of the Certificate Examinations are known, all who do not care to join the Training College with a view to gaining the Senior Vernacular Certificate, find ready employment. Their prospects range from only Rs. 8 to Rs. 20; and this has probably something to do with the comparatively large number who draw back after first joining the Normal Schools. In the Training College, more than half the students of last year had secured situations before leaving the College; and within two months of the close of the session, all had obtained suitable appointments.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

Provision of Female Teachers.

133. Owing to the existing social system of the country, as well as, in a degree, to the backwardness of female education, there are at present no Training Institutions for Female Teachers in the Province. The want of such teachers is, at the same time, very great, only 89 of the 516 now employed being certificated; and the plan has been adopted of having *Normal Classes* in connection with the ordinary schools, and of offering stipends to girls who have passed the Upper Primary or Middle Standard Examination, on condition of their joining those Classes, and preparing for one of the Certificate Examinations. These stipendiaries receive instruction daily in the subjects of the Certificate Examinations, and take part, under supervision, in the ordinary class teaching. They are practically Pupil Teachers, and, in some of the schools,

learn a good deal of the Principles and Practice of Teaching. Since these Classes were instituted in 1891, 29 girls have gained Senior, and 5 Junior Certificates. A few girls have also passed the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination for Male Teachers. But, considering that, as explained last year, not more than one-tenth of the teachers employed in Public Schools for Girls have been trained, this small supply is hardly perceptible.

Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.

134. During the past year, Normal Classes were maintained in the Alexandra School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board Schools for Girls, Amritsar, in the Victoria School, Lahore, and in the Mission Girls' School, Gujránwála; and 10 stipends were current. As the period of training has been extended to two years instead of one, there were no candidates last year for the Certificate Examinations. One girl, however, from the Alexandra School, passed the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination for Male Teachers, heading the list of the private candidates. It is reckoned that, in the last five years, about thirty Hindú widows, untrained, but who had passed at least the Upper Primary Examination, have gone out to be teachers in Primary Schools; and the Inspectress reports that she has almost always found these to be well conducted, and to give satisfaction.

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Technical Education.

CHAPTER VII.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Present provision for Technical Education.

135. The special means at present existing for Technical Education in the Punjab consist of a Law School, a Medical College and School, a Veterinary College, a School of Art, and seven Industrial Schools. A Yunání School of Medicine is also now returned; and a Medical School for women, of which complete returns have not been received, will also be referred to further on in this Chapter. But besides the above special means, the adoption of the Science and Commercial Courses is gradually introducing into the ordinary schools instruction in Drawing, Shorthand, Book-keeping, and the like. Agriculture is taught in every Primary and Zamíndárí Board School, the teachers being required to take the scholars out to the fields, to exemplify the lessons by reference to actual field operations. This subject is also taught in the Normal Schools, and is a subject of examination for the Teacher's Junior Vernacular Certificate; and it has recently been decided by the Punjab Government that the teachers of Agriculture in those schools shall be men who have received a course of practical training at an Agricultural School, and one man is now undergoing that course of training at Cawnpore. A little practical Mensuration is also taught in every Board Primary School; and it is believed that the general school system of the Province, with special importance attached to Object Lessons in the Primary Departments, and to Science in the Secondary, has either a direct bearing on, or is a suitable preparation for, technical education.

I.—THE LAW SCHOOL.

Statistics of the Law School, Lahore.

136. The following table gives the statistics of the Law School, maintained at Lahore by the Punjab University, for the past year and for 1891-92:—

		1896-97.	1891-92.
Number of students		433	85
Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues		600	2,829
Fees		9,784	3,116
Other sources		...	564
Total		10,384	6,509
Results of Examinations.			
Preliminary Examination	Candidates	124	25
	Passes	95	19
First Certificate Examination ...	Candidates	74	12
	Passes	25	4
Licentiate Examination	Candidates	12	7
	Passes	9	3
Intermediate Examination	Candidates	35	...
	Passes	23	...
L. L. B. Examination	Candidates	14	...
	Passes	12	...

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Technical Education.

Comparison of figures.

137. The number of students at the end of the year was 433, compared with 85 five years ago, the fact being that, during the last four years, there has been a remarkable rush in the direction of law, the rise in 1893-94 having been from 84 to 169, and, in the subsequent years, to 290, 336, and 433. The expenditure for last year was Rs. 10,384, against Rs. 6,509 in 1891-92, the rise being due to an increase in the staff, and to improved pay. The whole expenditure is a good deal more than covered by the fees; and, in consequence, the Government grant has been withdrawn. Since 1891-92, two additional Law Examinations have been instituted on the Degree side of the University. Taking the examinations common to the two years compared, that is, on the Licentiate side, it is found that last year there were, in the three examinations together, 210 candidates and 129 passes, or 61 per cent., compared with 44 candidates and 26 passes, or 59 per cent., in the earlier year. In the two examinations on the Degree side taken together, 35 out of 49, or 71 per cent., passed last year. In the L. L. B. Examination by itself 12 out of 14 passed, against the total failure of nine candidates in the previous year. Both as regards numbers and examination results, the past quinquennium has been a period of striking progress.

II.—MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.

Principal's report on the Medical College, Lahore.

138. The report of the Principal on the Medical College and School, Lahore, is given as Appendix H to this report. Since 1891-92, the number in the College has risen from 144 to 238, and in the School, from 178 to 207, the increase being mainly in private, or non-stipendiary, students. The total expenditure on the College for the past year was Rs. 81,687, compared with Rs. 60,353 five years ago, and on the School, Rs. 16,357, compared with Rs 13,731. In the First L. M. S. Examination, 37 out of 82 candidates passed, or 45 per cent., against 24 out of 35, or 68 per cent., in 1891-92; and in the Second L. M. S. Examination, 9 passed out of 28, or 32 per cent., against 8 out of 19, or 42 per cent., in the contrasted year. For the First M. B. Examination, 2 candidates appeared, and both passed; and in the Second M. B. Examination, the single candidate also passed.

Remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

139. The following are the remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in reviewing the Principal's report:—

"The quinquennial report on the Medical College calls for but few remarks from me. In my comments on previous annual reports I drew attention to the pressing necessity for increasing the professorial staff. This is a very urgent matter, and I again bring it to notice. Another severely felt want is a proper equipment for teaching Physiology and some branches of Pathology practically. Practical Physiology, and an acquaintance with the modern methods of studying Pathology in the laboratory, are essential subjects of study for any one who wishes to be a sound—I might even say a safe—medical practitioner. Yet the Lahore College is totally unprovided with the means of teaching these subjects, the very A.B.C. of Medicine. Seeing the great importance of this matter, I am asking the Principal to submit plans and estimates for supplying what is so much needed."

Tibbiya School, Delhi.

140. The Madrassa Tibbiya, or Yunání School of Medicine, at Delhi, reported last year for the first time, is returned as now having 126 students, compared with 109 last year. It existed in 1891-92, but only recently came to notice in connection with the grant of Rs. 100 per mensem, made to it by the Delhi Municipal Committee. Practically nothing but the Yunání system of medicine is taught. The School is regulated by no precise standard, and is absolutely controlled by its manager and founder, Hakím 'Abdul Majíd Khán. Thirty of the students are said to reside in a Boarding House attached to the School.

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North India Medical School for Christian Women, Ludhiána.

141. In 1894, a Medical School for women, called the *North India Medical School for Christian Women*, was opened at Ludhiána. The complete statistics of this school have not been received, and it has, consequently, not been included in the tabulated returns; but I have been favoured with a copy of the Principal's report for 1895-96, from which I have gathered the following information: The object of the institution is "to provide a thorough medical training, under fully qualified Christian Medical women, for those Christian women and girls, who wish to prepare themselves for Medical Mission work." It comprises (1), Medical Classes, designed ultimately to cover the five years' course necessary for the L.M.S. Diploma; (2) Compounders' Classes, covering a two years' course, and preparing for the School's so-called Compounders' Certificate, and for the Lahore Examination in Midwifery; (3), Nurses' Classes, also covering two years, and training from the School's Certificated Nurses' Examination; and (4), Dáis' Classes. At the end of the past year, there were 24 students on the rolls, distributed thus: Medical Classes 9; Compounders' Classes 4; Nurses' Classes 7; and Dáis' Classes 4. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 10,915, and was met from contributions from Missionary Societies, fees, and subscriptions. A sum of Rs. 306 was also contributed from Municipal Funds. The fees charged are Rs. 10 a month from those who live on native food, and Rs. 20 a month from those boarding with the Housekeeper. The staff consists at present of four fully qualified Lady Doctors; and the progress made by the students is said to be satisfactory.

III.—VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Principal's report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

142. The report of the Principal on the Veterinary College, Lahore, is given as Appendix I to this report.

Comparison of statistics.

143. The number of students at the end of the year was 82, against 97 in 1891-92, of whom 43 belonged to the First Year Class, and 39 to the Second. The number of stipends and scholarships current at the end of the year was 37, or one less than in the contrasted year, leaving 45 non-stipendiary students. The whole expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 42,227, compared with Rs. 42,916 in the previous year, and Rs. 31,745 in 1891-92. Of the past year's expenditure, Rs. 38,465 was on Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 3,762 on Stipends and Scholarships. The income from Fees, Forge, and Hospital amounted to Rs. 4,330, or much as it was five years ago. In the Final Examination, 39 candidates presented themselves, and 28 were successful, or 71 per cent., compared with 31 out of 43, or 72 per cent., in 1891-92. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class, 42 out of 43 passed.

IV.—MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal's report on the School of Art, Lahore.

144. The report of the Principal on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, is given as Appendix J.

Number and distribution of the students.

145. The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 196, compared with 134 in 1891-92, the distribution as regards stages of instruction being as follows:—

I Division	88
II „	45
III „	16
IV „	30
Engineering Class	17
	196

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146. The students of the I Division all learn Freehand Drawing from flat copies, several of the more advanced doing also a little Plane Geometry; 48 learn also Modelling, and 40 Carpentry. Elementary instruction in the 3 Rs. is also given where required to the students of this Division. The II Division students all learn Building Drawing from flat copies, Model Drawing, Perspective, Plane Geometry, and Modelling, 25 learning also Decorative Drawing, and 20 Carpentry. All the III Division students learn Design, Building Drawing to scale from originals, Building Construction, Modelling in clay, and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade, Advanced Perspective, Plane and Solid Geometry, 8 learning also Ornamental Drawing, and 8 Carpentry. The students of the IV Division all learn Building Construction, Modelling in clay, and Casting in plaster, 12 practising also applied designs for Building Decorations, 16 Wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metals, inlay, &c., and 2 Glazed Pottery making. The IV Division is the highest on the Industrial Art side of the institution. The Engineering Class prepares students for the First Examination in Engineering of the Punjab University.

Subjects of instruction.

147. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 17,397, against Rs. 19,159 in 1891-92, the decrease being mostly due to the lower salaries of the Principal and the Vice-Principal. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,110 was on account of Stipends, compared with Rs. 3,899 five years ago. The number of stipends current at the end of the year was 58, leaving 138 non-stipendiary students, against 67 at the end of the contrasted year.

Expenditure and Stipends.

148. The work of the past year was, as usual, highly satisfactory. It is not easy, in an institution like this, to measure the degree of progress made; but the ground covered by the students at all stages, and the marked proficiency of the seniors in their special lines, are, to say the least, commendable. Besides the ordinary class-work, designs were made for the internal plaster decoration of the Sandeman Memorial Hall at Quetta; two coloured drawings of Wazír Khán's Mosque were finished and furnished to the Public Works Department for the *Journal of Indian Art;* several pieces of elaborate wood-carving were done; the experiments in silk and cotton dyeing and printing, referred to in last year's report, have proved a success, and a large number of curtains for an English firm have been printed from new blocks specially designed and made for them; some successful experiments have been made in glazed tile making; and other less important bits of work, such as designing the Indian Christians' Diamond Jubilee Casket, were done during the year. The Railway Technical School at Lahore, and the Industrial Schools at Amritsar, Ludhiána, and Delhi, were inspected by the Principal. Mr. Andrews also held the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools, provided a number of illustrations for the Text-Book Committee, and arranged for and supervised the Lantern Readings. The results of the competition for the Lord Lawrence Scholarships are said to have been very satisfactory. From the Engineering Class, 7 candidates went up to the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University, and all passed, against 2 out of 3 five years ago. The Principal again acknowledges the zeal and good work of the staff; and his own work and management of the institution continue, I consider, deserving of warm commendation.

Work and progress.

149. From the list appended to the Principal's report, it appears that 13 students left the School during the year—3 after more than five years training, 4 after more than three years, and the rest, except one, after about two years' training. All of these

Employment of the students.

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are said to have obtained employment—4 as Draftsmen, 3 as Teachers of Drawing or Carpentry in Technical Schools, 4 as Sub-Overseers in the Public Works Department, one as a Carpenter, and one as a Carver, on salaries which average about Rs. 30 per mensem. This is a more favourable record than that for 1891-92; and it may be taken as evidence that the School not only exercises an influence, but meets an actual demand for men with the kind of training given.

Changes in the staff.

150. In connection with the reorganization of the Department, Mr. Andrews was appointed permanently to the Principalship from the 1st of December last, and Bhái Rám Singh to the Vice-Principalship; but the salaries to be attached to these appointments, and the revised establishment of the School, have not yet been finally settled. In September, Mr. J. David, Teacher of Modelling, died; and, after an interval during which the work was done by Bhái Bishan Singh, Mr. R. H. Shijvalkar from Bombay has been appointed to the vacancy.

Magic Lantern Readings.

151. During last winter, the direction of the Magic Lantern Readings, which had previously been in the hands of the Chief Secretary, was made over to the Education Department. I entrusted the management to a Committee composed of the Principals of the Government, Mission, and Training Colleges, and School of Art, Mr. L. V. Laville, who kindly consented to continue to act, and the Science Professor of the Government College, the custody of the lantern and its belongings, and the practical arrangements connected with the Readings remaining, as heretofore, with the Principal of the School of Art; and the following Readings were given in the course of March and April last:—On "The Solar System," by Dr. Grant; on "A Peep into Nature," by Dr. Caleb; on "Digestion," by Assistant Surgeon Belí Rám; on "The Moon," by Lála Khushí Rám; and on "Round the World," by Lála Ruchí Rám. The first two Readings were in English; and the last three in Urdú, the last being exclusively for Native women. The attendance was, in each case, fairly large, and the Readings were greatly appreciated; but it was not found possible to charge for the gallery seats. The expense of the course amounted to Rs. 230, of which only Rs. 24 was covered by admission fees. In the course of time, it may be possible to get the audience to bear a larger share of the cost; but meanwhile it may be said that the educative value of the experiment fully justifies the charge against public funds. To the Committee and the Lecturers I am much indebted for the kind and public spirited help accorded.

V.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Number of schools and scholars.

152. The number of Industrial Schools now returned is 7, with 759 scholars, compared with 3 schools, and 443 scholars, in 1891-92. The following is a detail of the present schools, and the attendance in each:—

For Males.	
Railway Technical School, Lahore	183
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar ...	73
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi ...	98
Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	91
District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána ...	77
	522
For Females.	
Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát ...	172
Municipal Board Industrial School, Jaláipur Jattán	65
	237

The new schools are the last four on the list. There are, besides, a few other institutions distinctly industrial in character, such as the Christian Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána, where instruction is given to 49 scholars in either Carpentry, Tailoring, or Shoe-making, and the Mission Orphanage at Clarkabad, where all household and farm work is done by the scholars; and a technical section has recently been opened in connection with the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School at Lahore.

Railway Technical School, Lahore.

Statistics.

153. The Railway Technical School, Lahore, has now 183 scholars—31 in the Middle Department, 39 in the Upper Primary, and 113 in the Lower Primary, compared with 270 five years ago, or a fall of 32 per cent. The decline is chiefly due to the fact that the training afforded by the school has not ensured employment in the Railway Workshops to the degree that was expected; but I am informed by the Head Master that, since the end of the year, there has been a marked rise in the attendance. All the scholars but twelve belong to the artisan class; 114 are Muhammadans, 37 Sikhs, and 32 Hindús. The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 6,884, or Rs. 575 more than in 1891-92. Thirty-two Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current at the end of the year. Fees are levied from the non-artisan scholars only, and realised for the year Rs. 58-2-0.

Examination results.

154. On the General Knowledge side of the Primary Department, the results of the Inspector of Schools' Examination were as follows: Infant Standard, 19 out of 23 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 12 out of 19 passed; Upper Primary Standard, 18 examined and all passed; in all, 49 passed out of 60, or 81 per cent., compared with 94 out of 98 five years ago. On the Technical side, as tested by the Principal of the School of Art, the results were: Infant Standard, 19 out of 24 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 17 out of 27 passed; Upper Primary Standard, 12 out of 18 passed; in all, 48 passed out of 69, or 69 per cent., compared with 78 out of 125 in 1891-92. In the Middle Standard Examination, 11 candidates appeared and all passed, there having been no such test in the contrasted year. The Inspector of Schools was not altogether pleased with the work and discipline; but Mr. Andrews was generally well satisfied on the technical side.

Employment of the scholars.

155. From a statement supplied by the Head Master, it appears that 32 scholars, who had had not less than three years' training, left the school during the year. Of these, 6 have found employment in the Railway Workshops, 5 follow their hereditary crafts, 1 is an Apprentice Draftsman, 9 follow occupations having little connection with their training, 2 are accepted candidates for Carriage Examinerships, 7 have joined the Mayo School of Art or other Schools, and 2 are still unemployed. Of the 19 youths who have passed the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools since 1894, when that test was instituted, 15 have found suitable employment, and several of them earn from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month.

Amritsar Industrial School.

156. The number of scholars in the Amritsar Municipal Board Industrial School is now returned as 73—23 in the Upper Primary Department and 50 in the Lower Primary, compared with 109 five years ago. Besides these, 46 attend for technical instruction only, against 27 in 1891-92. The technical subjects taught include Drawing, Carpentry, Metal work, Engraving, and Photography. The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 2,710, compared with Rs. 3,428 in the contrasted year. Fourteen scholarships were current. In the subjects of General Knowledge, all the 16 candidates passed the Infant Standard, 4 out of 10 passed the

Chapter VII, 157.

Technical Education.

Lower Primary, and 13 out of 14 the Upper Primary; in all 33 successes, against 28 in 1891-92. In the Technical Subjects, 15 out of 16 passed the Infant Standard, 7 out of 13 candidates passed the Lower Primary, and 14 out of 15 the Upper Primary; in all 36 passes, compared with 33 at the end of the previous five years. The Inspecting Officers were pleased on the whole; but the wood-carving was pronounced bad. Of the 14 scholars who left during the year, 8 joined the Mayo School of Art, and the remaining 6 found suitable employment.

Delhi Industrial School.

157. The Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi had 98 scholars at the end of the year, or 34 more than in 1891-92. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,294. On the General side, 12 passed the Infant Standard, 12 the Lower Primary, and 2 the Upper Primary; whilst on the Technical side, the passes were; 8 by the Lower Primary and 4 by the Upper Primary Standard. These results are a considerable advance on those of five years ago; but there is still backwardness in several respects, and special deficiency in Geometrical Drawing.

Bedí Khem Singh's Industrial School.

158. In Bedí Khem Singh's Industrial School at Ráwalpindi, which was started in 1894, there were 91 scholars at the end of the year—24 in the Middle and 67 in the Primary Department, only 16 of whom belong to the artisan class. The ordinary course of instruction laid down for schools for general education is followed, with optional attendance for Drawing, Tailoring, and Carpentry added. Only 20 boys, mostly belonging to the Middle Department, seem to attend the Drawing Classes; 47 attend the Tailoring Classes; and only 11 learn Carpentry. The technical instruction has not yet been given its proper place in the school; and there is still a fear that the good intentions of the founder, to make this something very different from a purely literary school, will be forgotten.

Ludhiána Industrial School.

159. In September last, an Industrial School was opened at Ludhiána by the District Board, at the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner. The special subjects at present are Drawing and Carpentry. At the end of the year, there were 77 scholars on the roll—50 in the Lower Primary, and 27 in the Upper Primary Department. The technical teaching is still at a very elementary stage; but efficient Masters from the Railway Technical School have been appointed, and the experiment promises well.

Industrial Schools for females.

160. Two Industrial Schools for females, at Gujrát, and Jalálpur Jattán in the same District, were opened during the past year. The attendance on both together, namely, 237, is rather striking; but the scheme of instruction has not been matured, only Needlework being as yet taught.

CHAPTER VIII.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

161. The following table gives the number of Public Schools for Native Girls, and the number of scholars attending them, at the end of the past year and in 1891-92:—

Chapter VIII, 161. Female Education (Natives). Statistical table.

			High Schools.			Middle Schools.			Total of Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools.	Grand Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Number of	
			Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.			Girls learning English.	Scholarships.
Number of	Board Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	189	194	...	...
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	190	192	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Aided Schools	1896-97	2	...	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	116	124	...	...
		1891-92	2	...	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	114	122	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...
	Unaided Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	9	10	...	...
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	4	..	...
Number of Scholars in	High Stage	1896-97	21	...	21	..	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	21	...
		1891-92	13	...	13	..	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	13	...
		Increase	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8	...
	Middle Stage	1896-97	30	...	30	24	115	139	54	115	169	...	169	144	92
		1891-92	30	...	30	32	61	93	62	61	123	...	123	72	46
		Increase	...	...	...	...	54	46	...	54	46	...	46	72	46
		Decrease	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secondary Stage.	1896-97	51	...	51	24	115	139	75	115	190	...	190	165	92
		1891-92	43	...	43	32	61	93	75	61	136	...	136	85	46
		Increase	8	...	8	...	54	46	...	54	54	...	54	80	46
		Decrease	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Upper Primary Stage.	1896-97	35	...	35	56	291	347	91	291	382	699	1,081	99	751
		1891-92	45	...	45	31	131	162	76	131	207	570	777	73	589
		Increase	...	...	...	25	160	185	15	160	175	129	304	26	162
		Decrease	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Primary Stage.	1896-97	70	...	70	101	541	642	171	541	712	9,962	10,674	30	6
		1891-92	61	...	61	103	273	376	164	273	437	9,457	9,894	61	...
		Increase	9	...	9	...	268	266	7	268	275	505	780	...	6
		Decrease	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
	Total Primary Stage.	1896-97	105	...	105	157	832	989	262	832	1,094	10,661	11,755	129	757
		1891-92	106	...	106	134	404	538	240	404	644	10,027	10,671	134	589
		Increase	...	...	...	23	428	451	22	428	450	634	1,084	...	168
		Decrease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Grand Total		1896-97	156	...	156	181	947	1,128	337	947	1,284	10,661	11,945	294	849
		1891-92	149	...	149	166	465	631	315	465	780	10,027	10,807	219	635
		Increase	7	...	7	15	482	497	22	482	504	634	1,138	75	214

Number of school and scholars.

162. The number of schools of all kinds has increased from 320 to 328, and the number of scholars, from 10,807 to 11,945, or by 10·5 per cent. If the number returned as attending Technical Schools, or 241, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 7,271, we get a total of only 19,457 girls under school instruction in the Province, or not more than 1·3 in 100 of the girls of school-going age.

Secondary Schools

163. The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 14, or 4 more than five years ago, namely, 2 High Schools, and 12 Middle Schools. The two High Schools are the Alexandra School, Amritsar, and the Lady Dufferin School, Lahore, both Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Native Christian girls. The Middle Schools consist of 3 Anglo-Vernacular and 9 Vernacular Schools, the former being the S. P. G. and Baptist Mission Schools at Delhi, and the Christian Girls' School at Amritsar—all Aided, and the latter, 5 Board Schools at Amritsar, Gujránwála, Siálkot (where there are two—one for Muhammadans and one for Hindús) and Gujarwál in the Ludhiána District, 3 Aided Schools, namely, the Victoria School, Lahore, and the American Mission Schools at Gujránwála and Siálkot, and the Arya Samáj Unaided School

Chapter VIII, 164. — Female Education (Natives).

at Jullundur. The number of scholars at the High stage of instruction is 21, against 13 in 1891-92, and at the Middle stage, 169, against 123, or altogether 54 more girls at the Secondary stage of instruction than at the end of the previous quinquennium. In the Primary classes of the same schools, there are 1,094 scholars, or 450 more than five years ago. The number learning English has risen from 219 to 294, or by about 34 per cent.

Primary Schools.

164. The number of Primary Schools has risen from 310 to 314, and the number of scholars from 10,027 to 10,661. The increase is made up of 2 more Aided and 3 more Unaided Schools, counteracted by one fewer Board School. If the scholars in the Primary classes of the Secondary Schools, or 1,094, be added, we get a total of 11,755 at the Primary stage of instruction, compared with 10,671 in 1891-92, or a rise of 1,084. Of this rise, 304 belong to the Upper Primary classes, and 780 to the Lower Primary.

Comparison according to Circle.

165. Comparing the Inspectional Circles as regards the progress of female education, the order of precedence stands as follows:—The Lahore Circle first, with 117 schools—7 Secondary and 110 Primary—and 4,669 scholars; the Ráwalpindi Circle second, with 87 schools—3 Secondary and 84 Primary—and 3,186 scholars; the Jullundur Circle third, with 66 schools—2 Secondary and 64 Primary—and 2,089 scholars; the Delhi Circle fourth, with 49 schools—2 Secondary and 47 Primary—and 1,435 scholars; and the Deraját Circle fifth, with 9 Primary Schools only, and 566 scholars. There has been a slight rise in scholars in all the Circles, but least in the Lahore Circle, owing to the closing of several Primary Schools, and most in the Delhi Circle.

Comparison according to Districts.

166. The following table gives the attendance on Girls' Schools of all grades according to Districts:—

No.	Districts.	Number of Girls in			
		High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.
1	Hissár	...	...	61	61
2	Rohtak	...	...	213	213
3	Gurgáon	...	...	238	238
4	Delhi	...	117	377	494
5	Karnál	...	...	108	108
6	Umballa	...	...	283	283
7	Simla	...	...	38	38
8	Kángra	...	...	289	289
9	Hoshiárpur	...	...	357	357
10	Jullundur	...	92	710	802
11	Ludhiána	...	32	464	496
12	Ferozepore	...	...	145	145
13	Jhang	...	...	376	376
14	Montgomery	...	...	47	47
15	Lahore	98	274	979	1,351
16	Amritsar	58	202	1,434	1,694
17	Gurdáspur	...	...	279	279
18	Gujránwála	...	203	719	922
19	Siálkot	...	208	917	1,125
20	Gujrát	...	...	169	169
21	Sháhpur	...	...	539	539
22	Jhelum	...	...	446	446
23	Ráwalpindi	...	...	907	907
24	Hazára	...	...	...	...
25	Peshawar	...	...	...	...
26	Kohát	...	...	...	...
27	Mooltan	...	...	106	106
28	Bannú	...	...	41	41
29	Dera Isma'íl Khán	...	...	229	229
30	Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	159	159
31	Muzaffargarh	...	...	31	31
	Total	156	1,128	10,661	11,945

The Amritsar, Lahore, and Siálkot Districts are the most advanced, with over a thousand scholars each; the Gujránwála,

Ráwalpindi, Jullundur, and Sháhpur Districts follow, with over five hundred scholars each; eight more Districts have over two hundred and fifty scholars; another eight Districts, namely, Gurgáon, Dera Isma'íl Khán, Rohtak, Gujrát, Dera Ghází Khán, Ferozepore, Karnál, and Mooltan, with over one hundred scholars, may be said to have made some slight start in this direction; the Muzaffargarh, Simla, Bannú, Montgomery, and Hissár Districts have not advanced beyond the absolutely initial stage; and the Hazára, Pesháwar, and Kohát Districts still remain blank. In reviewing the District Reports, I have to urge occasionally the need of special efforts in behalf of a few experimental Girls' Schools.

Expenditure.

167. The statement on the next page gives the expenditure from different sources on Girls' Schools for the past year and for 1891-92, and also on the Scholarships current in those schools. There is a total increase of expenditure on the schools from Rs. 1,06,765 to Rs. 1,30,795, or of 22·5 per cent. The rise was partly on account of more schools, but mainly on account of improved salaries and equipment. Of the total expenditure, 60 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and 40 per cent. from Private Sources. The average cost of educating a scholar in these schools is about Rs. 11-3 per annum; in the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools (including 2 High Schools), it is Rs. 81-6; in the Vernacular Middle Schools, it is Rs. 24; and in the Primary Schools, it is Rs. 7-11.

Fees.

168. The income from Fees for the past year was only Rs. 2,071, or Rs. 82 less than it was five years ago. With the exception of a very few cases, the levy of fees is confined to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Christian girls; and the time has not yet arrived for an advance to be made in the matter. In the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the average fee paid per scholar for the year was Rs. 5-6, or less than one-fifteenth of the cost.

Scholarships.

169. Small scholarships, up to a certain limit, are awarded to girls who pass the Lower and Upper Primary Examinations; and it is the opinion of Inspecting Officers that, but for these scholarships, the attendance above the Lower Primary stage would be more insignificant than it is. At the end of the past year, 843 of these scholarships were current, compared with 635 in 1891-92. In the Middle Departments, with 169 scholars, there were 92 scholarships, or more than one for every two scholars; and, in the Upper Primary Departments, with 1,081 scholars, there were 751 scholarships, or about three for every four scholars. Since the end of the previous quinquennium, the number of non-stipendiary scholars has decreased from 62 to 45 per cent. of the attendance in the Middle classes; whilst, in the Upper Primary classes, it has increased from 24 to 30 per cent. The dependence on scholarships is naturally greater at the higher than at the lower stage; but, in the absence of any real sense of the need of education, it is the scholarships that attract at both stages, not the schooling. During the last five years, both the number and value of these scholarships have been decreased, the former circumstance having, in the opinion of the Inspectress, operated to reduce the attendance not only in the Upper Primary but also in the Lower Primary Department. Six other scholarships are returned at the Lower Primary stage; but such are not permitted from Public Sources, although there is a small expenditure on this behalf from District and Municipal Funds. The expenditure on Scholarships for the past year amounted to Rs. 22,388, or Rs. 3,103 more than it was five years ago.

Chapter VIII, 167.

Female Education (Natives).

FEMALE SCHOOLS—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Total.			
		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Secondary Schools. Anglo-Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	..	5,972	4,851	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	5,972	4,851	1,121	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	1,860	2,072	...	212	...	..	...	...	1,860	2,072	...	212
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	..	20,099	14,583	5,516	...	...	...	...	...	20,099	14,583	5,516	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	..	27,931	21,506	6,425	...	...	...	..	...	27,931	21,506	6,425	...
In Secondary Schools. Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	561	171	390	..	8,608	8,572	36	...	...	...	...	...	9,169	8,743	426	...
	District Funds ...	417	369	48	...	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	617	369	248	...
	Municipal Funds	8,597	6,407	2,190	...	767	627	140	...	...	...	...	...	9,364	7,034	2,330	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	82	81	1	...	...	...	...	...	82	81	1	...
	Other Sources ...	25	...	25	...	2,974	1,589	1,385	...	640	...	640	...	3,639	1,589	2,050	...
	Total ...	9,600	6,947	2,653	..	12,631	10,869	1,762	...	640	...	640	..	22,871	17,816	5,055	...
In Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	3,155	2,501	654	...	6,559	7,909	...	1,350	...	...	...	...	9,714	10,410	...	696
	District Funds ...	18,020	13,990	4,030	..	1,349	998	351	...	...	...	...	...	19,369	14,988	4,381	...
	Municipal Funds	21,849	18,963	2,886	...	2,845	1,890	955	...	...	..	...	...	24,694	20,853	3,841	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129	...
	Other Sources ...	187	7	180	...	24,226	19,850	4,376	...	1,674	1,335	339	..	26,087	21,192	4,895	...
	Total ...	43,211	35,461	7,750	...	35,108	30,647	4,461	...	1,674	1,335	339	..	79,993	67,443	12,550	...
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	3,716	2,672	1,044	...	21,139	21,332	...	193	...	...	...	...	24,855	24,004	851	...
	District Funds ...	18,437	14,359	4,078	..	1,549	998	551	...	...	...	...	...	19,986	15,357	4,629	...
	Municipal Funds	30,446	25,370	5,076	...	3,612	2,517	1,095	...	...	...	...	..	34,058	27,887	6,171	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	2,071	2,153	...	82	...	...	...	...	2,071	2,153	...	82
	Other Sources ...	212	7	205	...	47,299	36,022	11,277	...	2,314	1,335	979	..	49,825	37,364	12,461	...
	Total ...	52,811	42,408	10,403	...	75,670	63,022	12,648	...	2,314	1,335	979	..	1,30,795	1,06,765	24,030	...
Scholarships.		In Secondary Schools.				In Primary Schools											
	Provincial Revenues ...	9,245	6,467	...	...	12,853	12,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,098	19,195	2,903	...
	District Funds ...	33	...	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	27	...
	Municipal Funds	50	48	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	...	10
	Other Sources ...	207	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	24	183	...
	Total ...	9,535	6,515	...	...	12,853	12,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,388	19,285	3,103	...

170. The subjoined table compares the examination results of the Secondary Departments of these schools for the past year with those of 1891-92:—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.			Middle Standard Examination for Girls.		
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.										
Aided Schools	1896-97	4	4	100·0	11	11	100·0	8	7	87·5
	1891-92	4	1	25·0	9	3	33·3	10	10	100·0
	Increase	...	3	75·0	2	8	66·7	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	12·5
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1896-97	4	4	100·0	11	11	100·0	8	7	87·5
	1891-92	4	1	25·0	9	3	33·3	10	10	100·0
	Increase	...	3	75·0	2	8	66·7	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	12·5
Vernacular Examination.										
Board Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	66·6
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	55·5
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11·1
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	73·3
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	90·0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	16·7
Unaided Schools	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	21	65·6
	1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	23	79·3
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13·7
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1896-97	4	4	100·0	11	11	100·0	40	28	70·0
	1891-92	4	1	25·0	9	3	33·3	39	33	84·6
	Increase	...	3	75·0	2	8	66·7	1	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14·6

In the Entrance Examination, 4 candidates appeared from the Lady Dufferin School, and all passed, compared with only 1 out of 4 five years ago. In the ordinary Middle School Examination, chiefly intended for boys, 7 appeared from the Lady Dufferin School and 4 from the Alexandra School, and all passed, against 3 out of 9 in 1891-92. In the Middle Standard Examination for girls, 28 out of 40 passed, compared with 33 out of 39 in the contrasted year, 7 of the successful candidates being from the Anglo-Vernacular, and 21 from the Vernacular Schools. Thirteen of the successful candidates were Christians, ten Muhammadans, and five Hindús. The largest number of passes was from the Victoria School; and the highest place on the pass list was taken by the Alexandra School. Besides the above results, which may be taken as satisfactory, the Inspectress notes that the Sikh girl, who, in the previous year, gained the highest place in the Budhimán, or Proficiency Examination in Gurmukhí of the punjab University, has this year passed the Vidwán, or High proficiency Examination.

Chapter VIII, 171.

Female Education (Natives).

Results of the Primary Examinations.

171. The statement below gives the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations for the past year and for 1891-92 :—

		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Upper Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1896-97	342	240	70·1
	1891-92	203	137	67·5
	Increase	139	103	2·6
	Decrease	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1896-97	192	133	69·2
	1891-92	85	67	78·8
	Increase	107	66	...
	Decrease	...	...	9·6
Unaided Schools	1896-97	6	1	16·6
	1891-92	...	...	...
	Increase	6	1	16·6
	Decrease	...	...	...
Total	1896-97	540	374	69·2
	1891-92	288	204	70·8
	Increase	252	170	...
	Decrease	...	...	1·6
Lower Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1896-97	739	486	65·7
	1891-92	545	335	61·5
	Increase	194	151	4·2
	Decrease	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1896-97	467	285	61·0
	1891-92	366	226	61·7
	Increase	101	59	...
	Decrease	...	...	·7
Unaided Schools	1896-97	14	10	71·4
	1891-92	...	...	...
	Increase	14	10	71·4
	Decrease	...	...	...
Total	1896-97	1,220	781	64·0
	1891-92	911	561	61·6
	Increase	309	220	2·4
	Decrease	...	...	...

In the Upper Primary Examination, there were altogether 540 candidates, of whom 374 passed, or 69·2 per cent., compared with 204 out of 288, or 70·8 per cent., at the end of the previous five years. In the Lower Primary Examination, out of a total of 1,220 candidates, 781 passed, or 64 per cent., against 561 out of 911, or 61·6 per cent., in 1891-92. In both examinations taken together, there is a rise of about 51 per cent. in the number of successful candidates, which is evidence of considerable instructional progress. Miss Francis, however, observes that the teaching is still generally very mechanical and unintelligent.

Needlework, Domestic Economy, &c.

172. The matter of practical training in Girls' Schools, as distinct from book instruction, has received a good deal of attention during the last five years. Needlework has been made compulsory in all Middle Schools; and schemes of instruction for both the Primary and Middle classes have been prescribed. On the side of Household Duties, whilst a text-book on the subject is a compulsory study in the Middle classes, and a more elementary book has recently been prepared for the Primary Schools, grants have been made available to Vernacular Boarding Schools on account of such duties, to induce the Managers to give them the place they deserve in a girl's education. Regarding the whole matter, the Inspectress remarks; "The teaching of

Needlework is improving, kashída, plain-work, and knitting. No other handiwork is taught, except cooking and other household work in some Boarding Schools, and, in the Clarkabad School, spinning, and various kinds of agricultural work. The question of teaching Domestic Economy in schools is a very difficult one. In the ordinary Day School, a girl never loses sight of her home life; and the few short hours which she spends in it are perhaps better employed in developing her general intelligence than in learning Household Duties, which cannot be satisfactorily taught except in the home. But, in a Boarding School, the habits and routine are totally different from those of a home; and, after spending several of the most plastic years of life in it, girls find, as might be expected, household routine difficult and distasteful, and prefer to adopt school-teaching or some other profession, in which their life will be less unlike that to which they have grown accustomed. It appears to me that a radical change must be made in school routine, giving to household work something like the place it may be expected to fill in the girl's future life, or the fact must be accepted, that the Boarding School is a suitable place of training for those only, who intend to adopt some kind of professional work." The Jullundur Inspector reports that in the Arya Samáj School at Jullundur, cooking and household duties are taught, as well as drawing and modelling in clay; and the Ráwalpindi Inspector, quoting from Miss Francis, states that the two Boarding Schools at Siálkot are "conspicuous for the excellent training given in all kinds of household work."

General progress.

173. There has not, during the past quinquennium, been any great widening of the field of female education; but there has, on the whole, been a distinct advance in standard. There is said to be a growing sense of the need of education for girls; and certainly the public movements in this behalf, especially on the part of the Arya Samáj, seem to corroborate this. The difficulties in the way remain as heretofore, namely, social customs, the indifference of the people, objections to a public school, and such like; but the greatest obstacle is in the want of qualified female teachers, to remove which a considerable degree of progress on the present lines is essential. The *Home Classes* opened by the Punjab Association about three years ago, to meet the case of pardah women, and especially of those who have had to leave school early, are said to be prospering. The number in attendance on the Zanána Classes of Missionary Ladies is this year returned as 575, compared with 410 in 1891-92.

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Education of Europeans.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Statistical table.

174. The following table gives the number of European Schools in the Province at the end of the past year, and the number and distribution of the scholars attending them, together with the figures for 1891-92 :—

			Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
			1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools.	Sanáwar Asylum		1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Murree Asylum		1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Aided	High	2	2	...	...	4	2	2	...	6	4	2	...
		Middle	9	6	3	...	11	13	...	2	20	19	1	...
		Primary	1	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	3	4	...	1
		Total	12	10	2	...	17	17	...	...	29	27	2	...
	Unaided	Middle	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
		Primary	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1
	Total Public Schools		14	12	2	...	20	21	...	1	34	33	1	...
	Private Schools		7	2	5	...	6	3	3	...	13	5	8	...
	Total Public and Private Schools		21	14	7	...	26	24	2	...	47	38	9	...
Number of Scholars in	Sanáwar Asylum		282	279	3	...	223	228	...	5	505	507	...	2
	Murree Asylum		85	91	...	6	77	80	...	3	162	171	...	9
	Aided Schools.	High	246	179	67	...	294	102	192	...	540	281	259	...
		Middle	431	270	161	...	660	664	...	4	1,091	934	157	...
		Primary	29	72	...	43	44	57	...	13	73	129	...	56
		Total	706	521	185	...	998	823	175	...	1,704	1,344	360	...
	Unaided Schools.	Middle	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	24
		Primary	...	...	...	...	26	22	4	...	26	22	4	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	26	46	...	20	26	46	...	20
	Total Public Schools		1,073	891	182	...	1,324	1,177	147	...	2,397	2,068	329	...
	Private Schools		137	29	108	...	66	26	40	...	203	55	148	...
	Total Public and Private Schools		1,210	920	290	...	1,390	1,203	187	...	2,600	2,123	477	...
Scholars in Public Schools in	High Stage		105	69	36	...	38	23	15	...	143	92	51	...
	Middle Stage		330	241	89	...	381	270	111	...	711	511	200	...
	Total Secondary Stage		435	310	125	...	419	293	126	...	854	603	251	...
	Upper Primary Stage		258	234	24	...	422	313	109	...	680	547	133	...
	Lower Primary Stage		380	347	33	...	483	571	...	88	863	918	...	55
	Total Primary Stage		638	581	57	...	905	884	21	...	1,543	1,465	78	...
	Total Secondary and Primary Stages		1,073	891	182	...	1,324	1,177	147	...	2,397	2,068	329	...

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Education of Europeans.

Number of schools and scholars.

175. The number of Public Schools is now 34, with 2,397 scholars, compared with 33 schools, and 2,068 scholars, at the end of the previous five years. Of these schools, 14 are for boys, with 1,073 scholars, and 20 for girls, with 1,324 scholars. The number of Private Schools now returned is 13, with 203 scholars, against only 5 schools, and 55 scholars, five years ago. The returns of these schools for the past year may be considered reliable, as every effort was made to make them complete. Seven of them are for boys, with 137 scholars, and 6 for girls, with 66 scholars. The number of both Public and Private Schools is now 47, with 2,600 scholars, compared with 38 schools, and 2,123 scholars, in 1891-92, or a rise of over 22 per cent. Of the scholars, 1,210 are boys, and 1,390 girls, against only 920 boys and 1,203 girls in 1891-92, the large increase on the boys' side tending to show that the Boys' Schools of the Province are gradually becoming as popular as the Girls' Schools.

Grades of schools and stages of instruction.

176. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools, 10 are High Schools, 20 Middle Schools, and 4 Primary Schools, compared with 8, 20, and 5 such schools, respectively, in 1891-92. The number of scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction is 854, against 603 five years ago, 435 being boys, and 419 girls. At the Primary stage, the total is 1,543, or 78 more than in 1891-92, 638 being boys, and 905 girls. As to management, 4 of the schools, namely, the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree, are Government institutions, the remaining 30 being institutions under private control. The stages of instruction in the Private Schools cannot be given, as each school follows its own system of classification ; but the proportion above the Primary stage is almost certainly not so high as in the Public Schools.

Expenditure.

177. The statement on the next page gives the total tuitional expenditure on the Public Schools from different sources for the year, together with the number and cost of scholarships, and contrasts these returns with the figures for 1891-92. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 1,77,207, or Rs. 27,325 more than in the year under comparison, about seven-ninths of the increase being covered by larger fee receipts and contributions from private sources. Of this expenditure, Rs. 80,406 was contributed from Public Funds, Rs. 71,560 from Fees, and Rs. 25,241 from the School Funds. Leaving out the amounts debited to the Sanáwar and Murree Asylums, or Rs. 37,454, the total expenditure on the ordinary schools was Rs. 1,39,753, of which about 33 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues in the shape of grants, 49 per cent. from Fees, and 18 per cent. from the School Funds, compared with 35·5 per cent., 49·4 per cent., and 15·1 per cent., respectively, five years ago. The average cost of educating a scholar in the Asylums works out to about Rs. 57-12 per annum; in the ordinary schools, to about Rs. 92-4.

Fees.

178. The income from Fees is given as Rs. 71,560, or Rs. 13,061 more than in 1891-92. The increase was wholly in the High Schools, owing to the increased number of these, and to the greater number of scholars reading at the higher stages of instruction. There is a fall in the fee income for both the Middle and Primary Schools, which is very marked in the former case, notwithstanding a rise in the number of scholars. The reason of this is not clear; but it is probably owing to the stricter rule now in force for properly distinguishing in Boarding Schools between the amount due to board and tuition. The rates of fees charged differ rather widely in different schools; but the Inspector gives from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 per mensem in High Departments,

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Education of Europeans.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		In Boys' Schools.				In Girls' Schools.				Total.			
		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishment and Contingencies.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sanáwar Asylum.	Imperial Revenues	14,691	15,323	...	632	7,308	7,359	...	51	21,999	22,682	...	683
	Fees	1,583	1,462	121	...	791	731	60	...	2,374	2,193	181	...
	Total ...	16,274	16,785	...	511	8,099	8,090	9	...	24,373	24,875	...	502
Murree Asylum.	Provincial Revenues	7,397	6,252	1,145	...	5,684	4,784	900	...	13,081	11,036	2,045	...
	Total ...	7,397	6,252	1,145	...	5,684	4,784	900	...	13,081	11,036	2,045	...
Aided High Schools.	Provincial Revenues	8,322	8,500	...	178	9,495	3,933	5,562	...	17,817	12,433	5,384	...
	Fees	20,068	19,346	722	...	29,386	9,194	20,192	...	49,454	28,540	20,914	...
	Other Sources ...	3,300	4,574	...	1,274	3,526	...	3,526	...	6,826	4,574	2,252	...
	Total ...	31,690	32,420	...	730	42,407	13,127	29,280	...	74,097	45,547	28,550	...
Aided Middle Schools.	Provincial Revenues	10,433	7,608	2,825	...	16,240	17,888	...	1,648	26,673	25,496	1,177	...
	Fees	10,039	5,451	4,588	...	8,029	19,065	...	11,036	18,068	24,516	...	6,448
	Other Sources ...	9,000	5,262	3,738	...	7,007	4,123	2,884	...	16,007	9,385	6,622	...
	Total ...	29,472	18,321	11,151	...	31,276	41,076	...	9,800	60,748	59,397	1,351	...
Aided Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues	...	1,698	...	1,698	836	850	...	14	836	2,548	...	1,712
	Fees	177	939	...	762	1,297	1,473	...	176	1,474	2,412	...	938
	Other Sources ...	1,444	1,555	...	111	917	810	107	...	2,361	2,365	...	4
	Total ...	1,621	4,192	...	2,571	3,050	3,133	...	83	4,671	7,325	...	2,654
Total Aided Schools.	Provincial Revenues	18,755	17,806	949	...	26,571	22,671	3,900	...	45,326	40,477	4,849	...
	Fees	30,284	25,736	4,548	...	38,712	29,732	8,980	...	68,996	55,468	13,528	...
	Other Sources ...	13,744	11,391	2,353	...	11,450	4,933	6,517	...	25,194	16,324	8,870	...
	Total ...	62,783	54,933	7,850	...	76,733	57,336	19,397	...	1,39,516	1,12,269	27,247	...
Unaided Middle Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	431	...	431	...	431
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	786	...	786	...	786	...	786
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	...	1,217	...	1,217	...	1,217
Unaided Primary Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	190	407	...	217	190	407	...	217
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	47	78	...	31	47	78	...	31
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	237	485	...	248	237	485	...	248
Total Unaided Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	190	838	...	648	190	838	...	648
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	47	864	...	817	47	864	...	817
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	237	1,702	...	1,465	237	1,702	...	1,465
Total Public Schools.	Imperial Revenues	14,691	15,323	...	632	7,308	7,359	...	51	21,999	22,682	...	683
	Provincial Revenues	26,152	24,058	2,094	...	32,255	27,455	4,800	...	58,407	51,513	6,894	...
	Fees	31,867	27,198	4,669	...	39,693	31,301	8,392	...	71,560	58,499	13,061	...
	Other Sources ...	13,744	11,391	2,353	...	11,497	5,797	5,700	...	25,241	17,188	8,053	...
	Total ...	86,454	77,970	8,484	...	90,753	71,912	18,841	...	1,77,207	1,49,882	27,325	...
Scholarships.													
Number of Government Scholarships		20	16	4	...	10	10	...	...	30	26	4	...
Number of other Scholarships ...		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Expenditure from	Provincial Revenues	1,584	921	663	...	689	702	...	13	2,273	1,623	650	...
	Other Sources ...	131	130	1	...	...	...	...	...	131	130	1	...
	Total ...	1,715	1,051	664	...	689	702	...	13	2,404	1,753	651	...

from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 in Middle Departments, and from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 in Primary Departments, as about the average rates. The average annual tuition fee paid by each scholar in the ordinary schools was Rs. 45-10; and on this, and the fact that the fees cover 49 per cent. of the total expenditnre, Mr. Bell remarks that Europeans pay a comparatively high price for their education.

Scholarships.

179. Of the 46 Government Scholarships open to the European Schools of the Province, and awarded on the results of the Primary, Middle, and High School Examinations, 30 were current at the end of the past year, or 4 more than in 1891-92, of which 20 were held in the Boys' Schools, and 10 in the Girls'. Two other scholarships were also current as in 1891-92, making 32 scholarships in all, or an average of one in about every 27 scholars in the Secondary classes. The total expenditure on scholarships for the year was Rs. 2,404, or Rs. 651 more than it was five years ago.

Examination results.

180. The table on the next page gives the results of the University Entrance Examination and of the written Departmental Examinations held during the year, and contrasts these results with those at the end of the previous five years. In the Entrance Examination, 18 out of 20 boys passed, as well as 3 girl candidates, or 21 out of 23 in all, that is, 91 per cent., compared with 4 out of 15, or only 26 per cent., in 1891-92. In the High School Examination, 15 out of 33 passed, or 45 per cent., compared with 10 passes out of 12 five years ago. In the Middle School Examination, 79 passed out of 83, or 95 per cent., against 16 out of 27, or 59 per cent., in the contrasted year. In the Primary School Examination, 257 were successful out of 259, against 58 out of 78 in 1891-92. These results are more than ordinarily satisfactory, and probably call for slightly raised standards for both the Primary and Middle tests. In the High School Examination, the boys did better than the girls; but it was not so in the other examinations, and it is remarkable that in the three departmental examinations, it was a girl that headed the pass list. The schools which mostly distinguished themselves were the Bishop Cotton School, the Sanáwar Asylum, and the Auckland House School; and the Simla Convent School, the St. Denys School, and the Arycliff School each head the list in one of the examinations.

Industrial and Technical Training.

181. In the Boys' Schools, with the exception of Drawing, it is only in the Lawrence Asylums that any industrial or technical training worth speaking of is given. In both Asylums, this includes carpentry, domestic work, and gardening, and at Sanáwar, instrumental music, telegraphy, and printing in addition. In the Girls' Schools, needlework is compulsory, and domestic occupations are given a somewhat more important place in schools for the poorer classes than was formerly the case; but it is again chiefly in the Asylums and the Mayo School at Simla, that industrial occupations have anything like their proper place. These occupations comprise, in the Infant Departments, a certain amount of Kindergarten work, and, in the higher classes, almost every kind of household duties. The revised regulations offer special grants to schools for the poor in furtherance of manual and industrial training; and it may be hoped that this will, in time, have the effect of making such training more general; but the matter is not without its difficulties, the chief being that beyond its educative value, this training, in the case of boys, leads only to a few openings as Workshop apprentices, on a pittance usually a good deal below the margin necessary for bare existence.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

			Number of Candidates.				Number of Passes.				Percentage of Passes on Number of Candidates.			
			1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Entrance Examination.	Boys	... ...	20	15	5	...	18	4	14	...	90·0	26·6	63·4	...
	Girls	... ...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	100·0	...	100·0	...
High School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum ...	8	...	8	...	4	...	4	...	50·0	...	50·0	...
		Murree Asylum ...	4	5	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	80·0	...	80·0
		Aided Schools ...	11	4	7	...	7	3	4	...	63·6	75·0	...	11·4
		Total ...	23	9	14	...	11	7	4	...	47·8	77·0	...	29·2
	Girls	Aided Schools ...	10	*3	7	...	4	*3	1	...	40·0	100·0	...	60·0
		Total ...	10	3	7	...	4	3	1	...	40·0	100·0	...	60·0
Middle School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum ...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	100·0	...	100·0	...
		Murree Asylum ...	7	2	5	...	6	2	4	...	85·7	100·0	...	14·3
		Aided Schools ...	34	9	25	...	31	7	24	...	91·2	77·7	13·5	...
		Total ...	50	11	39	...	46	9	37	...	92·0	81·8	10·2	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum ...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	100·0	...	100·0	...
		Murree Asylum ...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aided Schools ...	26	12	14	...	26	7	19	...	100·0	58·3	41·7	...
		Total ...	33	16	17	...	33	7	26	...	100·0	43·7	56·3	...
Primary School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum ...	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	100·0	...	100·0	...
		Murree Asylum ...	11	10	1	...	11	10	1	...	100·0	100·0	...	...
		Aided Schools ...	89	25	64	...	88	17	71	...	98·9	68·0	30·9	...
		Total ...	129	†35	94	...	128	27	101	...	99·2	77·1	22·1	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum ...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	100·0	...	100·0	...
		Murree Asylum ...	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	50·0	...	50·0
		Aided Schools ...	107	37	70	...	106	28	78	...	99·0	75·6	23·4	...
		Total ...	130	†43	87	...	129	31	98	...	99·2	72·0	27·2	...

* In 1891-92 one private candidate was included in the figures against Aided Schools.

† One boy and 2 girls, who were absent at the Primary Examination, were shown among the candidates for 1891-92.

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Education of Europeans.
Private Schools.

182. The Private Schools, of which 13, with 203 scholars, are this year returned, are mostly for children who have hitherto been sent to England for their education; and the fact that the attendance on these schools has been nearly quadrupled within the last five years shows that there is a growing demand for them. Eight of the schools are in the hills, and seem mostly to be doing well. Of the five schools in the plains, three have but a nominal attendance. The other two, at Umballa and Lahore, are "Private Schools," not on account of their "class," but merely because of not conforming to the standards and tests laid down for Public Schools.

Progress.

183. From the facts reviewed above, there can hardly be a doubt that the last five years has been a period of substantial progress in the matter of European Education in the Province. As remarked by Mr. Bell: "The number of schools and scholars has increased, the income from fees has risen, the results of the various prescribed public examinations are remarkably good, the discipline and tone of the schools are satisfactory, the character of the instruction is improving, the Boarding arrangements are good, and the school buildings are almost everywhere adequate and in good order. The Civil Surgeons' reports on the sanitary condition of the schools are, on the whole, very favourable." It may be added, from careful inquiries made during the past and previous year, that the number of European children in the Province receiving no education is not considerable, and that active agencies are at work to reach these.

Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.

184. The special report for the past year on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, is again higly favourable. The number on the rolls at the time of the inspection was 504—285 boys and 219 girls—or 3 less than in 1891-92. The organization, discipline, and instructional state of all the schools are highly commended. The Pupil-Teacher system continues to work well. The boarding and domestic arrangements are very satisfactory; and the health of the children had been good. The distinguishing features of the schools noticed last year, namely, excellent method, and extreme neatness and accuracy of work, are again emphasized by the Inspector.

Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

185. The report on the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, is also, on the whole, satisfactory. The number on the rolls at the time of the inspection was 185—103 boys and 82 girls—or 14 more than five years ago. The state of the premises, organization, and discipline were good; the instructional condition was not so good, owing primarily to some weakness in the staff, and also to an unusual amount of sickness in the school during the year. The Pupil-Teacher system, which has not yet been tried, is now, I believe, to be introduced. The domestic arrangements and management continue excellent.

Revision of the Code.

186. In May last year, the Government of India issued a Resolution requiring that the Code of Regulations for European Schools, as revised by the Calcutta Committee, should be provisionally adopted; and this was given effect to in the Punjab in the course of the past year. The cardinal change brought in by the Revised Code consists in the substitution for the system under which grants were determined by the results of the examination of individual scholars, commonly called the "Results" system, of a system limiting grants to schools declared *efficient*, and making these depend on the average attendance of scholars in each department. A few other important changes are also introduced, such as the discontinuance of aid to schools conducted for

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Education of Europeans.

private profit, the recognition, for grant purposes, of classes in the High Sections of schools preparing for examinations other than the High School Examination, and the liberty given to schools to freely classify their scholars. An alternative syllabus of studies for the different standards is also given, called Schedule I. B., which has been adopted for this Province. In the last year's inspection, the new scheme was applied; and I anticipate, in the long run, nothing but benefit to the schools and the cause of sound instruction from the new system. At first, not a few schools seemed to think that grants were now to be got without much concern; but a few surprise visits from the Inspector soon dispelled that notion; and Mr. Bell now writes: "Throughout the Province School Managers have become alive to the demands made upon them under the new Code, and much has already been done to strengthen the teaching staff and provide additional appliances."

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN COMPARISON WITH THE NUMBER OF HINDUS AND SIKHS.

	Muhammadans.				Hindús.				Sikhs.			
	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges, English	217	84	133	...	742	329	413	...	99	35	64	...
Oriental College	38	43	...	5	27	19	8	...	5	10	...	5
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular	3,738	2,647	1,091	...	7,969	5,588	2,381	...	1,278	814	464	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular ...	1,760	1,326	434	...	2,982	2,208	774	...	739	601	138	...
In Primary Stage	61,322	49,985	11,337	...	69,568	60,444	9,124	...	14,639	12,356	2,283	...
In Training Institutions	134	125	9	...	192	187	5	...	21	45	...	24
In Law School	55	16	39	...	332	63	269	...	45	5	40	...
In Medical College	47	29	18	...	160	93	67	...	19	6	13	...
In Medical Schools	208	52	156	...	106	95	11	...	16	25	...	9
In Mayo School of Art	109	65	44	..	43	25	18	...	44	41	3	...
In Industrial Schools	250	256	...	6	160	71	89	...	112	114	...	2
In other Special Schools	54	72	...	18	16	11	5	...	12	14	...	2
Total Public Institutions ...	67,932	54,700	13,232	...	82,297	69,133	13,164	...	17,029	14,066	2,963	...
Scholars at Private Schools ...	50,473	65,622	...	15,149	19,821	27,214	...	7,393	3,882	5,720	...	1,838
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds	118,405	120,322	...	1,917	102,118	96,347	5,771	...	20,911	19,786	1,125	...
Percentage on boys of school-going age of—												
Scholars in Secondary Stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	·40	·28	·12	...	1·26	·89	·37	...	1·08	·69	·39	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions	7·29	5·87	1·42	...	13·05	10·97	2·08	...	14·48	11·97	2·51	...
Scholars attending Institutions of all kinds	12·71	12·92	...	·21	16·20	15·29	·91	...	17·79	16·83	·96	...
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular ...	50	23	27	...	40	30	10	...	12	11	1	...
In Primary Stage	3,951	4,264	...	313	5,473	4,336	1,137	...	1,668	1,605	63	...
In Industrial Schools	168	...	168	...	61	...	61	...	8	...	8	...
Total at Public Schools ...	4,169	4,288	...	119	5,574	4,366	1,208	...	1,688	1,616	72	...
Scholars at Private Schools ...	5,963	6,883	...	920	1,099	826	273	...	146	186	...	40
Total Scholars at Schools of all kinds	10,132	11,171	...	1,039	6,673	5,192	1,481	...	1,834	1,802	32	...
Percentage on girls of school-going age of—												
Scholars attending Public Schools	·51	·53	...	·2	1·04	·82	·22	...	1·85	1·78	·7	...
Scholars attending Schools of all kinds	1·24	1·37	...	·13	1·25	·98	·27	...	2·01	1·99	·02	...

CHAPTER X.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

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Muhammadan Education.

Comparative table.

187. The table on the previous page gives the number of Muhammadans attending the various educational institutions in the Province, public and private, at the end of the past year, as well as at the end of the previous quinquennium. Similar returns for Hindús and Sikhs are also given for the sake of comparison.

Numbers and comparisons.

188. The whole number of Muhammadans reading in schools is now returned as 128,537, compared with 131,493 five years ago, or a decline of 2,956. In the Public Schools, there was a rise of 13,113, which was counteracted by a fall in the Private Schools of 16,069. The fall in the Private Schools, which extends to those for the other two classes of the community, is largely nominal, owing to the return now of the Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants as Public Schools, which was not the case in 1891-92. It was also partly due to fallen numbers in the Indigenous Schools proper, chiefly the Qurán Schools, which will be explained in a subsequent Chapter. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance on schools of all kinds is 12·71 per cent. of the number of school-going age, compared with 16·2 per cent. in the case of Hindús, and 17·79 per cent. in the case of Sikhs. Whilst the percentage for Muhammadans shows a slight decline in comparison with the contrasted year, that for Hindús and Sikhs shows a tangible rise. In Public Schools taken separately, there was a rise for the three communities; but this was smaller for Muhammadans than for the others. As regards girls, the percentage of attendance in schools of all kinds is 1·24 for Muhammadans, 1·25 for Hindús, and 2·01 for Sikhs. Here again the percentage, compared with that of 1891-92, is unfavourable to the Muhammadans, but the reverse to the other communities. In the Public Schools, the contrast is even less favourable to the Muhammadans.

Progress.

189. But, whilst there was a slight fall, on the whole, in the number of Muhammadan children at school, and, consequently, in the percentage under instruction, the progress during the quinquennium has, in several respects, been marked. In Arts Colleges, there was an increase of 133 students, or 158 per cent.; in the Medical College and School, an increase of 174 students, or 214 per cent.; in Secondary Schools, an increase of 1,551, or 39 per cent.; and in Public Primary Schools, an increase of 11,024, or 20 per cent. In the results of the University Examinations, the comparison is also favourable. In the last Entrance Examination, 180 Muhammadan candidates passed, compared with 152 in 1891-92; in the Intermediate Examination, 56 passed compared with 28; in the B. A. Examination, 19 passed compared with 12; and in the M. A. Examination, one passed, compared with none in the contrasted and two preceding years. These figures are decidedly hopeful; but, in the present rather urgent, and, be it said, not always impartial, pressing of claims to place, it would not be unbecoming in the Muhammadan community to take to heart the fact that, although in numbers they exceed the other two communities roughly as 100 to 79, for every Muhammadan boy who at present reaches the Entrance, Intermediate, or Degree standard of attainments, about three of the other communities do the same. In other words, so far as higher scholastic equipment is concerned, Muhammadan youths have at the present time a claim to no more than one in four places! But the remedy is in their own hands.

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Muhammadan Education.

Special encouragement of Muhammadan education.

190. For the special encouragement of English education amongst Muhammadans, a fixed number of scholarships, called Jubilee Scholarships, payable from Provincial Revenues, were established in 1887; and Municipal and Local Boards were empowered to provide such scholarships also from Local Funds, as might appear desirable. During the past year, the continuance of these scholarships for another five years was sanctioned; and, at the end of March last, 265 of them were current—21 in Colleges, and 244 in Schools, compared with 216 in 1891-92. Under the rules of the Department, the admission, on the score of poverty, of a small fraction of free and half-rate students to Government, Board, and Aided Institutions is permitted; and it is laid down that one-half of these studentships shall be allotted to Muhammadans. The schools for the special benefit of the Muhammadan community remain very much as they were five years ago; but the following facts and incidents seem worthy of notice. The Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, maintained on the Itmád-ud-Daula foundation, continues to prosper, and to supply a manifest want. The Haqqání School at Ludhiána has been recently raised to the High grade; and an Islámiya Middle School has just been started at Jullundur. The Islámiya School at Lahore, supported by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, is now one of the largest institutions in the Province; and another school of the High grade, for the special benefit of the same community, has just been opened in the city. In 1892, a College was opened in connection with the Islámiya School at Lahore, which had 48 students on the rolls at the end of last year. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, two new schools, specially intended for Muhammadans, were opened, within the last five years, at Ráwalpindi and Gujrát. In the Deraját Circle, an Islámiya School has recently been started at Bannú. As remarked by the Lahore Inspector, a good deal is being done by the well-to-do members of the Muhammadan community to further the cause of education, and especially by the Himáyat-i-Islám.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &c.

Chapter XI, 191.

Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

Aitchison College.

191. A very suitable provision for the education of the Native Chiefs and gentry of the Province exists in the Aitchison College at Lahore. Its aim is to give, as far as the circumstances will permit, and without interfering with the hereditary customs of the scholars, a healthful and gentlemanly training on the lines of a high class English Public School. It is at present presided over by Colonel Sir B. Bromhead, C.B., as Governor, who is aided by Mr. J. C. Godley, B.A., the Principal, and a competent staff of Masters.

Number of scholars.

192. The number on the rolls at the end of the past year was 60 only, compared with 86 in 1891-92. The decrease is serious; but it is partly due to the fact that as many as ten of the foundation scholarships had not been filled up. Of the total number on the rolls, 7 receive instruction in the Lahore Government College—4 in the Intermediate, and 3 in the Degree Classes; 13 belong to the High Department, 20 to the Middle, and the same number to the Primary. The advantages of the training afforded by such an institution are as yet but little understood; and this may be held to account for the present attitude of aloofness towards the institution of many who might be expected to be its warmest supporters.

Condition of the classes.

193. The report of the Inspector of Schools on the state of the classes is generally very favourable, though a number of defects are also noted. The Primary Department is, on the whole, weaker than it should be, and needs more intelligent teaching, as well as closer supervision; the Middle Department is generally very fair, and superior, in some respect, to the ordinary schools; and the High Department, as far as it was seen, is said to be good in some things, but disappointing, and lacking in thoroughness, in others. The weakest subjects are Science, Euclid, and Geography. In the standard examinations held by the Inspector, only 1 out of 5 passed fully the Upper Primary Examination, English being the chief subject of failure, and only 2 out of 3 passed the Lower Primary. In the Middle School Examination, all the 8 candidates passed; and in the Entrance Examination, 3 passed out of 6. The bearing of the boys is described as excellent; physical training is amply provided for; the class and boarding equipment is very satisfactory; and the organization and discipline are creditable to all concerned.

Education amongst gentlemen of rank.

194. The degree to which the gentlemen of rank in the Province are taking to education becomes more and more apparent every year; and this fact was emphasized during the past year, by the wish of the heir to one of the Ruling States to appear in one of the University Exminations. From the returns of the Inspector, the Delhi Circle has 37 boys of family rank and school-going age, of whom 9 attend the Aitchison College, 20 are reading in the ordinary Public Schools, 6 are being privately educated, and 2, under seven years of age, receive no instruction. In the Jullundur Circle, 137 are returned as of good social rank and school-going age, of whom 9 attend the Aitchison College, 103 the ordinary schools, 16 are being privately educated, one had left school on passing the Upper Primary Examination, and 8 receive no education. The Lahore Inspector returns 159 boys of this class, of whom 20 attend the Aitchison College, 6 one of the Arts

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Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

Colleges, 126 the ordinary schools, 3 are under private tuition, one has ceased to read, and 3 receive no instruction. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, out of 149 boys of this class, 2 attend the Aitchison College, 138 the ordinary schools, and 9 are being privately educated. In the Deraját Circle, out of 178 sons and relatives of Nawábs, Kháns, Tumandárs, and other gentlemen of rank, 4 attend the Aitchison College, 148 attend the ordinary schools, and 26 are under private instruction. Out of a total of 660 boys of this class, as many as 535 attend the ordinary Public Institutions, and only 13, some of whom are very young, receive no instruction. Entire reliance for the purpose of comparison cannot be placed on the returns for different years, as the expression 'gentlemen of rank' admits of a rather wide interpretation; but the fall, during the last five years, of the number receiving no education, from 34, out of a much smaller total, to only 13, may be deemed satisfactory, as well as indicative of an increased desire on the part of this important class to have their sons, in some degree, educated. The numbers attending the Aitchison College from all the Circles except Lahore is very small, especially from the Ráwalpindi and Deraját Circles; and it would, without doubt, be of great advantage to the families themselves, as well as to the Province, if more of those who are now content with the ordinary schools, were to receive a gentleman's training along with their equals in the Aitchison College.

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Private Schools.

CHAPTER XII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The kinds of schools included.

195. Schools which do not conform to any of the departmental standards, which are not inspected by the Department, and which do not present pupils at the ordinary examinations, are classed as *Private Schools*. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools, conducted according to the traditional methods of the country; but they also include a small number of Elementary Schools, standing about midway between the Public and Indigenous Schools, which a growing demand is now calling into existence. The Indigenous Schools are either Advanced Schools, in which one of the Classical Languages or Persian is taught; or Elementary Schools, including Mahájaní Schools for instruction in the Native method of Accounts, Vernacular Schools, in which instruction is mainly confined to one of the current languages, and schools teaching religious books by rote. The Elementary Schools, returned in the tables as 'Other Schools,' are mainly *Venture* Schools started by private persons to meet the growing demand referred to, and schools for low-caste children.

Number of schools and scholars.

196. The following table gives the number of Private Schools of different kinds for Native children, and the number of scholars attending them at the end of last year and in 1891-92. The return of Private Schools for European children is given in the Chapter on the Education of Europeans.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Advanced Schools.								
Arabic and Persian Schools ...	374	566	...	192	5,221	7,413	...	2,192
Sanskrit Schools	130	122	8	...	2,043	1,907	136	...
Elementary Schools.								
Mahájaní Schools	229	349	...	120	9,101	10,763	...	1,662
Vernacular Schools { For Boys ...	958	1,204	...	246	16,274	24,557	...	8,283
Vernacular Schools { For Girls ...	43	55	...	12	1,054	1,061	...	7
Schools teaching religious books by rote { For Boys ...	3,112	3,912	...	800	41,414	45,777	...	4,363
Schools teaching religious books by rote { For Girls ...	454	527	...	73	5,584	6,299	...	715
Other Schools { For Boys ...	34	289	...	255	657	9,986	...	9,329
Other Schools { For Girls ...	16	25	...	9	633	772	...	139
Total { For Boys ...	4,837	6,442	...	1,605	74,710	100,403	...	25,693
Total { For Girls ...	513	607	...	94	7,271	8,132	...	861
Grand Total for Boys and Girls ...	5,350	7,049	...	1,699	81,981	108,535	...	26,554

Analysis of figures.

197. There is a fall of 1,699 in the number of schools, and of 26,554 in the number of scholars, the decrease being in all the kinds of schools but one. Part of the decline is nominal, being due to the fact that the schools of this class examined for grants are now returned as Public Schools, which was not the case five years ago; and this accounts for 639 schools and 23,281 scholars, mostly drawn from the 'Vernacular' and 'Other Schools' of the table. The 'Persian and Arabic Schools' may also have contributed in some degree to this; and the fall in the Mahájaní

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Private Schools.

Schools is partly due to the collapse in the Umballa District of the schools of this type opened by Mr. Gladstone, in the sub-division of every Patwárí, for the benefit of the agricultural classes. The decrease otherwise is attributed by the Inspectors, partly to the prevailing scarcity, partly to greater accuracy in the returns, but mostly to a growing tendency in favour of the Public Schools, where the education imparted is of a more useful kind. The increase in the case of Sanskrit Schools is in accordance with the present special bent of Hindú effort. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 5,350, with 81,981 scholars, or 4,837 schools for boys, with 74,710 scholars, and 513 schools for girls, with 7,271 scholars.

Measures for the improvement of these schools.

198. It has frequently been observed in previous reports, that it is largely to the Private Schools that the Department must now look for the further spread of elementary education; and, in connection with this, these schools are offered grants on the simple condition that the scholars "are taught to read a printed book and to write." Government officers and village officials are required to bring to notice any schools likely to become deserving of a grant; and it is specially prescribed for District Inspectors that they shall visit and encourage all such schools of this class as may seem capable of improvement, and explain to the Managers or Teachers the advantages that are offered to them under the Grant-in-Aid Rules. The result of these measures is that, within a few years, 639 schools, with 23,281 scholars, have been brought under the influence of the Department, and made a means of spreading the elements of education into parts that would not otherwise have been reached. As these schools, being aided, and conforming to the departmental special standards, are now retured as Public Schools, they have already been treated of at length in the Chapter on Primary Education.

Chapter XIII, 199.

Education in Native States.

Statistical table.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

199. The following table gives a summary of the educational statistics of Native States in the Punjab for the past year:—

	Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Maler Kotla.	Total.
Arts Colleges	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Secondary Public Schools. { Anglo-Vernacular	13	7	4	3	3	1	1	32
{ Vernacular ...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	11
Primary Public Schools	88	34	28	9	8	...	4	171
Special Schools	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scholars in Arts Colleges	86	21	6	...	...	...	...	113
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools. { Anglo-Vernacular	2,268	856	944	384	335	133	177	5,097
{ Vernacular ...	541	89	247	125	...	...	...	1,002
Scholars in Primary Public Schools ...	3,653	1,196	1,132	273	337	...	175	6,766
Scholars in Special Schools	3	136	...	...	...	...	...	139
Indigenous Schools { Advanced ...	43	71	...	...	...	1	2	117
{ Elementary ...	135	367	124	21	13	5	15	680
Indigenous Scholars { Advanced	665	575	...	...	...	10	40	1,290
{ Elementary ...	1,981	2,955	1,656	248	286	119	445	7,690
Scholars in all Colleges and Schools ...	9,197	5,828	3,985	1,030	958	262	837	22,097
Scholars learning English	1,226	601	487	195	235	47	274	3,065
Number of boys on the Rolls	8,718	5,107	3,771	1,021	958	247	777	20,599
Number of girls on the Rolls	479	721	214	9	...	15	60	1,498
Total Male population	871,467	355,153	163,373	155,948	155,825	63,909	40-746	1,806,421
Males per scholar in Public Colleges and Schools	133	154	70	199	...	480	115	145
Males per scholar in all Schools	94	61	41	151	162	243	48	81

Number of institutions and scholars.

200. Three Arts Colleges are now returned with 113 students, compared with 2 Colleges and 179 students in 1891-92, the new College being at Kapúrthala. The decrease in numbers is owing to the abolition of the Oriental Department of the Bahawalpur College. In the present returns, 52 belonging to the Oriental Department of the Patiála College are included, so that, in reality, the number of Arts students is only 61. Of the Public Schools, 43 are Secondary Schools, with 6,099 scholars; 171 are Primary Schools, with 6,766 scholars; and 6 are Special Schools, with 139 scholars; in all, 220 schools with 13,004 scholars, compared with 216 schools and 10,752 scholars five years ago. The Private Schools are now returned as 797, with 8,980 scholars, against 666 schools and 7,895 scholars in the contrasted year. In both Public and Private Institutions, the number now under instruction is 22,097—20,599 boys and 1,498 girls, compared with 18,826—17,410 boys and 1,416 girls, at the end of the previous quinquennium.

Examination results.

201. The statement below gives the results of the University Examinations—School and College—for the past year, for all the States which contributed candidates:—

		Patiála.	Bahawalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Maler Kotla.	Chamba.	Jammu.	Náhan.	Nálagarh.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ... { Candidates ...	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	9
{ Passes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
Intermediate (Arts). { Candidates ...	18	7	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	30
{ Passes ...	12	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
Entrance (Arts) ... { Candidates ...	39	21	22	3	13	3	1	17	2	...	121
{ Passes ...	14	6	9	...	2	...	...	6	2	...	39
Entrance (Oriental). { Candidates ...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
{ Passes ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination. { Candidates ...	100	41	58	14	33	15	10	70	14	1	356
{ Passes ...	61	30	42	11	18	12	6	40	6	...	226
Vernacular Middle School Examination. { Candidates ...	31	8	50	5	...	...	...	32	...	..	126
{ Passes ...	13	8	45	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	92

In the B. A. Examination, only one out of 9 candidates passed, compared with 1 out of 4 in 1891-92; in the Intermediate Examination, 16 passed out of 30, against 15 out of 16; in the Entrance Examination, 39 passed out of 121 on the Arts side, and 4 out of 11 on the Oriental side, against 36 out of 71, and 7 out of 10; and in the Middle School Examination, 226 out of 356 passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 92 out of 126 on the Vernacular side, against 111 out of 191, and 59 out of 77. In the examinations above the Entrance, only 43 per cent. of the candidates passed, compared with 80 per cent. five years ago; and in the other examinations, 58 per cent. passed, compared with 61 per cent. The results for some of the intervening years were more favourable.

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CHAPTER XIV.

Discipline and Moral Training.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Conduct and discipline.

202. The reports from the Colleges in the matter of conduct are favourable; and the Inspectors' reports on the general bearing and behaviour in schools are, in every case, satisfactory. The attendance is said to have been, on the whole, regular, and the diligence very considerable; whilst, at the times of inspection, the order, smartness, and respectfulness were, almost without exception, all that could be desired. Cases of attempting to deceive the Inspecting Officers are still reported, and some of these in Girls' Schools; but this offence is rarer than it used to be. Cleanliness in person and clothing has improved, though, in outlying tracts, a good deal remains to be done in this respect; and there is seldom much lack of simple mannerliness. The discipline is also said to have been generally approved. Instances of breaches of discipline are given by both the Lahore and Jullundur Inspectors; but discord among the teachers was in most cases the cause, not insubordination on the part of the scholars, who are usually docile and obedient. Want of harmony and co-operation among the teachers is, indeed, one of the chief obstacles to sound discipline in the schools; and, at the present time, as noted by one Inspector, this is aggravated by a bitterness of party feeling, deplorable in itself, and altogether inconsistent with the office of a teacher.

Moral training.

203. As observed in a previous report, it is one of the requirements of the Department, that Inspecting Officers should bring to the prominent notice of Managers and Teachers the importance of conducting their schools in such a manner that the teaching and discipline may exert a right influence on the conduct, the character, and the manners of the scholars; and this matter is now so emphasized that moral influence and training are no longer entirely outside the school curriculum. However imperfectly the teachers may, by example and precept, discharge their duty as character trainers, they know that that duty exists; and this of itself is believed to have a salutary effect. Then the text-books, both Vernacular and English, are interspersed with lessons inculcating the common as well as the rarer virtues; and it is hardly possible that these can be taught, with even the smallest degree of skill, without leaving a residuum of wholesome influence. Some of the Inspectors say that these lessons are not unfrequently well taught, and that the effect is decidedly uplifting. There are also poetical pieces in the Readers, intended to add to the scholar's store of right and high ideals; and, as Mr. Bell remarks, "the reading and reciting of these with feeling and expression must produce a salutary effect." The teaching of moral lessons by precept will not make up for the want of example in the daily life; but so long as the environment is as it is, and the example is largely absent, that teaching must be held to be of considerable educative worth. The Jullundur Inspector gives examples showing how teachers not unfrequently do the opposite of rightly influencing their scholars; but the type is improving; and the watchful concern of those interested gives the hope of better things to come. The influence of the play-ground, the spread of culture, and the religious awakening that is taking place, are all, it is believed, making for improvement in the character of the scholars, and the tone of the schools.

Measures adopted in behalf of discipline.

204. Various measures have been adopted for securing and maintaining discipline in the Schools and Colleges; and these

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have all their proper place in the Punjab Education Code. There are the rules for punishing breaches of discipline. Irregular attendance, absence without leave, want of diligence, and other such offences are punished by detention after school hours, impositions, or fines; graver offences, by corporal punishment; and extreme cases of misconduct, by rustication or expulsion. Class Monitors have to be appointed in every class, to march the boys from one class room to another, to report absences between the roll-calls, to maintain order in the temporary absence of the teacher, and to report misbehaviour or breaches of discipline. Good Conduct Registers are maintained for the Secondary Classes of High Schools, which have to include notices, written up monthly, of each scholar's attendance, whether regular or irregular, of his diligence, behaviour, and cleanliness. On this record depends the character of the scholar's Final School Certificate; and, where prizes are given for proficiency, no scholar can obtain a prize, if the entries concerning him are unsatisfactory. Inter-School Rules have to be observed, whereby scholars from one school cannot be admitted into another, within an interval of six months, without a Leaving Certificate from the previous school, the object being to secure that the change of school shall not be sought for the purpose of evading legitimate discipline. These rules have occasionally given rise to contention between schools as to the right of withholding Leaving Certificates, and Masters have sometimes been singularly unwise in the matter; but their effect, on the whole, has been beneficial, and even Unaided Schools are now mostly inclined to adopt them, as the non-observance of them gives Inspecting Officers the right to decline to visit the schools. Last year, part of the grants given for attendance was withdrawn, and made available for Discipline and Organization; and the Lahore Inspector reports that this change has done much to improve the state of things in Aided Schools. "To earn this grant, the Managers require to do all in their power to maintain a high standard of discipline and organization; and in this Circle every endeavour has been made to apply the Code regulations strictly on the point." It may be added that the Class Monitors above mentioned are responsible for the conduct of their class-fellows on the play-ground, when these are not otherwise overlooked, and that in all School and College Boarding Houses, Monitors have to be appointed—generally one for each ward or dormitory—for the maintenance of discipline. It is also a standing order, that Heads of Institutions and their Assistants are responsible for the careful supervision of their students both in and out of school.

Boarding Houses.

205. The provision of suitable Boarding Houses for students away from their homes has long been an important part of the Punjab educational system; and a good deal is said to have been done in this regard during the past quinquennium. Four of the eight Arts Colleges have special Boarding Houses attached to them, while the outside students of the remaining four are accommodated in the Boarding Houses of the connected High Schools; all the Training Institutions are well provided for in this respect; and of the 302 Secondary Schools for boys, some 232, with 5,279 resident scholars, have Boarding Houses attached to them. Even the Secondary Schools for girls are advancing in this direction; and the recent opening of a Boarding House in connection with the Arya Samáj School at Jullundur is rightly regarded by the Inspector as a notable event. In all the Circles, most of the Board Secondary Schools are now supplied with Boarding Houses; and the Aided and Unaided Schools are gradually following the example. In Lahore, where the number of undergraduate

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students has become very large, a number of Boarding Houses attached to no particular institutions have recently sprung up, such as the Khálsa, Káyastha, Aggarwál, and Brahmo Hostels; "but even including these," says the Inspector, "many outstation students have to club together and make their own boarding arrangements, without supervision." In many of the houses provided, the accommodation is either unsuitable or insufficient; but a steady improvement is taking place in these respects. The internal management is said to be good, and the effect on discipline decidedly advantageous. One Inspector doubts whether, as a rule, Boarding Houses are more than "places to live in and sleep in"; but this is not the usual view of the matter. Mr Harvey says: "It is sufficient to say that this influence (that is, of the Boarding Houses) has been very good indeed. The Superintendents are generally selected for their steady methodical habits and their general fitness for controlling boys; and the movements of the boarders are zealously watched by them. The desire for games and out-door occupations is a good feature among boarders; and, as regular hours for study are strictly kept in the larger institutions, the spirit of discipline among them is most 'apparent.'" Mr. Bell states that where the supervision is efficient, "the discipline benefits greatly"; and Khán Sáhib Muhammad Yusaf 'Alí Khán remarks: "The establishment of Boarding Houses has proved beneficial in forming habits of good fellowship among the scholars, much needed in these times of strained relations between the different sections of the community."

Physical training.

206. The progress made in the matter of physical training, in all parts of the Province, during the last five years, has been remarkable. In nearly all the Colleges, cricket, football, and athletics are practised with much vigour; and the recent institution by the Punjab University of an annual Sports Tournament has added greatly to the interest taken in the matter. For the Board Schools, a time is prescribed in the daily routine for physical instruction; to a considerable extent, the same arrangement is followed in the Aided Schools; and it would be correct to say that this subject has now become an ordinary part of our school system, which was not the case in 1891-92. The courses laid down, in Drill, Gymnastics, and Games, for the different classes of schools, are now generally followed; the necessary apparatus and play-grounds have been fairly well supplied; competitions and tournaments are now almost everywhere held, to the great encouragement of the object; and the chief obstacle at present to physical training is the want of teachers for the Primary Schools. This is now met by the occasional visits of Itinerant Instructors and the employment of partly trained Monitors; but the defect will be ultimately best supplied by the Village Teachers themselves becoming qualified, like the 77 Normal School students of last year, as Gymnastic Instructors.

Influence of physical training.

207. As to the influence of physical training on the schools, there is but one opinion expressed, namely, that it is eminently wholesome. The form and tone of the play-ground are not yet all they might be, especially in the matter of business-like quietude; but the harmony and enthusiasm with which the teams play together, and the manliness and fair play usually shown, are very hopeful. Several of the Inspectors notice an excess of excitement, and want of restraint, at Tournament times; but this is just one of those faults which right training ought, in a short time, to rectify.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Kinds of Conferences and their objects.

208. In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, Educational Conferences were established in the Punjab in 1886; and, with the exception of two years, Conferences have been held annually ever since. These Conferences include a General and a Departmental Conference. The General Conference includes among its members most of the senior officers of the Department, and representatives of all educational movements, and of bodies interested in educational matters, and has laid before it for consideration all important questions affecting the general welfare of education in the Province. The Departmental Conference is composed exclusively of departmental officers, and confines its attention to matters connected with the organization and working of the Department.

General Conference.

209. During the last five years, three meetings of the General Conference have been held, in 1893, 1894, and 1896. No Conference was held in 1895; because, as the result of nine Conferences in succession in the previous years, the regulations of the Department had undergone yearly extensive modifications, and it was the wish of the members that there should be a season of rest. It was also, for much the same reason, and because there were no matters of importance requiring discussion, decided not to have a Conference in April of the present year. The Conferences consisted of about forty members, the majority of whom were non-official, and continued their sittings, in each case, for three days. The most important matters considered since 1891-92 were the following:—The conditions and rates of grants to Venture Schools; the giving a place to Physical Training in the schemes of study; the question of leave from school before and after public examinations; the recognition of schools not observing the Inter-School Rules; the bearing on College discipline of the Punjab University system of attaching no importance to attendance on a regular course of study; the place to be given to Object Lessons in the schools; how far the schools might encourage the Science and Clerical and Commercial Courses; the question of Attendance and Staff Grants for Indigenous Schools; conditions of the award of Female Teachers' Certificates; the need of Technical and Industrial Schools; revision of the grant-in-aid rules for Public Schools; revision of the grant rates for Indigenous Schools; some revision of the Primary School scheme and standards; revision of the rules for the award of scholarships in Girls' Schools; Needlework Courses for Girls' Schools; raising the standards of attainments required for admission to the English Classes of the Central Training College; and the form and mode of keeping a Good Conduct Register

Departmental Conferences.

210 Departmental Conferences were held in the same years as the General Conferences, and immediately after the latter; and the following important matters, amongst others, were considered at the last three Conferences:—Suitable plans of buildings for Vernacular Schools; the encouragement of Teachers' Associations; the privileges of Board School teachers; the endorsing of Teachers' Certificates; instructions to Inspecting Officers in holding the Primary Examinations, so as to secure uniformity; the mode of collecting the statistics of Indigenous Schools; the employment of English-knowing teachers on the Oriental side of

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Board Schools; and the affording relief to Assistant Inspectors from their present very heavy work.

Educational Conferences.

Action taken on the Conferences' recommendations.

211. The Conferences possess no actual authority; but the matters laid before them are open to free discussion, votes being taken and recorded in all cases where there are differences of opinion. The full proceedings are afterwards submitted to Government for such orders as may appear desirable; and it will suffice to say, with reference to the Conferences under report, that, with but few exceptions, the decisions recorded were adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and thereafter embodied in the Regulations of the Department. The usefulness of these Conferences can hardly be overrated, in the way of their helpfulness to the Department; and they have secured that the measures adopted have generally the approval of all classes of the people.

CHAPTER XVI.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Agencies.

212. As explained in previous reports, the agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, and other appliances required by the Department, are the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee, which is a thoroughly representative body, decides on the books and appliances required, and arranges for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, or corrects the books, &c., as may be required; and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, which has at present a contract with the Text-Book Committee for this work, prints the books, &c., when finally approved by the Committee and the Department, and distributes them, on terms laid down in the contract, to the schools. The approach of the termination of the existing contract has given rise, amongst those interested, to remarks adverse to the contract system, the reply of the Committee being that—speaking of Vernacular books, with which the contract is mainly concerned—the schools are thereby supplied with better printed and cheaper books, and with less inconvenience than would be possible on any other system.

Report of the Text-Book Committee.

213. The report on the operations of the Text-Book Committee for the past year, with statements showing the text-books, &c., completed or in the course of preparation during the year, the books of various kinds considered and approved, the books recommended for School Libraries, with a view to the provision of some wholesome and entertaining school-boy literature, and the additions made to the Committee's Library of Reference and Museum, is given as Appendix K. to this report.

Work done by the Committee.

214. The past year, like its predecessors, was one of much activity. Twenty-nine meetings of Sub-Committees were held, and six of the General Committee. The English Sub-Committee dealt specially with the question of introductory Readers for the Fourth and Fifth Primary Classes. For a long time it has been felt that English Primers for Indian Schools should be on the model, not of English books for English scholars, but of the most approved books for teaching a foreign tongue; and the Committee was fortunate in getting Colonel Holroyd to work out the scheme. His *English for Beginners, the First Book* was adopted provisionally for the Fourth Class in 1893-94; and during the year under report, a revised and improved edition of that book has been under consideration, and the *Second Book* has been recommended for adoption, provisionally at present, for the Fifth Class. Some progress was also made in the provision, through the School of Art, of suitable illustrations for the *Third English Reader*. The Technical Sub-Committee was mainly occupied with the translation into Urdú of the Notes for Teachers on the Object Lessons prescribed for the Primary Classes, with the provision of Pictorial Sheets to illustrate the Object Lessons, with the translation into Urdú of the Primer of Domestic Economy prepared for Girls' Primary Schools, and with the preparation of Charts of Multiplication and Money Tables in the Vernacular, similar to those in English now so generally used. The History and Geography Sub-Committee approved of the revised Geographical Reader for the Fifth Primary Class, arranged

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Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

for the preparation of two maps containing just the outlines required for the same class, and of Memory Maps for all the Primary Classes, adopted measures to improve the quality of the Vernacular Maps issued by the Contractors, and took steps for revising and bringing up to date the Urdú translation of the *History of India* read in Vernacular Middle Schools. The Language Sub-Committees had still on hand the preparation of a Kindergarten Manual for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examinations and the revision of the Elementary Persian Readers, dealt with the revision of the Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for the Secondary Classes, of the Courses in Hindí and Gurmukhí for Girls' Schools, and approved of Wall Sheets for the teaching of Persian Caligraphy. The Library Sub-Committee recommended a further list of books suited to young readers for School Libraries, and added some 418 volumes to the Reference Library.

215. During the last five years, which was the fourth quinquennium of the Text-Book Committee, as many as thirty-five new text-books of different kinds have been prepared; nearly all the previously existing text-books have been revised, or are in the course of revision; and, if to these be added the provision of Courses of Object Lessons with a Guide to the teaching of these, of a series of Copy Books, on improved lines, in each of the school Vernaculars, and of Translation Exercises, School-room Charts, and text-book Illustrations, it will be seen that the period has not been an unproductive one.

Freedom of schools in the selection of text-books.

216. It may be here explained that the Department prescribes the books to be read in Government and Board Schools, but leaves all other schools absolutely free in this respect. To a large extent, the departmental books are used in all schools; and this is especially the case with the Vernacular readers, because there are no others equally suitable available. Wherever in the departmental scheme a choice of alternative books can be given, this is invariably done.

Encouragement of Literature.

217. In addition to special text-book work, the Committee considered 144 books of various kinds submitted for patronage. Out of the grant of Rs. 1,500 from Provincial Revenues for the supply of useful books to schools, 642 volumes were distributed during the year. The scheme of publishing annually translations into Urdú of interesting and instructive works, with the view to improving Vernacular literature, continues in active operation; but the rate of production is much smaller than was anticipated. Some practical steps were also taken during the year with the object of checking, if possible, the rapidly increasing production of Vernacular translations of very undesirable books.

Usefulness to the Department.

218. The usefulness of the Committee to the cause of public instruction continues very great; and the warm acknowledgments of the Department are again due to the members both for the interest taken in the objects of the Committee and for the help afforded. I am also indebted to many outside the Committee for much valuable co-operation. Dr. J. C. Oman resigned the Secretaryship on retirement from the public service, in the beginning of January, and was succeeded by Mr. B. G. Ussher, both of whom have discharged the duties with marked efficiency.

Work done by the Translating Staff.

219. The Translating Staff consists of the First and Second Assistant Masters of the Central Training College, who have to give part of their time to teaching, and part to translating work. During the past year, besides translating all the Departmental Circulars, a good part of the Notes for Teachers on the prescribed Object Lessons, and about 150 pages of Extracts from Mr. Baden Powell's Land Systems of India, they revised the Geographical

Manuals for the Fourth and Fifth Primary Classes and the Geography of India, selected Poetical Pieces for several of the Urdú Readers, and reported on a few of the books submitted to the Text-Book Committee for patronage.

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Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

220. The work of the Mufíd-i-'Am Press has been, in almost every respect, satisfactory during the year. The required style of printing and quality of paper, &c., are well maintained; and the supply and distribution of books, maps, and other appliances have been such as to have almost wholly prevented complaints of any kind. During the year, as many as eighty-two different text-books or editions were printed, with an aggregate of 578,100 copies. The short *ad interim* contract made in 1895 with this Press expires in October next; and, though the matter concerns another year, the Text-Book Committee notices incidentally the dicision, after tenders had been invited and considered, to renew the contract for another five years, on slightly modified terms, with the same obliging and enterprising firm.

Work of the Mufíd-i-'Am Press.

221. The report of the Registrar, Education Department, dealing with the sale of Government books in the hands of the Contractors, and with the amount due to the Text-Book Committee on account of copy-right text-books published during the year, is printed as Appendix L.

Report of the Registrar, Education Department.

222. No sales of Secretariat books were effected during the year; and, as no more books were supplied, the value of the books in the Contractors' hands remains as at the end of the previous year, namely, Rs. 658-0-4.

Secretariat Books Account.

223. The arrangement with the Mufíd-i-'Am Press secures to the Text-Book Committee *ten* per cent. of the price of the books published; and it is by means of this that the Committee is enabled to carry out its various objects. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance due to the Committee of Rs. 4,030-12-3; and, as the amount due on account of books published during the year was Rs. 11,106-15-7, the total claim of the Committee amounted to Rs. 15,137-11-10. Towards this sum payments were made during the year amounting to Rs. 10,111-10-5, which leaves a balance due by the Contractors of Rs. 5,026-1-5, on account of books actually printed, but not yet sent to be stamped.

Income derived from copy-right books.

J. SIME,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

DISTRICT ACCOUNTS, DELHI CIRCLE.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Hissár.

The Hissár Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has been raised to the status of a High School, and the Barwála Primary School to that of a Vernacular Middle School, hence the number of Secondary Schools has risen from 4 to 5, 3 of which are Anlgo-Vernacular, and only 2 Vernacular. The number of pupils attending them has risen from 686 to 934, the increase of 248 being proportionately distributed in all the stages. The rules for the levy of fees, given in the Code, are generally observed everywhere, and the total income for the year has increased by Rs. 3,105, or 75 per cent.

The Hissár Municipal Board High School sent up for the first time, in March 1896, 16 candidates for the Entrance Examination, 13 of whom were successful, a creditable result. In the Middle School Examination, both for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, there have been more candidates and more passes than in 1891-92.

A new Boarding House has been constructed at Barwála, and those at Hánsí and Hissár have been enlarged, so that every Secondary School is now provided with boarding accommodation, with the exception of the one at Sirsa, which has got a small Boarding House attached to it without any supervision.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 46 to 61; but these also include the four Aided Indigenous Schools now shown as Public Schools. The number of pupils attending them has risen from 721 to 1,093. The rules regarding the levy of fees are generally observed, and the receipts for the year under review are nearly the same as for 1891-92.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations for the year under review are a slight improvement on those for 1891-92 as regards the number and percentage of passes, though the number of candidates for the former has been a little less.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools has declined from 7 to 6 owing to the conversion of the Ratya School into an ordinary Primary one. The number of pupils has risen by 7, and the results of examinations by standards are an improvement.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is no Board Girls' School in the District; but there are two small Primary Schools in Bhiwání and Hissár under the Baptist and S. P. G. Missions, subsidized from Municipal Funds. These did not exist in 1891-92. The total number on the rolls is 61. Only one girl passed by the Upper, and the only girl for the Lower Primary Standard failed. A little needlework is also taught in both of them.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

A few more High School Scholarships were provided during the quinquennium, otherwise the Middle School Scholarships continue to be 64, the same as in 1891-92. There were, at the close of the year, 26 more scholarships current than five years previously.

Physical education has been receiving a good deal of attention during the quinquennium. Now every Secondary School, with the exception of the one at Barwála, has a competent and duly qualified instructor of its own, and two itinerant instructors are employed for Primary Schools. In Secondary Schools several boys are proficient in gymnastics, and in Primary Schools, class drill is very well practised.

The conduct of the students has been satisfactory as usual, and their appearance at the centres of examinations was neat and clean. The discipline maintained in schools has also been satisfactory, except in the Sirsa School, in

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Delhi Circle.

Hissár.

which some laxity was observed. In the Hissár School, also, one of the subordinate teachers was found guilty of breach of the rules, for which he was duly punished. In Secondary Schools, the teachers, with one or two exceptions, are certificated, but this is not the case with the Primary Schools, in which not less than 13 are unqualified, and seven of whom are in independent charge. The work of most of them has been fairly satisfactory.

A good deal has been done with regard to the provision and enlargement of buildings during the quinquennium. The Hissár, Hánsí, and Sirsa Schools have been enlarged, and not less than 14 new Primary Schools have been constructed. The supply of furniture and appliances has been ample everywhere.

The District Board has been sufficiently liberal in its expenditure on education.

The Municipal Committees of Hissár and Sirsa have not spent sufficient money on education in spite of a considerable increase in the income from fees, and the increasing necessity for the employment of qualified staff.

The management of District Board Schools has been satisfactory, but that of the Municipal Board Schools of Hissár and Sirsa has been neglected.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are altogether 70 Private Schools with 1,943 pupils reported. The number of Indigenous Schools examined for grants has risen from 2 to 4, the number of pupils and the results of examinations by standards having also improved.

ROHTAK DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Rohtak.

The Rohtak Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has been raised to the status of a High School, and the Mahm Primary School to that of a Vernacular Middle School, and therefore the number of Secondary Schools has risen from 7 to 8 during the quinquennium, 3 of which are Anglo-Vernacular, and 5 Vernacular.

The number of pupils attending all these institutions has risen from 1,064 to 1,602, the considerable increase of 538 being fairly distributed in all the stages.

The rules regarding the levy of fees are strictly observed, and the total income for the year has increased by Rs. 3,602, or 82 per cent.

In the Entrance Examination, 4 candidates passed out of 10 for the first time from the Rohtak School, and the results of the Middle School Examination, both on the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular sides, compare very favourably with those for 1891-92.

New boarding accommodation has been provided at Gohána, Bádlí, and Berí, and the old school buildings have been made over at Rohtak and Kalánaur for the purpose. Nothing has yet been done in this respect at Kharkhauda and Mahm. The existing Boarding Houses are generally well managed and supervised.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 41 to 57. They also include the 4 Aided Indigenous Schools now returned as Public Schools. The number of pupils attending them has risen from 934 to 1,454 during the quinquennium.

The fee rules are generally observed, and the total income has increased by Rs. 672.

The results of the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations have also considerably improved both as regards the number of candidates and of passes. The number of Zamíndárí Schools continues to be the same, *viz.*, 8, and the number of pupils attending them has risen from 181 to 227. The results of examinations by the several standards have also been more favourable, $\frac{126}{155}$ candidates having passed in the year under review, against $\frac{67}{95}$ in 1891-92.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is no Secondary School for girls in the District, but the number of Primary Schools has increased from 4 to 5, and the number of pupils attending them from 173 to 213 during the quinquennium.

There are no results for Secondary education; but those for the Upper Primary Examination are nearly double of those for 1891-92, and those for the Lower Primary also show a considerable numerical increase both as regards the number of candidates and passes.

Needlework, embroidery, and knitting have also been successfully taught in all of them. In fact, this District contains the best Primary Schools in the Circle.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The number of scholarships provided by the Local Bodies of the District continues to be 122, but that of current ones has risen by 30. The rules of award are generally observed. Physical education has also much progressed during the quinquennium. Every Secondary School is now provided with a competent instructor of its own, and two itinerant instructors are provided for the Primary Schools of the District. The students of the Secondary Schools evince great dexterity in gymnastics, and those of Primary Schools are generally well up in class drill.

The conduct of the students and the discipline maintained in schools have been generally satisfactory, and the appearance of the boys at the centres of examinations neat and clean according to their means.

In Secondary Schools almost all the teachers are duly qualified, with one exception in the Gohána School, and a few Mahájani teachers. In Primary Schools not less than 16 teachers are uncertificated, two of whom are in independent charge. The work of all of them, however, has been fairly satisfactory.

This is the only District in the Circle in which a good deal has been done with regard to the supply of suitable buildings where they were wanted. A very good building, at a cost of Rs. 22,000, has been constructed for the Rohtak Municipal Board School, and one has been constructed for the Kalánaur Middle School. Not less than 10 new Primary Schools have been erected, and a few others enlarged. The supply of furniture has also been ample.

The District Board and the Municipal Committees have been sufficiently liberal in their expenditure on education, and their net expenditure has exceeded that before localisation in all cases. The management of the District Board, as well as Municipal Board Schools, has been generally satisfactory.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are 28 Private Schools with 464 pupils reported, and the Aided Indigenous Schools have increased from 1 to 4, while the number of boys attending them, and results of examinations by standards, have also much improved.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Gurgáon.

The number of Secondary Schools is unchanged, there being one Anglo-Vernacular High School at Rewárí and 6 Vernacular Middle Schools, the same as in 1891-92. The number of pupils has risen from 959 to 1,141, the increase of 182 in the aggregate being distributed in all the stages, except the High, in which there is a decrease of 21.

The rules regarding the levy of fees are strictly observed everywhere, and the total income has risen by Rs. 1,535 during the quinquennium.

The results of examinations for the Entrance and the Middle School, both for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular candidates, are an improvement on those for 1891-92.

Nothing has been done for the provision of Boarding Houses where they were wanted; those at Hasanpur and Palwal are still in most wretched hired buildings, and the one at Rewárí is overcrowded.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 78 to 94; but these include 14 Indigenous Aided Schools now returned as Public Schools, so that there is an increase of only 2 among Board Schools. The number of pupils attending all these schools has risen only from 1,521 to 1,590, which is not at all proportionate to the increase in the number of institutions.

The usual rules regarding the levy of fees are strictly observed except in the case of a few Mína boys, who are educated free under the orders of Government, and the total income has risen from Rs. 1,668 to Rs. 1,844 during the quinquennium.

Appendix A.

Delhi Circle.

Gurgáon.

The results for the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations for the year under review compare very favourably with those for 1891-92, both as regards the number and the percentage of passes, which is a satisfactory feature.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools is the same as in 1891-92, *viz.*, 16, though the locality of half of them had to be changed during the quinquennium on account of want of interest among the people.

The number of pupils attending them has risen from 325 to 336, and the results of examinations by standards have been an improvement on those for 1891-92, $\frac{220}{256}$ passing against $\frac{163}{202}$.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The total number of Girls' Schools, Board and Aided, is the same as in 1891-92, *viz.*, 10, whereas the number of girls attending them at the close of the school-year under review has risen from 221 to 236.

All these schools are Primary, there being no Secondary School in the District. Only one girl passed by the Upper Primary standard in the year under review, whereas none passed in 1891-92. In the Lower Primary Examination $\frac{7}{8}$ passed against $\frac{6}{8}$, which shows that these results, though insignificant in themselves, are an improvement on those for 1891-92.

Needlework is not taught in any one of these on account of want of suitable teachers.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

This is the only District in the Circle in which Vernacular education is making more progress than English, as there is only one Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School against six Vernacular ones; but there is no doubt that there is more desire for English than for Vernacular among the people owing to the intrinsic value of the former.

The number of scholarships provided by the Local Bodies of the District continues to be 168; but there is an increase of 20 among those current at the close of the year under review over those in 1891-92. The rules of award are generally observed, and there are only two stipends current given to Mína boys under the sanction of Government.

Physical education, though fairly attended to, seems to have deteriorated, as in the last Circle Tournament the Gurgáon team did not hold a conspicuous place, and the gymnastic apparatus are worn out in several places. However, drill is more widely practised everywhere than before.

The conduct of students, their cleanliness, and the discipline in schools have been satisfactory.

The calibre of teachers is improving, though doubtless there are more uncertificated men employed in this District than others, the reason of which appears to be that the demand is more than the supply from Normal Schools. The work of almost all of them has been favourably reported upon, with the exception of a few cases, especially in Girls' Schools.

As regards the provision of suitable buildings, this District is the worst in the Circle. The existing buildings have neither been kept clean and in good repair, nor have new ones been erected where they were wanted, and not less than 20 schools are houseless. The supply of furniture even has not been regular. The District Board and the Municipal Committee of Rewárí have not been spending their full liability, but their net expenditure exceeds that before localisation.

The management of District and Municipal Board Schools has not been satisfactory, as their wants have not been attended to.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are altogether 36 Private Schools with 558 scholars reported; and in the Indigenous and Low-caste Schools examined for grants there is an increase of 9, and in scholars attending them of 208.

DELHI DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Delhi.

The increase of Secondary Schools from 10 to 11 during the quinquennium is due to the opening of Anglo-Vernacular Middle School in the city of Delhi by a pensioner of the Department. Five of these are Angol-Vernacular High, and 2 Middle, while only 4 are Vernacular Middle Schools. The number of pupils attending all these institutions has declined from 1,860 to 1,847, which may be attributed to the exclusion of the Lower Primary Department of the

Anglo-Arabic School, which is now in a separate building, and is returned as a separate Primary School.

No fees are levied in the Sháhzáda High School, and only special rates are charged in the Anglo-Arabic School, otherwise the rules given in the Code are strictly observed in the other Board and Aided Schools, while the total income has increased by Rs. 2,445. In the only Unaided School Rs. 523 have been levied.

In the Entrance and the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examinations more candidates have appeared and more passed; but in Vernacular Schools there has been a small decrease in the number of candidates and of passes, though the percentage of success has improved.

Nothing has been done with regard to the provision of suitable boarding accommodation by any of the Local Bodies. The Delhi Municipality has done nothing to improve its Boarding House, and the Sonipat Municipality has not provided any accommodation for outsiders. The only improvement that can be reported is the maintenance of a Boarding House in connection with the Anglo-Arabic School.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 76 to 90, but these include 22 Indigenous and Low-caste Aided Schools now included in the list of Public Schools, so that there is a decrease of 8 schools since 1891-92. The number of pupils attending all these schools has declined from 1,205 to 1,193.

In the Model School special rates are charged, and in the Branch School of the Anglo-Arabic School no fees are levied, otherwise in all Board and Aided Schools the rules and rates given in the Code are strictly adhered to, raising the total income to Rs. 369 only. In the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations more candidates have appeared and more passed from all sorts of schools, though the percentages have been a little less in some cases.

The Zamíndárí Schools have decreased from 14 to 10, and the pupils attending them from 266 to 193; but the number of passes by all standards has risen from 105 to 119 due to the employment of properly qualified men in most of them. These schools are not very popular, as is evident from the decrease in the number of pupils.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There are now 2 Middle Schools—the same as in 1891-92—for Christian girls maintained by the S. P. G. and Baptist Missions in Delhi, and the number of Primary Schools has risen from 7 to 9. The number of pupils attending all these institutions has risen from 456 to 494. In the Middle Standard Examination, 6 girls appeared, and 3 passed, whereas in 1891-92 none appeared. The results for the Upper Primary Examination are unfavourable; but those for the Lower Primary are an improvement. No needlework is taught in the Board Schools; but in Aided Schools the progress in this subject has been reported to be very satisfactory.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The only Technical School maintained by the Municipal Committee of Delhi—the same as in 1891-92—contains now 98, or 22 more, pupils, and the results of examination, both in the General and Special subjects, have been more satisfactory.

Another school of native medicine, maintained by Hakím 'Abdul Majíd Khán, of Delhi, has received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,200, which is said to be attended by 126 pupils, but it is not under the supervision of any Department.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The number of scholarships founded by the Local Bodies of the District continues to be 143, but that of current ones has risen by 31, most of which are in the Lower Primary Department of the Sháhzáda School, which are of a very low value, and of which nothing is known. Physical education has also been progressing very well in all the schools, and in the Circle Tournament the trophy was carried off by the Delhi team, one of the boys of the Anglo-Arabic School distinguishing himself by winning several prizes. The conduct of the students has been generally satisfactory, and the discipline maintained in schools has also been fair. All the Secondary Schools are well housed, and the supply of furniture has been ample; but with the Primary Schools the case is otherwise, as more than half of them are taught in village *chaupáls*, where they are not welcome, or in hired buildings.

In Board Schools, the calibre of the teachers has much improved, and in Aided Schools also the number of certificated teachers has increased; but in Unaided Schools only the cheapest staff is maintained. The District Board has been fairly liberal in its expenditure on education, and some of the Municipal Committees, except that of Delhi, also expend their share.

Appendix A.

Delhi Circle.

Delhi.

The management of Municipal Board Schools in Delhi has been most unsatisfactory; but that of other schools, including District Board Schools, has been fairly satisfactory.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are 116 Private Schools with 2,628 pupils reported. The number of Indigenous and Low-caste Schools examined for grants has risen by 10, and the number of pupils attending them by 208. There is an improvement in the passes by standards also.

KARNAL DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Karnál.

There are now 6 Secondary Schools, against 5 in 1891-92, the only change made during the past quinquennium being that the Karnál Anglo-Vernacular Middle School was raised to the status of a High School, and the Gharaunda Primary School to the status of a Vernacular Middle School. The total number of pupils attending all these schools has risen from 736 to 1,058, he increase of 322 scholars being distributed in all the stages.

The rules regarding the levy of fees, given in the Code, are generally observed everywhere, the higher rates, as a rule, being levied from the sons of Government servants who have fixed salaries, increasing the total income for the year by Rs. 3,616 during the past five years.

The High School at Karnál passed 11 students out of 12 in the Entrance Examination for 1896-97, and the results of the Middle School Examination, both for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, exhibit considerable improvement on those for 1891-92. A new Boarding House has been erected in Karnál, and some improvements have been made in Kunjpura and Pánipát; but the Kaithal, Púndri; and Gharaunda Schools are still without Boarding Houses of their own.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 59 to 74 during the quinquennium, which includes 7 Indigenous Schools examined for grants, and now returned as Public Schools. The total number of pupils attending all these schools has risen from 895 to 1,150, there being an increase of 42 in the Upper Primary stage also.

The rules regarding the levy of fees are generally observed, and the total income has increased from Rs. 579 to Rs. 1,033, or to nearly double.

The results for the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations also show a considerable improvement both as regards the number of candidates and the number and percentage of passes upon those for 1891-92.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools continues to be the same, *viz.*, 12, and the number of pupils attending them, with the results of examinations by standards, have much improved.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is no Secondary School in the District, and the number of Primary Schools has declined from 4 to 3, and the number of pupils attending them from 65 to 54, during the quinquennium.

There are no results for the Upper Primary; but those for the Lower Primary Examination; though insignificant in themselves, are an improvement upon those for 1891-92. Needlework and knitting are taught in two of them only with some results.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The number of scholarships founded by Local Bodies continues to be the same; but the number of current ones has risen by 20, and the rules of award are generally observed.

There has been an improvement in Physical education also; gymnastics in Secondary and drill in Primary Schools are always practised; two itinerant instructors have been appointed, and special interest is taken by the District Inspector himself in this branch.

The conduct of the students, and the discipline in schools, have been fairly satisfactory, except in the Kaithal School, in which the authority of the Head Master is curbed by the interference of the Municipal Committee.

The work of the teachers is improving annually, there being now very few uncertificated men in independent charge, though there is still a tendency in the Municipal Committees to employ uncertificated favourites.

Very little has been done during the last five years with regard to the provision of suitable buildings where they are wanted, as half the Primary Schools are taught in *chupáls*, where they are not welcome, and the Púndrí and Gharaunda buildings are most unsatisfactory.

As regards the expenditure on education, the District Board and the Municipal Committees have been sufficiently liberal; but the management of the Municipal Board Schools has not been as satisfactory as it ought to be.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are 69 Private Schools with 1,033 pupils reported, and two more such schools have been brought under the operation of the Code.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Umballa.

The number of Secondary Schools continues to be the same as in 1891-92, *viz.*, 17, 6 of which are Anglo-Vernacular, and 11 Vernacular.

The number of pupils attending them at the close of the year has declined by 47 in the aggregate, which hardly deserves comment; but the increase of 172 in the Secondary stage is satisfactory.

The rules regarding the levy of fees are strictly observed every year, and the total income for all sorts of schools shows an increase of Rs. 7,518 upon that of 1891-92.

The results of both the Entrance and Middle School Examinations show a considerable improvement both as regards the number of candidates and of passes, there being a slight deterioration in the percentage only.

There has been a considerable improvement in the provision of Boarding Houses during the quinquennium, new barracks having been added to almost all of them where they were needed and more furniture supplied.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of such schools has risen from 84 to 104 during the past quinquennium, which also include 14 Aided Indigenous Schools now shown as Public Schools. The number of pupils attending all these institutions has declined from 4,000 to 2,892, which is much to be regretted, but which is what was expected, as the increase shown in 1891-92 was sudden, being the result of spasmodic movement among the people produced by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone.

The rules regarding the levy of fees are generally observed, and the total income has risen from Rs. 1,493 to Rs. 1,900 during the quinquennium.

The results, both for the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations, are also an improvement on those for 1891-92, both as regards the numbers and the percentages of passes.

The number of Zamindárí Schools continues to be the same, *viz.*, 6; but half of them have changed localities during the past five years owing to their want of popularity, and the number of pupils attending them has declined from 294 to 173.

The results of examinations by the several standards, however, have been satisfactory in themselves, 85 having passed out of 93 who appeared.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is no Secondary Girls' School in the District, and the number of Primary Schools has risen from 7 to 11, and the number of pupils attending them from 153 to 283.

The results of examinations, both for the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations, show a considerable improvement, as 7 passed against 5 by the former and 19 against 4 by the latter.

Needlework, embroidery, knitting, and sewing have also been introduced in most of them, and are practised with fair success, especially in Aided Schools.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The number of scholarships sanctioned by the Local Bodies continues to be the same as in 1891-92, *viz.*, 164, but the number current has risen by 47.

Appendix A. Delhi Circle. Umball.

Physical education has made considerable progress since 1891-92. The drill courses, both for Primary and Secondary Schools, are practised everywhere, and more itinerant gymnastic instructors have been employed, there being now one for every two Tahsíls.

The conduct of students, and the discipline maintained in schools, have also shown signs of improvement.

The calibre and the work of the teachers have also improved, there being no uncertificated man now in an independent charge in Board Schools. In Aided Schools, a few uncertificated men still continue, but they have also worked well.

New buildings have been provided for the Secondary Department at Jagádhrí, and for the Hindú-Muhammadan School in the Umballa Cantonment, and several Primary Schools have been constructed, while the supply of furniture has been sufficient everywhere.

The District Board has been increasing its expenditure during the five years, and the Umballa and Jagádhrí Committees have also done fairly in this respect; but in the Rúpar Municipal Board School the net expenditure has been less than what it was before localisation.

The management of District Board Schools has been satisfactory, and that of Municipal Board Schools, though not quite so, has somewhat improved.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are altogether 94 Private Schools with 1,569 scholars reported, and the number of Indigenous Schools examined for grants has also increased.

SIMLA DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Simla.

There are now two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools—the Municipal Board School and the Unaided Hindú-Muhammadan School—whereas in 1891-92 the Municipal Board School only existed. The number of pupils has, consequently, risen by 59 in the aggregate. In the Municipal Board School there is a decrease of 119.

The rules regarding the levy of fees are strictly observed in the Board School, and the total income for the year under review has been Rs. 2,091, against Rs. 2,065 in 1891-92. In the Unaided School the income has been Rs. 888 only.

In the Middle School Examination, 9 candidates passed out of 21 during the year under review, whereas in 1891-92, 8 passed out of 10, and hence the percentage of passes has decreased by 37.

The only Boarding House connected with the Municipal Board School is a good one, and, with 15 inmates, is well managed and supervised.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools continues to be 13, the same as in 1891-92, though the number of pupils attending has declined from 352 to 248.

The fee rules are generally observed, and the collections for Board Schools are nearly the same as in 1891-92.

The results of examinations for the Upper and the Lower Primary do not compare very favourably with those for 1891-92, as $\frac{42}{70}$ passed against $\frac{45}{74}$ in the former and $\frac{77}{124}$ against $\frac{80}{110}$ in the latter.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The two Primary Aided Schools at Kotgarh, with 17 scholars, reported in 1891-92, have now disappeared; but another Aided School, with 38 Bengáli girls, has come into existence, which passed 3 girls out of 14 by the Lower Primary Standard only, and a few by the Infant Standard. Needlework is also taught.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

English education is more appreciated than Vernacular, and it must be so, as a little knowledge of it is a fair passport for Government employment in a District like Simla.

There are only 8 scholarships founded, the same as in 1891-92, only 2 of which were current in the schools of the District.

Physical education has not much progressed, with the exception of class drill, which is practised in all the Board Schools, owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable and efficient teachers. In the Simla Municipal Board School the want of a proper play-ground has been a great drawback.

The conduct of the students has been generally satisfactory, and the discipline maintained in schools has also been satisfactory, there being a good deal of improvement visible in the Simla Municipal Board School.

A very good building has been erected for the Simla Municipal Board School, and all the Board Primary Schools are well housed. The Kasaulí Aided School is the only one which has not got a suitable building.

The supply of furniture and appliances has been ample in all the schools, and the existing buildings are kept in good repair.

There is no District Board in Simla, and the schools are managed by the Deputy Commissioner himself, whose management has been all that can be desired; but the net expenditure from District Funds has been less than what it was before localisation.

The management of the Municipal Board Schools has also much improved lately, and the net expenditure has been more than what it was before localisation.

The calibre of teachers is improving in so far as certificated teachers are available; but in a Hill District like Simla very few qualified men accept service, and therefore a few uncertificated men still remain. The work of all of them has been fair on the whole.

Appendix A.

Jullundur Circle.

JULLUNDUR CIRCLE.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Kángra.

These are 6, as in 1891-92, one of them being a High School, and 2 Anglo Vernacular and 3 Vernacular Middle Schools.

The number of scholars has doubled at the High stage; but in all other stages it shows a perceptible decline. The aggregate roll has fallen off from 849 to 741, or by 13 per cent., the loss being mainly due to the introduction of full rates of fees since 1894-95.

The income from fees (Rs. 5,182) is nearly three times of that in 1891-92, owing to enhanced rates and the withdrawal of all concessions formerly enjoyed by this backward District. The solitary Aided School at Kángra accounts for Rs. 871.

In 1891-92, there were no candidates for the Entrance Examination, the Pálampur High Department being then in its infancy. Last year all the 11 boys from that institution, and 2 out of 6 private candidates, were successful.

The result of the Middle School Examination—63 out of 77 passes on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 8 out of 12 in English only—compares very favourably in all respects with those of 1891-92.

Boarding Houses are attached to all the Secondary Schools, though the accommodation is not adequate, and the arrangements are here and there somewhat defective. One of the buildings of the Aided Kángra Mission School Boarding House is in a dilapidated condition.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board, Aided, and Unaided Schools in the District has risen from 42 to 43, from 1 to 17, and from 1 to 5, respectively; the large increase in Aided and Unaided Schools being due to the return of Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants as Public Schools. Two out of the 5 Unaided Schools are Anglo-Vernacular—the Gurdudatt School at Dharmsála, and the new school at Bhawárna in the Pálampur Tahsíl.

The aggregate roll at the close of the year was 2,723, showing an increase of 110 scholars against 21 more schools. This comparatively small increase in numbers is due to a large decrease of 533 scholars in Board Schools, caused chiefly by the introduction of full rates of fees.

The income from fees has risen from Rs. 364 to Rs. 1,530, or more than four times. The Board Schools account for Rs. 948, the Aided for Rs. 176, and the Unaided for Rs. 406.

The result of the Upper Primary Examination also shows a great improvement upon 1891-92. The number of candidates increased from 220 to 247, and of passes from 147 to 173. In the Lower Primary Examination, 263 out of 398 passed, showing a slight increase in the number of candidates, but a considerable decline in the number of passes.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools is 4, as in 1891-92, with 238, or 17 more, scholars. The total number of candidates for the different standards was 161, and that of passes 108, against 85 and 73, respectively, in 1891-92. The Zamíndárí Schools in this District are not unpopular, as is the case in other Districts.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of Girls' Schools has increased from 5 to 9, of which 7 are Board Schools, against 4 in 1891-92, and 2 Indigenous Schools examined for grants. The total attendance has risen from 210 to 289, the numbers at the Upper Primary stage having more than doubled.

The result of the Upper Primary Examination—6 out of 9 passes—indicates a considerable improvement all round upon that of 1891-92. In the Lower Primary Examination the number of candidates, as well as of passes, has increased, but the percentage has declined from 85 to 77.

Needlework is taught in all the Board Schools except at Kotla, though in some of them the scheme has not been strictly followed.

Kángra.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Owing to the introduction of full rates of fees, education, English as well as Vernacular, shows a decline, which is far greater in the latter case than in the former.

At the close of the year, 31 scholarships were current, against 24 in 1891-92, the increase having taken place in the Close Scholarships. No Jubilee or Zamíndárí Scholarships are awarded. Of the 40 District Board Close Scholarships, 10 of which, besides 2 stipends, are tenable in the Primary Schools of the Kullú Valley, only about half were current. The number of scholarships current in Girls' Schools was 20, or 8 more. The expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 1,899.

Considerable progress has been made in Physical training during the past five years. An Itinerant District Gymnastic Instructor has been appointed, and paid Monitors are attached to Secondary Schools. A District Athletic Tournament was for the first time held in the past year.

The conduct of scholars and the discipline were, on the whole, satisfactory.

Great difficulty is experienced in this District in obtaining duly qualified teachers. Of the 150 teachers, 88 are certificated, of whom 53 only are trained men. Their work was fairly satisfactory. Five of the Board Schools are in charge of men not qualified for their work.

The general condition of school buildings continues to be satisfactory, though a few of the schools are held in private houses not quite suitable for the purpose.

The schools are fairly well supplied with furniture and appliances, and Science apparatus, which was wanting in all the Vernacular Middle Schools in 1891-92, has been supplied. Mensuration apparatus and the map of the District are still wanting.

A large bulk of the population of the District consists of Hindús; Sikhs and Musalmáns, especially the former, are barely represented. In Boys' Schools, Hindús have fallen off considerably in Private Schools, the number of Sikhs has doubled, and the Muhammadáns are practically stationary. In Female Schools, Hindús and Muhammadans have advanced satisfactorily, Sikhs being unrepresented.

The net amount spent on education from District Funds last year was Rs. 2,801 more than that spent in 1891-92, but less by Rs. 6,620 than the 25 per cent. of the actual income of the Board. The net expenditure of the Núrpur Municipal Committee amounted to Rs. 575, against Rs. 866 spent in 1891-92, the decrease being due to an increased income from fees. The Municipal Committees of Kángra and Dharmsála spent only 4·9 and ·8 per cent., respectively, of their income.

The District Board Schools are well managed. The Municipal Committees of Kángra and Dharmsála have no school under their control, while the Núrpur Committee does not take much interest in its schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools is only 14, with an attendance of 223, showing a decrease of 6 institutions and 210 scholars, owing mainly to the transfer of the Indigenous and other Schools examined for grants to the list of Public Schools.

Twenty schools, with 631 boys, were examined by the Indigenous Standards, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being only 5 and 182, respectively. The number of passes has risen from 70 to 221, and the grants earned from Rs. 376 to Rs. 1,176.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Educationally the District is still a backward one; but the advance made in Indigenous and Female Education, the increased fee receipts, a marked improvement in the results of the examinations, and the increased attention paid to physical instruction, are all signs of progress.

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Hoshiárpur.

The total number of Secondary Schools is 12, or one more than in 1891-92, on account of the opening of an Unaided School in the city during the year. The number of Board Schools remains stationary. Sardár Bahádur Amín Chand's School at Bajwára was admitted to the list of Aided Schools in 1892-93, and an Unaided High Department was added to it subsequently. The aggregate number of scholars has risen from 1,663 to 2,182, or by 31·2 per cent., though there has been some decline in the Primary stage of Board Schools owing to the opening of a new Unaided School.

Appendix A.

Jullundur Circle.

Hoshiárpu

The fee collections amounted to Rs. 14,856, or Rs. 4,484 more than in 1891-92, the Board Schools contributing Rs. 11,128.

In 1896, 33 out of 57 boys passed in the Entrance Examination, and in the Middle School Examination, 213 out of 265 on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 25 out of 27 in English only. These results show a marked improvement in all respects upon those of 1891-92, the percentage of passes having risen from 40 to 57·8 for the former and from 72·7 to 80·3 for the latter examination.

All the Board Schools and the only Aided School are provided with Boarding Houses; but in those attached to Vernacular Middle Schools the accommodation and furniture continue to be insufficient.

A Drawing Class has been opened in connection with the Municipal Board High School at Hoshiárpur since November last.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

There are 100 Board Schools and one Unaided School, the same as in 1891-92. The return as Public Schools of 43 Indigenous and other Elementary Schools accounts for the increase in the total number of institutions from 101 to 144 as well as in that of scholars from 5,678 to 6,219. Taking Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools together, the number of scholars has risen by 10·6 per cent. The considerable decline at the Lower Primary stage is due to several causes.

In Board Schools, the fee receipts have risen from Rs. 3,299 to Rs. 3,770. In Aided and Unaided Schools only a small sum of Rs. 56 was realized during the year.

The number of candidates for the Upper Primary Examination increased from 560 to 713, and of passes from 421 to 491; but the percentage of passes fell off by 6·4. In English only, 72 out of 88 boys passed; 739 boys out of 991 passed the Lower Primary Examination, against 830 out of 1,100 in 1891-92.

There are 6 Zamíndárí Schools in the District, as in 1891-92; but the scholars have fallen off from 234 to 161. The number of candidates for the different standards has also declined from 191 to 139, and that of passes from 124 to 118, showing, however, a marked rise in the percentage of passes, which shows better teaching. In some of these schools Arithmetic has not been taught strictly on native methods.

Gurmukhí Classes are now attached to 5 Board Schools instead of to 6 in 1891-92, and, consequently, the attendance has declined from 143 to 128.

An itinerant teacher gives instruction in Patwár papers and records to the boys of the 5th class in 20 of the Primary Schools.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Six Board Schools for girls have been established, there being none in 1891-92. Of the two Aided Schools then returned, the American Mission Girls' School has been transferred to the list of Unaided Schools. Two new Unaided Schools have been started. The other Aided School is the Kanya Páthshála at Hoshiárpur. The total number of institutions has risen from 2 to 10, and the roll from 91 to 357, or nearly four times.

There were no candidates for the Upper Primary Examination. In the Lower Primary Examination out of 19 girls only 6 passed, owing to the inefficiency of the teachers.

Needlework is taught in some of these schools, but the scheme is not strictly followed.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

English education has made greater progress in the District than Vernacular education during the quinquennium.

The number of scholarships current at the close of the year was 80 in Boys' and 8 in Girls' Schools, against 59 and 2, respectively, in 1891-92. Of the Jubilee and Zamíndárí Scholarships founded by the District Board and the Municipal Committee of Hoshiárpur about half were vacant. The total expenditure on scholarships increased from Rs. 2,935 to 3,174.

Satisfactory progress has been made in Physical training during the past five years. There are now two Itinerant Gymnastic Instructors, while there was only one in 1891-92. The Municipal Board High School has got an Instructor of its own, and all the Board Middle Schools are provided with paid Monitors. Horizontal and parallel bars have been supplied also to Primary Schools. This is, however, now the only District in the Circle in which no Athletic Tournament is held.

The conduct of scholars was generally orderly, and the discipline satisfactory, except at Mukerián and Una. The discipline and moral tone of the Municipal Board High School has much improved.

Hoshiárpur.

Most of the teachers employed in Board and Aided Schools are reported to have worked satisfactorily. The number of certificated men employed in Board Schools for boys has risen from 146 to 206, of whom 128 are trained men. In the Bajwára Aided School, 3 out of 6 are certificated, 2 of these being trained.

The state of the school buildings is worse than it was in 1891-92, the accommodation being insufficient in most of the Secondary Schools, and about 20 of the Primary Schools being without proper school-houses of their own. The necessary repairs have not been executed to them for the last two years, and a few of them are in a dilapidated and dangerous state.

The Science apparatus supplied to Middle Schools is very incomplete; some of the most important pieces being wanting. Mensuration apparatus has not yet been supplied to Primary Schools.

In Public Schools, the scholars of all the three principal creeds have increased; but they have declined considerably in Private Schools. In Private Female Schools, Sikhs are altogether unrepresented.

The provision made by the District Board for all education fell short by Rs. 10,709 of the minimum sum that might be required, and the net amount expended was Rs. 764 less than in 1891-92. The Municipal Committees may be said to have fulfilled their obligations towards education in a satisfactory manner, their net expenditure having risen from Rs. 302 to Rs. 4,757, though it amounts to only 6·5 per cent. of the pure Municipal income.

The management of Board Schools may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, though some of their wants, especially as regards school accommodation and appliances, have not received attention.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools is 86 for boys and 13 for girls, against 205 and 12, respectively, and the attendance on them has fallen off from 4,824 to 1,316 on account of the exclusion of Indigenous and other Schools examined for grants, and the closure of Rote Schools.

The number of schools examined for grants, and the number of scholars attending them, have fallen off from 65 to 42 and from 3,197 to 1,565, respectively.

There has been a decline also in the results, and in the amount of grants earned.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

This District, which was once educationally one of the most advanced in the Province, has begun to show signs of deterioration, especially in attendance in Primary Schools in Indigenous education, and in the provision of proper school accommodation and appliances. In other respects, steady progress is noticeable.

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Jullundur.

The number of Secondary Schools has risen from 14 to 17, the three new schools being the 2 Unaided Arya Samáj High Schools and the Unaided Sanátan Dharma Middle School at Jullundur. The Vernacular Middle Schools at Nakodar and Phillour have been converted into Anglo-Vernacular ones. Of the 17 schools, 4 are High, 6 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 7 Vernacular Middle.

The number of scholars has risen from 2,694 to 3,483, or 29·3 per cent., the increase being shared, more or less, by all the stages of instruction.

The income from fees (Rs. 21,721) last year was over 60 per cent. more than in 1891-92. Of this only about a third was realized in Aided and Unaided Schools.

The result of the Entrance Examination of 1896, in which 56 out of 85 boys passed, is superior in every respect to that obtained in 1891-92. In the Middle School Examination, the candidates and passes have increased from 257 to 285 and from 166 to 170, respectively, but the percentage of successes has fallen off by 5, owing to the poor results obtained by the Mission School and private candidates.

All the Secondary Schools are provided with Boarding Houses, except the Unaided Sanátan Dharma Sabha School at Jullundur and the Municipal Board School at Kartárpur; but the buildings continue unsuitable or insufficient, as in 1891-92.

Appendix A.

Jullundur Circle.

Jullundur.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board Primary Schools has declined from 95 to 90 by the closure of 4 schools, and the removal of the Kartárpur Mahájaní Branch to the Main School.

The number of Aided and Unaided Schools has risen from 2 to 41 and from 1 to 7, respectively, owing chiefly to the return as Public Schools of Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants. Thus the total number of Primary Schools is now 138, against 98 in 1891-92.

Three of these are Anglo-Vernacular Schools; the rest Vernacular.

The scholars have risen from 4,775 to 5,807, and from 6,667 to 8,011 if the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be included.

The amount of fee receipts was Rs. 4,149, or Rs. 1,403 more than in 1891-92. Only about one-fifth of this amount was realized in Aided and Unaided Schools. The Code rules have generally been observed.

Five hundred and twenty-eight out of 704 boys passed the Upper Primary Examination besides 103 out of 122 in English only, and 767 out of 1,008 the Lower Primary test. These results compare very favourably with those of 1891-92.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools remains the same as in 1891-92, that is, 7, with a fall in scholars from 240 to 184. The candidates for, and passes by, the standards were fewer, though the percentage of successes for all the standards taken together rose by 3·6, all the schools being now in charge of trained men.

The only Gurmukhí Branch at Sang Dhesián was transferred to Sháhkot in 1893-94. It contains 35 scholars, only 5 of them being Sikhs.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of Board Schools has decreased from 30 to 23 by the closure of 5 Municipal Board and 2 District Board Schools. One Unaided Arya Samáj Middle School (the Kanya Mahávidyálai) at Jullundur and 2 Indigenous Schools examined for grants came into existence during the quinquennium. The total number of Girls' Schools is now 26 against 30.

The numbers also declined from 881 to 802, though there is a rise of 23 at the Upper Primary stage; 18 out of 38 candidates passed the Upper Primary and 41 out of 70 the Lower Primary Examination, there being a considerable increase in candidates at both the examinations, but a decline in the percentage of successes since 1891-92.

Instruction in needlework is given in all the schools except three, and receives special attention in the Arya Samáj School, Jullundur.

The Boarding House attaced to this school since March, 1896, contained, at the close of the year, 17 inmates some of whom had come from long distances.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The increase in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and scholars is a proof of the eagerness of the people for the study of English.

The number of scholarships current has fallen from 135 to 129 in Boys' and from 52 to 47 in Girls' Schools, the decrease in the former case being due to a reduction in the number of Close Scholarships founded by the District Board. No Jubilee or Zamíndárí Scholarships are awarded from Local Funds. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 5,486, or Rs. 160 less than in 1891-92.

Satisfactory progress is visible in Physical instruction. An annual District Athletic Tournament was organized in 1896.

The conduct of boys and the discipline of schools appeared at the time of inspection, on the whole, satisfactory.

In Board and Aided Schools for boys, all the teachers, except 23, are certificated, and most of them have worked efficiently on the whole. Of the 26 teachers in Girls' Schools, only 5 hold the departmental certificates, and, with a few exceptions, their work appeared susceptible of considerable improvement.

Little has been done to improve the state of school buildings. The Municipal Board High School, Jullundur, continues without a building of its own. The accommodation is insufficient in most of the Vernacular Middle Schools. A few Primary Schools also are ill-housed.

Three of the Vernacular Middle Schools are still without Science apparatus.

The male scholars of all the 3 denominations have advanced satisfactorily in Public Schools, but declined considerably in Private Schools. In Female Schools, the Muhammadans have fallen off, but the Hindús have advanced.

Jullundur.

The District Board has been constantly curtailing its expenditure on education. The net expenditure falls short by Rs. 6,781 of that in 1891-92. The net amount expended on education during the year by the Municipal Committees was only 5·3 per cent. of their pure income, though it exceeded the net expenditure for 1891-92 in all cases except Nakodar, Aláwalpur, Núrmahal, and Phillour. The District Board and Municipal Board Schools, with two or three exceptions, have been well managed.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of these schools has fallen off from 337 to 238, and of scholars from 6,867 to 3,993, owing partly to the exclusion of the schools examined for grants; 30 of these, with 489 scholars, are Girls' Schools.

Only 44 schools containing 1,410 pupils were examined for grants, against 79 schools and 3,342 scholars in 1891-92.

The number of passes by the standards, and the amount of grants earned, have also decreased.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The progress made in education in the District during the last five years might be considered satisfactory, but for a great deterioration visible in the Girls', Zamíndárí, and Aided Elementary Schools.

LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Ludhiána.

The Secondary Schools have increased from 16 to 18 by the opening of 2 Unaided Middle Schools, *viz.*, the Popular School at Jagráon and the Sanskrit Hindú-Dharm School at Ludhiána. The Christian Boys' Boarding High School at Ludhiána, returned Unaided in 1891-92, is now an Aided School, and the Vernacular Middle School at Dehrrú was transferred to Samrála, and subsequently converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School. Of the total number of schools, 3 are High, 6 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 9 Vernacular Middle.

The increase in scholars from 2,388 to 2,896, or of 508, is distributed over all the stages of instruction except the Lower Primary.

The fee receipts for the past year (Rs. 19,596) are Rs. 7,577 more than in 1891-92. Of this sum, Rs. 11,618 was realized in Board Schools. In the Unaided Sanskrit Hindú School no tuition fees are charged.

In the Entrance Examination of 1896, 39 out of 72 boys passed, and in the Middle School Examination, 177 out of 269, besides 42 out of 51 in English only. These results compare very favourably with those of 1891-92.

There has been a noticeable improvement in boarding accommodation during the quinquennium. Boarding Houses are now attached to all Board Schools except at Máchhíwára where one had to be closed for want of inmates. The Boarding House at Gujjarwál is neither sufficient nor suitable. Of the Aided and Unaided Schools, only the Christian Boys' Boarding High School has a Boarding House, which is in excellent order.

A Drawing Class was opened in connection with the Municipal Board High School in May last.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board Schools has fallen off from 64 to 62, owing to the closure of the Mahájaní Branch at Jagráon and the Gurmukhí Branch at Salaudí. The Municipal Board Primary School at Ludhiána was amalgamated with the Main School and its Branch. The rise in the number of Aided and Unaided Schools from 6 to 37 and from 1 to 5, respectively, is simply due to the inclusion of Aided and Unaided Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants. Altogether there are now 104, Primary Schools, against 71 in 1891-92.

Though there is a fall in the numbers at the lower stage of Board Schools, the aggregate roll has risen from 3,660 to 4,509, or from 5,269 to 6,404 if the scholars in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be included.

Appendix A. Jullundur Circle.

Ludhiána.

The income from fees has risen from Rs. 2,852 to Rs. 3,489, the amount realized in Aided and Unaided Schools being only Rs. 516. The Code rules have been generally observed.

This year 426 out of 648 boys passed the Upper Primary Examination in addition to 90 out of 106 in English only, and 511 out of 771 in the Lower Primary Examination. These results do not compare favourably with those obtained in 1891-92 ; the number of passes by the Lower Primary Standard and the percentage of passes for both the examinations having declined considerably.

The number of Board Zamíndárí Schools remains 8, as in 1891-92; but a school of this type was started during the year by an ex-student of a Zamíndárí School, which was examined for grants. In spite of one more school the attendance has decreased from 354 to 280. The results of examinations also show a falling-off.

The solitary Gurmukhí Branch School at Salaudí, returned in 1891-92, was closed in July last for want of attendance.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The closure of 2 of the Girls' Schools at Ludhiána reduced the number of Board Schools from 19 to 17. One of them is a Vernacular Middle School at Gujjarwál. There is no Aided or Unaided Female School. There were, at the close of the year, 496 scholars, or 8 more than in 1891-92.

Of the 3 girls supplied to the last Middle Standard Examination, none passed. The number of candidates for the Upper Primary Examination has risen from 11 to 21, but the number of passes has fallen off from 10 to 9. For the Lower Primary Examination there were 44 candidates, of whom 28 passed, against 29 out of 46 in 1891-92.

The Middle School at Gujjarwál shows a considerable deterioration, both numerically and instructionally.

Instruction in needlework has, on the whole, improved since 1891-92.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A Technical School was started at Ludhiána in September. It had, at the close of the year, 77 pupils. In the shops attached to the Christian Boys' Boarding High School, 35 boys learn Tailoring, 7 Carpentry, and 7 Shoe-making. There is also a Medical School for Christian women at Ludhiána, containing 24 students distributed over four classes, *viz.*, Medical Class 9, Compounders' Class 4, Nurses' Class 7, and Dáis' Class 4.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The desire for the study of English has been steadily growing.

The total number of scholarships current at the close of the year rose from 96 to 123 in Boys' and from 36 to 39 in Girls' Schools, the increase having, in the former case, taken place mainly in Zamíndárí Scholarships. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,067, or Rs. 468 more than in 1891-92. The provisions of Article 250 appeared not to have been properly observed in the Municipal Board High School and 2 Girls' School.

The Gymnastic apparatus supplied to Primary Schools is rough and shabby, marching has not been well taught; but, in other respects, the progress made in Physical instruction has been satisfactory. The courses are followed, quarterly competitions and an Annual Athletic Tournament are held.

The conduct of scholars was generally good, and the discipline satisfactory except at Ráipur.

Most of the teachers have worked efficiently. In Board Schools for boys, all the teachers, with eight exceptions, and in Aided Schools and Girls' Schools, nearly half of them, are certificated.

The school buildings are in a satisfactory condition, except that 5 Middle Schools are badly in need of extension, and about a dozen Primary Schools are unsuitable or insufficient.

The schools are generally well supplied with furniture and appliances, except that in a couple of Anglo-Vernacular Board Middle Schools, Science apparatus is incomplete, and Library poor.

All the three denominations have increased in Public, but fallen off in Private, Schools for boys. The number of Muhammadan girls attending all kinds of schools is double that of Hindú and Sikh girls taken together.

The District Board has discharged its obligations towards education in a satisfactory manner. The net expenditure incurred by the Ludhiána Municipal Committee was larger by Rs. 2,417 than the net amount expended in 1891-92, owing to the reduction of Government grant; but in the case of Jagráon it was less by Rs. 726, owing to increased fee receipts; in other cases it was almost the same as in 1891-92.

The District as well as Municipal Board Schools have been well managed.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There were 136 Private Schools with 2,358 scholars, against 183 schools and 3,505 scholars in 1891-92.

The decrease is attributable partly to the return of Aided Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants as Public Schools, and partly to the closure of some Rote Schools. The number of schools examined for grants was 35, and the number of scholars 1,208, showing an increase of 3 and 110, respectively, since 1891-92.

The total number of passes by the Indigenous Standards rose from 396 to 592, and the amount of grant earned from Rs. 1,922 to Rs. 2,317.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

On the whole, the quinquennium is a record of steady and substantial progress.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Ferozepore.

There are altogether 8 Secondary Schools in the District, as in 1891-92, *viz.*, 1 High, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 5 Vernacular Middle. There is only one Aided School (Ferozepore Cantonment), and no Unaided School.

The scholars have increased from 1,298 to 1,573; the rise is well distributed over all the stages of instruction except the Lower Primary stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which shows some falling-off.

The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 10,943, or Rs. 4,573 more than in 1891-92. Of the former sum the Cantonment Aided School accounts for Rs. 1,792. The increase in income is due to enhanced rates of fees and accessions to numbers. The Code rules have been generally observed, except in the Cantonment Aided and the Fázilka Municipal Board School, where a few minor irregularities came to notice.

In 1896, 25 boys out of 33 passed the Entrance Examination, and in the Middle School Examination, 99 out of 127 boys were successful on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 8 out of 10 in English only. These results compare very favourably in every respect with those obtained in 1891-92.

Boarding Houses are attached to all the Secondary Schools, except at the cantonment, where one is not needed. During the past five years much has been done towards improving the condition of these institutions, all of which are now in a satisfactory condition, except that the accommodation is insufficient in three of them.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board Schools has risen from 67 to 70. The solitary Unaided School, returned in 1891-92, collapsed for want of support. Including the 8 Aided Elementary Indigenous Schools now returned as Primary Schools, the total number of these institutions has risen from 68 to 78, and of scholars from 2,526 to 2,753. The increase is shared by all the stages of instruction, except the Lower Primary stage of Board Schools, which shows a falling-off. Adding the scholars in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the increase amounts to 11 per cent.

The income from fees has more than doubled, having risen from Rs. 807 to Rs. 2,083. The Aided Schools collected only an insignificant sum of Rs. 11.

The number of candidates for both the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations has increased, but the percentage of passes has fallen off appreciably. At the last inspection, 247 out of 376 boys passed by the former standard, besides 42 out of 45 in English only, and 356 out of 528 by the latter.

The Zamindári Schools are 5, or one more; but the attendance has declined from 122 to 106. The results of examinations are, on the whole, better than in 1891-92, the total number of passes having increased from 64 to 71. Accounts and book-keeping have not been taught properly.

Appendix A. Jullundur Circle. Ferozepore.

In 1891-92, Gurmukhí Classes were only at one place, but now 5 Board Schools have such classes attached to them, with an attendance of 154 scholars, of whom 93 are Sikhs.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Girls' Schools are now 4, against 5 in 1891-92, the Aided School in the city having been closed for want of attendance.

The number of scholars has consequently diminished from 175 to 145.

Board Schools did remarkably well in both the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations; but the only Aided School in the Cantonment fared badly. Altogether, 4 out of 7 passed the Upper and 12 out of 22 the Lower Primary test.

The teaching of needlework has much improved since 1891-92.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

English education has made comparatively greater progress than Vernacular education.

The total number of scholarships current has risen from 45 to 70. No Jubilee Scholarships are awarded. Last year about half of the Zamíndárí and the Close Scholarships founded by Local Bodies were not taken up. In Girls' Schools, 11 scholars, or all reading in the Upper Primary stage except 2, were in receipt of scholarships. The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 1,707 to Rs. 2,525.

Remarkable progress has been made in the Physical training of the boys during the last five years. The necessary apparatus has been supplied to the schools, and quarterly competitions and an Annual Athletic Tournament have been organized.

The conduct of the boys and their general appearance were satisfactory, and good discipline has been maintained except at Fázilka, where there was a want of co-operation among the teachers.

The nature of the instruction imparted in schools has, on the whole, improved. Of the 162 teachers employed in Board and Aided Schools, all but 19 are certificated. Two of the Primary Schools are in charge of men who do not hold a Teacher's Certificate.

A great deal has been done during the past five years to improve or enlarge the school buildings, and all the schools have now suitable buildings of their own, except about half a dozen, which are located in unsuitable private houses.

Sets of Science and Mensuration apparatus have been provided wherever they were wanting, and all the schools are now well fitted out with furniture and appliances.

In Public as well as Private Schools for males, all the three sections of the community have advanced, the increase in the case of Sikhs being the most marked. In Female Schools the Hindús have fallen off; but the number of the other two denominations has increased satisfactorily.

The net amount expended during the year, though larger by Rs. 1,973 than that expended in 1891-92, fell short by about Rs. 11,000 of the 25 per cent. of the income of the Board.

The Municipal Committees have discharged their educational liabilities satisfactorily on the whole. The net amount expended on education has risen from Rs. 4,914 in 1891-92 to Rs. 6,545, though it is still less by Rs. 1,433 than the 10 per cent. of their income.

The management of Board Schools may be said satisfactory on the whole.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools is 119, with an attendance of 2,159 scholars, showing an increase of 22 institutions and 582 pupils as compared with 1891-92. Twelve of these schools are Girls' Schools, with 148 scholars, against none in 1891-92. The number of Aided Indigenous Schools is 8, with 238 scholars, while there was no such school in 1891-92.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The Fázilka and Muktsar Tahsíls are educationally very backward. Girls' Schools and Zamíndárí Schools show some deterioration; but in all other respects a very satisfactory advance has been made.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

JHANG DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Jhang.

The number of Secondary Schools remains 4 as before. The roll of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools rose satisfactorily; but it was to some extent counterbalanced by a decline in the numerical strength of Vernacular Schools. On the whole, the number of scholars has risen by 140. The income from fees rose from Rs. 6,638 in 1891-92 to Rs. 11,092 last year. This increase is due to the rates of fees in Anglo-Vernacular Schools having from year to year progressed throughout the quinquennium, and to the half rates formerly charged in Vernacular Schools having been raised to the ordinary full rates.

The results of the Entrance Examination are very favourable; but those of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle School Examinations are unfavourable.

With the exception of that at Ahmadpur, which is a hired one, the Boarding Houses attached to the Secondary Schools of the District are satisfactory.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board Primary Schools continues to be 32. The Aided and Unaided Schools are in reality Indigenous Schools examined for grants.

There has been some decrease in the roll of the Board Schools on account of the tuition fee rates having been raised; but, on the whole, the number of scholars attending Primary Schools has increased.

The total fee collections rose from Rs. 282 in 1891-92 to Rs. 537 in 1896-97.

The last year's results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations do not compare favourably with those of 1891-92.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools decreased from 7 to 4; three were converted into Primary Schools with the sanction of the Department. The roll of these schools fell from 131 to 85, and, except in the First Standard, there is a falling-off throughout. The scheme has not been appreciated by the people.

There is only one Gurmukhí Class in the District, *viz.*, the one attached to the Maghiána Primary Department of the Victoria Jubilee High School.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of Primary Schools rose from 6 to 11, 4 of the new schools being Board Schools, and 1 an Aided School. The number of scholars increased from 297 to 376. The Lower Primary stage especially has benefited.

Compared with the year 1891-92, the last year's result of the Upper Primary Examination was unsatisfactory; but that of the Lower Primary Examination was only slightly unfavourable.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Needlework is fairly satisfactory. The number of boys studying in Vernacular Schools has fallen; but that of the scholars learning English has risen by about 30 per cent. An Anglo-Vernacular School was established at Lyallpur after the annual inspection of the District. These facts prove that English education is preferred to purely Vernacular education.

The regulations of the Code as regards scholarships are fully observed. The number of scholarship-holders was 26, against 20 in 1891-92. Besides these, the District Board gives five stipends under Article 370. Of 39 girls in the Upper stage, 35 were scholarship-holders.

There was only one Gymnastic Instructor in the District five years ago. Now their number is five. Almost all the schools have been supplied with apparatus. Quarterly competitions are now held, and an Athletic Tournament takes place every year; it is clear, therefore, that the District has made good progress in this respect. Discipline has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

The work of the teachers is fairly satisfactory. Optional subjects, Mental Arithmetic, and Object Lessons are still apt to be neglected in Primary Schools, as well as conversation and *viva voce* translation in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and native accounts in Zamíndárí Schools.

Appendix A.

Lahore Circle.

The number of certificated teachers is 71, and that of uncertificated 38.

Jhang.

About half a dozen Primary School buildings, which have been for some years in a ruinous condition, have not yet been repaired; otherwise the buildings in this District are fairly satisfactory. Furniture and appliances are now better supplied than before.

Compared with the year 1891-92, the number of Hindú and Muhammadan boys has increased, while that of Sikhs has decreased. The same is the case with regard to girls.

The District Board now spends more money on education than before. Its gross expenditure exceeds the budget provision, but falls much short of the Government minimum; there is accordingly still much room for advance in this respect.

The Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána Municipality is very liberal in educational matters, but the same cannot be said of the Chiniot Committee, though its net expenditure last year was far above that in 1891-92.

The management of the District Board is fairly satisfactory; buildings, furniture, and opening of schools in the newly colonized tract demand attention.

The Jhang and Chiniot Committees have managed their schools with fair success.

The number of Indigenous and other Schools examined for grants remains 21; but the number of scholars has declined from 864 to 628, and the total amount of grant earned from Rs. 1,046 to Rs. 982.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools not examined for grants was 137, and the scholars attending them 1,637, against 160 and 1,644 five years ago.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The District is not well advanced educationally. The number of Secondary Schools and Board Primary Schools is stationary. With increased rates of fees, there was a fall in the roll, and the results of all examinations, except the Entrance, are unfavourable. Buildings are not what they should be. Physical training has made good progress.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Montgomery.

Two Primary Schools were raised to the status of Middle Schools—one Vernacular and the other Anglo-Vernacular. The number of Middle Schools in the District (there being no High School) therefore rose from 3 to 5. The number of scholars rose from 607 to 852, or by 245.

The amount of fees rose from Rs. 2,043 to Rs. 4,616. This increase is chiefly due to the establishment of a new Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Code rules were observed.

The result of the Middle School Examination held in 1896-97 compares favourably with that in 1891-92, both on the Anglo-Vernacular and on the Vernacular sides.

The Municipal Board Schools at Pákpattan and Kamália continue to be without Boarding Houses. The accommodation provided for this purpose at Dipálpur is not regularly utilized by scholars throughout the year, only a few putting up about the time of the annual inspection. The only Boarding House in the District is that attached to the Municipal Board School, Montgomery. It is satisfactorily looked after.

Besides the elevation of two Primary Schools to the Middle grade, the raising of the Middle School, Montgomery, to a High School, was sanctioned soon after the inspection; and there is a proposal to raise one more Primary School to the Middle grade.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board Primary Schools has risen during the quinquennium from 33 to 34 The three Aided Schools are Indigenous Schools examined for grants. There are no Unaided Schools.

The decrease of scholars in the Board Schools is due to the transfer of two schools to the list of Middle Schools, the general scarcity, and the migration of several families to the newly colonized tract in the Bár. On the whole, the number of boys in receipt of Primary education is stationary.

Fees are levied at half the ordinary rates; otherwise the regulations of the Code are complied with. The income from this source has fallen from Rs. 514 to Rs. 413, owing to the numerical decrease in the Board Schools.

The result of the Lower Primary Examination held last year is more favourable than that in 1891-92; but that of the Upper Primary Examination is somewhat less satisfactory. This falling-off is not great, and is attributable to the fact that the examination is now held in accordance with the departmental instructions, and has become harder than it used to be.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools continues to be 9, but 3 of these have much declined, and will have to be transferred elsewhere. The roll of these schools has fallen from 256 to 209, although the number of agriculturists has slightly increased. On the whole, these schools are not much appreciated. Letter-writing and native accounts are now better taught, though still they are not what they should be.

The number of Gurmukhí Branch Schools continues to be 5, but of their scholars has decreased from 200 to 145.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Municipal Board Girls' School, Montgomery, has been the only school of this kind in the District throughout the quinquennium. Its roll rose from 25 to 47, and Miss Francis considers it one of the best Primary Schools.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools increased from 2 to 3, and that of scholars learning English from 175 to 266. The Middle School, Montgomery, has just been made a High School, and the Pákpattan Committee want to introduce English in their school. All these facts show that the study of English is valued.

The rules of the Code on the subject of scholarships are followed. The number of all sorts of scholarships current in the District at the end of the last school-year was 16, against 17 in 1891-92.

Good progress has been made in Physical training in the five years under report. The want of a peripatetic Gymnastic Instructor was supplied, and most of the schools are now fairly provided with gymnastic apparatus. Quarterly competitions are now organized, and, for the first time in the District, a Cricket Athletic Tournament was held last year. A team from the District competed in the Circle Cricket Tournament. Much has been done in this respect; but it must be said that much still remains to be done.

There was some friction between teachers at Montgomery and Dipálpur; otherwise the discipline was fairly satisfactory in the District.

The number of certificated teachers rose from 33 to 61, and that of uncertificated fell from 38 to 21, which is satisfactory. The instruction has naturally improved; but optional subjects are more or less neglected.

The good school-house at Dipálpur was built during the quinquennial period; that at Montgomery is about to be extended; but the Pákpattan building continues small and unsuitable. The Saiyadwála building is in need of additions and alterations to fit it for a Vernacular Middle School.

The Primary Schools, except half a dozen, and the same number of Zamíndárí Schools, are held in private residences, which are unsuitable. The rest are well provided with buildings. The Pákpattan and newly established schools at Saiyadwála are without Science apparatus; otherwise the wants of schools are well supplied, and more liberally than five years ago.

The number of Sikh and Muhammadan boys attending all kinds of schools has risen, but that of Hindús has declined.

The girls have made good progress in numbers.

The budget provision made by the District Board is less than the Government minimum, and the gross expenditure for the last year is still less than the amount provided for in the budget. But the net expenditure has been progressing from year to year, that of last year being more than double of 1885-86, which is very satisfactory.

The budget provisions of the Municipal Board at Montgomery and Kamália exceed the Government limits, but that of Pákpattan falls short of it. The gross expenditure is less than the amount budgetted in each case. The net expenditure of the Montgomery Committee was nearly the same as five years ago; that of Pákpattan less than half; while the Kamália Committee actually earned Rs. 84 from their school. The management of the District Board Schools is satisfactory on the whole. The management of the Municipal Board

Appendix A. Lahore Circle. Montgomery.

Schools is fair at best. The Montgomery Committee could not put a stop to quarrels between members of the staff. The Kamália Committee, instead of strengthening the staff and improving the school furniture, saved something from the school. The Pákpattan Committee has not yet supplied Science apparatus, though it is anxious to add English to the school curriculum.

The number of Indigenous Schools examined for grants fell from 5 to 3, and their roll from 121 to 68, and the amount of grant earned from Rs. 71 to 58. All these schools are Gurmukhí Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools was 125, with 1,587 scholars, against 122 with 1,577 scholars five years ago. The Qurán Schools are by far the largest in number.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

On the whole, good progress has been made during the quinquennium. The number of Secondary Schools, scholars attending them, and fee collections have increased, and the results of the Middle School Examination are favourable.

The number of Board Primary Schools is larger by one, but their roll has decreased, and the result of the Upper Primary Examination compares unfavourably.

The roll of Zamíndárí Schools has fallen off by 18 per cent. Female education and English education have made good advance. Physical training is better; and furniture is more liberally supplied.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Lahore.

The number of Government and Board Schools, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular, and that of Aided Schools, remains the same. One Aided High School became a Middle School. The Unaided Schools rose from 7 to 9 in number, and, with the exception of the Union Academy, which is a High School, the others are unimportant Middle Schools. These schools, however, have grown in size at the expense of the Board and Aided Schools.

The roll of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools has gained 5·8 per cent. nearly, and that of the Vernacular Schools has risen very slightly.

The aggregate number of scholars attending the Secondary Schools has risen by about 5 per cent. The Code rules on the subject of fees have been observed in the main. The number of boys paying first and second grade rates of fees is the highest in this District, and pretty large in the Central Model School. Notwithstanding the decrease in number in the Government and Board and Aided Schools, the amount of fees realized in them is more than in 1891-92. This is explained by the fact that the rates progressed till the highest limit was reached. In the Railway Technical School-fees are levied according to Articles 229 and 238.

The result of the Entrance Examination held in March last does not compare favourably with that of 1891-92.

The same is the case with the Vernacular Middle School Examination; but the result of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination is a decided improvement over that of five years ago.

In both the Entrance and Middle School Examinations on the Anglo-Vernacular side the Unaided Schools stand third in order of merit.

The Central Model School and all the Board Secondary Schools in the District, as well as the more important Unaided High Schools in the city of Lahore, have Boarding Houses attached to them. In addition to these, there are a few Hostels not connected with any school, and established for the convenience of out-station scholars studying in Lahore.

The Boarding Houses attached to the Aitchison College, the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School, and the Islámiya School are very important.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

There is one more Board Primary School in the District than there was five years ago, but the roll of these schools is nearly the same. The increase in the number of Unaided Schools (8 to 31) is only due to the Aided Indigenous Schools having been included in this category, which was not the practice in 1891-92.

The total number of scholars attending the Primary Schools of all kinds has risen by 22·8 per cent., and that of children in receipt of regular Primary education by 11·6 per cent., which is satisfactory.

In the Board Schools, the fees were levied in accordance with the regulations of the Code. The income of these schools was less, that of the Aided Schools was more ; and, on the whole, the total collection was greater than that of 1891-92.

The results of the Primary Examinations, compared with those of five years before this, are not favourable. The number of candidates for the Upper Primary Examination was larger, but the percentage of successes was smaller. This is due to the fact that the examination is now held according to the departmental instructions, and has become stiffer. The decrease in the candidates for, and passes by, the Lower Primary test is explained by the heavy losses which the Board and Aided Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools had to bear in their Lower Primary stage.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools has come down from 7 to 5 ; that of scholars from 185 to 152; and a decrease, both in the number of candidates and passes, has taken place in every standard. The scheme has proved a failure.

Gurmukhí Classes remained attached to two Vernacular Middle Schools during the quinquennium. The number of boys attending them at the last annual inspection was 36, against 52 in 1891-92.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of Aided Primary Schools is 6 less than in 1891-92.

The number of scholars has risen in every stage, and the total roll from 1,280 to 1,360, or a little above 6 per cent.

The figures for the Entrance, Middle School, and Middle Standard Examinations are small. The results of the Primary Examinations are, on the whole, satisfactory. Needlework has much improved in the Vernacular Primary Schools.

On the whole, it cannot be said that female education is making much progress in Lahore, though there is growing feeling in favour of it, more especially among the educated Hindús.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Agricultural Industrial School, Clarkabad, was closed in the course of the five years under report. The Railway Technical School is the only school of this kind now left in this District.

Its roll fell down from 270 to 183, as the Railway authorities did not show any readiness to find employment for all the boys that passed out of the school.

The Principal, Mayo School of Art, praised the wood-work done in the school ; but pronounced other branches of technical education as capable of improvement. I was dissatisfied with the work and discipline on the General side.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Whilst the Vernacular Schools have gained only 2 per cent., the number of boys learning English has risen by over 25 per cent.

All the new Unaided Schools are Anglo-Vernacular. This proves that English education is much appreciated.

The number of scholarship-holders was 176, against 133 in the ordinary schools, and 32 in the Railway Technical. The leading Unaided Schools also had some stipends given in them.

During the quinquennial period the number of peripatetic Gymnastic Instructorships was at one time raised to two, but the additional post was abolished soon after. The Central Model, Qasúr High, and Lahore Mission Schools have such Masters of their own. Paid Monitors are employed in a few other schools. Quarterly competitions and Athletic Tournaments were regularly held. On the whole, Physical training has made good progress.

The conduct of students, discipline, and cleanliness are, on the whole, satisfactory. The Inter-School Rules have been strictly observed.

No "Discipline and Organization Grant" was allowed to the Aitchison School at the last annual inspection. The teachers have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily. The number of untrained uncertificated teachers is now small.

Appendix A.

Lahore Circle.

Lahore.

On the whole, the Lahore District is much better off than other Districts in this Circle in respect of school buildings. The building at Chúnián was erected during the quinquennium.

On the plea that the funds of the District Board were exhausted in Famine Relief Works, the articles recommended in 1895 96 were not supplied. In the Secondary as well as the Primary stages, the Hindús, Sikhs, and Muhammadans have made satisfactory progress. In Industrial Schools, the number of Sikh and Muhammadan scholars is less than what it was five years ago. In Private Schools all the three creeds show a palpable deficiency. On the whole, the Sikhs have gained, but the Hindús and Muhammadans show a decrease.

The number of Hindú girls is larger, but that of the other two communities smaller, than it was in 1891-92.

The amount budgetted by the District Board was less than the Government minimum, and the gross expenditure less than the budget. The net expenditure during the last school-year was slightly in excess of that for 1891-92.

The Lahore Municipality budgetted a little over one-fifth of the possible minimum and spent still less. The Committees of Chúnián and Khuddián budgetted and spent less than the minima. Other Committees were sufficiently liberal.

The management of the District and Municipal Board Schools has continued to be satisfactory.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Indigenous and other schools examined for grants is one more than in 1891-92, but the number of scholars has decreased by 29 per cent. The total number of passes has gained 25 percent. The amount of grant earned is nearly the same as five years ago. In two schools, cases of personation of deliberate falsification of Attendance Registers were detected. The number of other Private Schools is 89 for boys and 5 for girls, with an attendance of 1,065 boys and 49 girls. The Qurán Schools are most numerous, and hence the Muhammadans form 64 per cent. of the aggregate roll of these schools.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The total number of scholars in receipt of school education in the District is 16 per cent. less than in 1891-92; this is due to heavy decrease in the roll of Private Schools. The number of scholars in the Secondary and Primary Schools has risen; the fee collection has increased; the results of the higher examinations are more favourable; and Physical training and discipline have improved.

In spite, therefore, of the numerical deficit, the period under review has been one of increased efficiency.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Amritsar.

The number of Board and Aided High Schools, as well as that of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, is the same as five years ago. One more Unaided High School, *viz.*, the Khálsa High School, and 5 new Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, (*viz.*, the Hindú Sabha School, the Baij Náth School, and Sir James Lyall School in Amritsar, the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Majítha, and the Khálsa School, Tarn Táran) were established during the five years.

The roll of the High stage of the Municipal Board School, Amritsar, is nearly 50 per cent. more than in 1891-92. The Aided High Schools have suffered much, and the Unaided Schools have expanded more than three times. A slight fal ing-off has taken place in the Vernacular Schools. On the whole, the total number of scholars attending the Secondary Schools has risen by nearly 19 per cent.

The total fees collected is larger in the Board Schools on account of the rates having progressed till they reached the maximum in 1894. In the Aided Schools, there was a loss in consequence of their roll having declined.

The Code rules were generally observed. The results of all the examinations, in which scholars appear from Secondary Schools, are favourable; but the Board Schools, contrary to expectations, have not done well in the last Entrance and Vernacular Middle School Examinations. All the important Secondary Schools in the Amritsar town had satisfactory Boarding Houses attached to them. The Khálsa School Boarding Houses, being the biggest in the Circle, deserve special mention. All the Board Schools in the District, and the Mission School, Majítha, had similar houses connected with them, though at two of the former inadequate private houses were used for the purpose. The accommodation generally provided is not equal to the demand

everywhere, and a large number of out-station boys, who would live in a Boarding House, have to make their own arrangements. The continuance of the Shorthand Class by the Amritsar Municipality, the Director's sanction to raise the Jandiála Primary School to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, and the construction of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School building at Chabhal were the chief events of the year.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The Board Primary Schools continue to be 77. The great increase in the number of Aided and Unaided Primary Schools is solely due to the fact that Indigenous Schools, which are now treated as Primary Schools for the purposes of statistics, were not so dealt with in 1891-92. The Board Schools have suffered in number from the encouragement given to the Indigenous Schools; but, on the whole, the number of boys in receipt of Primary education has risen by nearly 18 per cent.

As the natural result of the diminution in the roll, the amount of fees realized in the Board Schools fell a little; but the Aided Schools earned about seven times what they did five years ago. The rules of the Code were well observed in the Board Schools.

In the Upper Primary Examination the result was, on the whole, a decided improvement; but the number of candidates and passes by the Lower Primary test was lower than in 1891-92. This is due to the prosperity of the Indigenous Schools at the expense of the Board Schools.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools in the Amritsar District was four in 1891-92, but now there are only three such schools, one having been converted into a Primary School. The number of boys attending these is nearly two-thirds of what it was in 1891-92; the first and second classes, which alone existed five years ago, have declined, and the higher standards have not grown satisfactorily. All these facts show that the scheme has been a failure.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Alexandra High School, the Anglo-Vernacular Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board Vernacular Middle School, Amritsar, have continued to be the Secondary Schools for girls during the five years. The number of Primary Schools, taking all the kinds together, is four more, but the number of scholars is 130 less than in 1891-92.

In the opinion of the Inspectress this decline is not very important, and due to greater strictness in enrolling the girls. The Upper Primary stage has grown by 92·7 per cent. The Municipal Board Primary Schools are prospering; but the Mission City Schools are stationary, or declining. The results of all the public examinations for the last school-year are an improvement on those of 1891-92. Miss Francis says "there is marked improvement in the quality as well as the number of passes. In the Upper Primary Examination, in particular, the teaching is far more intelligent than it used to be. This result is due to the employment of trained teachers in all these schools."

Needlework is very good in all the Secondary Schools; it has much improved in the Municipal Board Primary Schools, but is still deficient in the Mission Primary Schools.

Omitting the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, most of the girls studying in the Middle and Upper Primary stages are scholarship-holders.

The attainments of the scholars of the Alexandra School in English are very highly spoken of. The period of training for Mistresses had to be extended over two years instead of one, which was found insufficient. There were, therefore, no candidates for the Certificate Examination of 1897.

The Inspectress is of opinion that, "on the whole, Amritsar in every respect stands first among the Punjab Districts in the numbers and the results of its schools."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The only school of this type, the Municipal Board Artisans' School, Amritsar, contained last year 119 scholars, against 137 in 1891-92. Of these, 73 attended the General classes, as well as the Technical side, and 46 attended the Technical side only. On the whole, the scholars continued to serve a useful purpose.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

English education is daily increasing in request. The roll of the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools has, during the five years, risen by 26 per cent., but that of the Vernacular Middle Schools declined by 3·9 per cent.

Appendix A.

Lahore Circle.

Amritsar.

All the scholarships are awarded and held according to the rules of the Code. The number of scholarship-holders (boys and girls) is more than five years ago. Appreciable progress has taken place in Physical training during the five years. Drill is now regularly taught everywhere. Most of the schools have got some apparatus; Article 715 is well observed. Quarterly competitions are held. The Annual District Tournament was held, and the Municipal Board High School, Amritsar, once more won the Alexandra belt in the Circle Tournament. Conduct, discipline, and cleanliness are satisfactory.

The number of uncertificated teachers still employed in the Board Schools is very small, but in the Unaided Schools they predominate.

The work of the teachers as a body has been, on the whole, very satisfactory; marked improvement having taken place in the teaching of Arithmetic, Geography, Object Lessons, and Urdú Handwriting. The roofed accommodation provided for a large number of Primary Schools is still insufficient; but, with this exception, the school buildings are now better looked after than five years ago.

The want of Board Schools are satisfactorily supplied. Every Middle School has a set of Science apparatus.

Putting aside the statistics of the Private Schools, which are not always reliable, the figures for Public Schools show that Hindús, Muhammadans, and Sikhs have more or less kept pace with each other.

The number of Hindú and Sikh girls has decreased, but that of the Muhammadan girls risen by about one-third.

The District Board budgetted up to 92·6 per cent. of the Government minimum. The gross expenditure was Rs. 2,032 more than the provision made; and the net expenditure incurred was Rs. 508 more than in 1891-92.

The Amritsar Municipality earned Rs. 15,190 out of the Government grant. It budgetted for 78·2 per cent. of the Government minimum, but the gross expenditure exceeded the budget by about Rs. 600.

The management of the District Board and the Municipal Board Schools has been efficient; thanks chiefly to Mr. Nicholl.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

During the five years the number of Private Schools has fallen from 239 to 201, and their roll from 6,030 to 5,162.

The number of Elementary and other schools examined for grants has decreased from 54 to 46, and their total roll has gone down by 9 per cent.

These schools are doing good work in spreading Primary education among the masses. The Attendance Registers in most cases were unreliable. The amount of grant earned was nearly the same as in 1891-92.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The number of boys attending the Secondary Schools, the results of the public examinations, and fee collections are certainly improvement on 1891-92. The same is true with regard to Primary Schools. The Inspectress speaks very highly of female education in the District. Physical training and Boarding Houses are now better cared for than five years ago, and several Unaided Schools have come into existence. All these facts go to prove that the general state of education here is good, and better than it was five years ago.

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of High Schools continues to be two. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools has risen from 6 to 8 on account of the establishment of 2 Unaided Schools of this kind. The Shakargarh Primary School was raised to the grade of a Vernacular Middle School, and now the District has 4 such schools instead of 3 five years ago. The total number of scholars attending the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools remains unaltered, and the newly established Unaided Schools have gained what the Board and Aided Schools have lost. In fact, there has been a transfer of scholars from one side to the other.

The roll of the Vernacular Middle Schools, the total number of scholars attending the Secondary Schools of all kinds, and the number of agriculturists under instruction in these schools have made good progress.

The total amount realized as fees in the last school-year was Rs. 18,211, against Rs. 14,721 in 1891-92. The result of the Entrance Examination is very favourable; but that of the Middle School (both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular) does not show any marked improvement. The Boarding Houses attached

to the Municipal Board High School, Gurdáspur, and Baring High School, Batála, deserve special mention. At Shakargarh, the biggest Vernacular Middle School in the District, the arrangements are most inadequate; at two other schools accommodation is insufficient. There are no Boarding Houses in connection with two Board and one Aided Schools, and probably they are not wanted. On the whole, the general management of these houses is satisfactory.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board Primary Schools in the District is one less than five years ago. This is due to the Sharkargarh School having been raised to a Middle School.

In 1891, only one Aided and no Unaided Schools were returned. This year, on account of a change in classification, the number of such schools is shown as 37 and 4, respectively.

The number of scholars attending the Board Schools has declined, but the roll of Aided and Unaided Schools has risen. On the whole, the total number of boys belonging to Primary Schools of all types has increased by 8·4 per cent., and that of scholars in receipt of Primary education by 8 per cent.

The total income from fees in the last school-year was Rs. 3,144, against Rs. 2,648 in 1891-92.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Standard Examinations are satisfactory, and practically the same as before.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools has fallen from 8 to 6; that of scholars attending them from 377 to 213; and the total numbers of candidates and passes from 224 and 190 to 147 and 115, respectively. These figures conclusively prove that the Zamíndárí scheme has been a failure in this District.

There were two Gurmukhí Classes in 1891-92, but they ceased to exist during the quinquennium.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The District has never had a Secondary School for girls. The number of Board Primary Schools is now 6, against 8 in 1891-92. On the whole, the total number of girls attending the Board and Aided Schools has been stationary. Out of 279, only 12 were in the Upper Primary stage. Only 2 candidates appeared in the Upper Primary Examination, and both failed. The result of the Lower Primary Examination was insignificant, and less favourable than that in 1891-92.

The state of female education in this District is very backward. Needlework is well taught in the Urdú Schools, and hardly taught in the Hindí Schools.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

The desire for English education is apparently increasing from year to year, but it is confined to Government officials chiefly, and has not permeated to the masses. The number of scholarships held in Boys' Schools is 12 less than in 1891-92, and that of Jubilee Scholarships has declined from 14 to 8.

There has been good improvement in Physical training during the last five years. The Municipal Board Schools at Gurdáspur and Batála, and the Baring High School, Batála, have their own gymnastic instructors, and the number of such teachers who go from school to school in the District is now two against one. Gymnastic apparatus is much better supplied, and drill is better taught, though it is still not what it should be.

The Municipalities of Sujánpur and Kalánaur refused to contribute towards the pay of the peripatetic instructor, and no provision for adequate instruction in this subject exists in their schools.

Quarterly competitions and Annual Tournament are now regularly organized.

The conduct of the boys has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

The number of uncertificated teachers is less than it was five years ago. As a result of the larger employment of trained teachers, some improvement in the quality of instruction has taken place. But at the same time it must be noted that the methods learnt by the teachers in the Normal School are neither always remembered nor practically followed.

The school-house at Sujánpur was repaired last year; but the District is as inadequately supplied with proper school buildings as in 1891-92; about 20 Primary Schools being still without adequate buildings, and a few with no buildings at all. Considerable inconvenience has been felt at Shakargarh since it became a Middle School; and accommodation provided for two other Middle Schools has continued to be insufficient. The Municipal Board Schools at Kalánaur and Sujánpur have never been sufficiently provided with furniture and appliances. Schools under the District Board and other Municipalities in the District are generally well off in this respect.

Appendix A. Lahore Circle. Gurdáspur.

The total number of Hindú and Muhammadan boys attending *Public Schools* has risen, but that of Sikhs gone down by 7·7 per cent. If the Private Schools be included, then Hindús alone show an increase.

Some decrease has taken place in the number of Sikh girls, but the other two communities have advanced, though the numbers are still insignificant.

The District Board spent about a thousand rupees more in net than in 1891-92; but there is still a margin for increase in its expenditure on education.

The Municipalities of Dera Nának and Srígobindpur made a saving from their schools. The net expenditure of other Municipalities was less than 10 per cent. of their income. On the whole, the aggregate net expenditure was Rs. 4,547, against Rs. 4,179 in 1891-92.

The management of the District Board Schools has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The Sujánpur and Kalánaur Municipalities did not look after their schools properly. Other Committees managed their schools satisfactorily, though the Head Master, Municipal Board School, Gurdáspur, did not receive full support from the Committee in some matters affecting the school discipline.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In 1891-92 there were 138 such schools, with a roll of 4,112 scholars. Now their number is 136, attended by 2,336.

The number of "Indigenous" and "Other Schools" examined for grants is 9 more than in 1891-92, and the number of boys attending such schools has also risen. Instructionally, however, these schools have deteriorated. The amount of grant earned is less by Rs. 554 than in 1891-92, which is due to some reduction in rates, and inefficiency of some of the schools.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The instructional state of the District is, on the whole, fair. Improvement is visible in most directions. The backward state of female education, inadequate school buildings, and the decline of Zamíndárí Schools are the chief weak points.

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Gujránwála.

The number of Secondary Schools has risen from 8 to 15. Of the 7 new schools, 2 are Unaided High Schools (Khálsa and Islámiya High Schools at Gujránwála), 3 are Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools (2 at Háfizábád and 1 at Naushahra), and 2 are Board Vernacular Middle Schools (1 at Sohdra and 1 at Pindí Bhattián).

With the increase in the number of schools there has been a nearly corresponding increase in the number of scholars, the total rise amounting to 64 per cent. The increase is mostly visible in the Middle stage.

The Code rules have been generally observed in levying tuition fees in Board and Aided Schools. In Unaided Schools fees have been levied at different rates. The total amount of fees collected in all the schools during the past year was Rs. 19,993-4, against Rs. 12,954-7-6 realized in 1891-92.

The result of the Entrance Examination does not compare favourably with that of five years ago.

On the Anglo-Vernacular side of the Middle School Examination the percentage of passes is higher in all kinds of schools; but on the Vernacular side it has fallen by 8 in Board Schools, although there is a remarkable rise in the number of candidates and passes from these schools.

There is no Bording House attached to the Pindí Bhattián School. The other schools are provided with these houses; but the arrangements are not everywhere quite satisfactory.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools is 96, with 4,573 scholars, against 71 schools and 3,839 scholars in 1891-92. The increase in the number of schools and scholars is due to the inclusion of the Elementary Indigenous Schools examined for grants among Public Schools.

In Board and Aided Schools fees have always been levied at prescribed rates; but in the new schools opened in the Khángáh Dográn Tahsíl half rates have been introduced with the special sanction of the Department. The total amount collected in 1896-97 was Rs. 3,873-9-6, against Rs. 3,183-4 in 1891-92.

The number of candidates and passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Standards has risen, but the percentage of passes has fallen, except in the case of the Lower Primary Examination of Aided Schools, where it is a little higher than before.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools remains as before, *viz.*, 9, but that of the scholars attending these institutions has risen a little from 363 to 388. The results of examinations by the different standards are an improvement upon those of the year 1891-92.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There are 2 Secondary Schools for girls, both at Gujránwála, with 203 scholars, against 1 such school and 119 scholars five years ago. The new school is a Board School. The number of Girls' Primary Schools has fallen by 4, and that of the scholars attending them by 110. The former decrease is equally distributed over Board and Aided Schools. At Gujránwála and Wazírábád, needlework has very much improved during the period under notice; but at Akálgarh, Rámnagar, and Háfizábád, it has not received due attention for want of a sufficient number of needlework teachers. Domestic economy from the text-book "Sughar Bíví," is very intelligently taught in the Aided Secondary School. The results of the Middle School Examination for girls do not compare favourably with those of 1891-92; but the Lower and Upper Primary Examination results are an advance upon that year.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

English education continues to advance. Of the 7 new Secondary Schools that came into existence during the past quinquennium, as many as 5 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and only 2 are Vernacular Schools, and the number of students learning English has risen by 613.

Scholarships and stipends are awarded, held, and drawn in accordance with rules. The total number of scholarships of all kinds current at the end of the period under notice was 106, against 91 at its commencement. In Girls' Schools the number of scholarships has increased by 23.

Much progress is visible in Physical training, though there is room for further improvement in this line. The apparatus for exercises is not complete in any school.

The general conduct of the students, as observed at the annual inspection, was satisfactory on the whole; and there were very few cases of the use of unfair means at the examinations.

The number of trained and certificated teachers has largely increased; but of the assistant teachers employed in the District, as many as 38 are uncertificated; and the common defects in teaching are the neglect of, or insufficient attention to, Optional Subjects, Urdú and Persian Grammar, Conversation in English, Map drawing, and deductions and riders in Euclid. The condition of the school buildings is, on the whole, very fair. The supply of furniture and appliances is very inadequate. Tát and maps are wanted in almost every school, as also Mensuration apparatus.

The number of Hindú, Sikh, and Muhammadan boys in Public Schools has risen, the increase being the largest in the case of Sikhs, and least in that of Muhammadans. In Private Schools, Hindús and Sikhs show a considerable falling-off, and Muhammadans a slight rise. In Public Schools for girls, all creeds show some increase in the Secondary stage; but in the Primary stage Sikhs and Muhammadans are a little less and Hindús a little more in number than before. In Private Schools, there were and are no Hindús and Sikhs. The number of Muhammadan girls in these schools has risen from 145 to 244.

Compared with five years ago, the net expenditure of the District Board and of the Municipalities of Gujránwála, Wazírábád, Rámnagar, and Qila' Dídár Singh has risen; but the net expenditure of the Eminábád Municipal Committee is less; whilst the Akálgarh Municipality not only spends nothing on education, but saves something from school fees.

The management of the District Board Schools has not been quite satisfactory, many of their wants not having been attended to during the past year. The Municipal Board Schools have been, on the whole, well managed by their respective Municipalities. The Akálgarh Municipal Committee, however, has much to do to strengthen the present staff of the school.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools is 189, against 194 in 1891-92, with 2,743 scholars, against 3,387 previously. Of the schools, 167 are for boys, and the rest for girls.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The progress made by education in the District during the quinquennium is satisfactory.

Appendix A.

Rawalpindi Circle.

RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.

SIALKOT DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Sialkot.

The number of Secondary Schools is 16 against 14. Of these, 5 are Anglo-Vernacular High, 7 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 4 Vernacular Middle.

The number of scholars in the Secondary stage of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools has risen from 646 to 1,027; but in the Primary stage it has declined by 248. In the grand total for all kinds of schools the numbers have risen from 2,856 to 2,989, or by 4 per cent.

The fees collected during the year was Rs. 23,283, against Rs. 14,163 in 1891-92.

The rise of nearly 65 per cent. is due partly to the opening of new schools, and partly to the enhanced rates of fees.

The results of the Entrance Examination compare very favourably, both as regards the number of candidates sent up and the number passed, with the figures of 1891-92; but in the Middle School Examination the percentage of passes was slightly less than that of five years ago.

Almost all the Secondary Schools are provided with good boarding accommodation. The largest Boarding House attached to a Board School is that at Pasrúr, which can easily accommodate 100 boys.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools for boys has risen from 79 to 181. The extraordinary increase is due almost entirely to the return this year of the Elementary Schools examined for grants as Public Schools. Of the 181 Primary Schools now recognised in this District, 81 prepare boys for the Upper and Lower Primary Standards, and the rest for the Indigenous Standards. With such a large increase in the schools, the scholars were bound to show an advance, and, accordingly, the number has risen from 4,955 to 8,430. Including the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the scholars in the Primary stage has increased from 7,165 to 10,392, or by 31 per cent.

The fees for the year amounted to Rs. 5,472, against Rs. 2,936 in 1891-92.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations have been satisfactory; but in the percentage of passes there has been a very slight fall.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools and the scholars attending them has fallen from 10 to 8 and from 491 to 440, respectively. The number of candidates and the number of passes by the various standards show a slight falling-off. The scheme laid down for these schools is in full force, and they are placed in charge of duly qualified teachers.

The number of Elementary Schools examined for grants has risen from 47 to 100, and the scholars examined from 1,837 to 3,418. *This gives some idea of how work is increasing.* The passes by all the standards at the last inspection were 1,363, against 687 five years ago. The grants earned have fallen by Rs. 286-2-0 owing to the reduction in rates.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female education has made some little advance, as in 1891-92 there were no Middle Schools, and there are now 3; but the number of Primary Schools has fallen from 32 to 29. Of these schools, 3 are Aided, and the rest are Board Schools.

The scholars have risen from 1,144 to 1,145 in the total for both Middle and Primary Schools.

The result of the Middle Standard Examination has been pretty good, 5 out of 9 having passed. There was no Middle School Examination in 1891-92. The Upper and Lower Primary Examination results were satisfactory.

Needlework has been very fairly done according to the Code directions, and in many schools knitting and phulkáris were good.

The needlework in the City Schools under the Mission, says Miss Francis, is remarkably good. In the Board Schools it is fair.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The desire for English education has been steadily gaining ground during the quinquennium.

The number of scholarships current at the close of the past year was in Boys' Schools 114 against 73, and in Girls' Schools 85 against 94.

The rules regarding the payment of scholarships are strictly observed in Boys' Schools; but in the Girls' Schools there is still much room for improvement.

A good deal has been done for Physical training. Full apparatus has been provided for each school, and simple apparatus supplied to every Primary School.

Five instructors for Primary and 3 for Secondary Schools have been appointed against one or two in 1891-92, and the Board and Aided Schools at Siálkot have separate instructors of their own.

Drill has been introduced and appreciated everywhere. Cricket is enthusiastically played, and native games also. In short, more has been done for Physical training in this District than in any other in the Circle.

The conduct of boys and the discipline were fairly satisfactory.

The work of the teachers in the Boys' Schools has been satisfactory on the whole; but in Girls' Schools it should have been much better.

A few Primary Schools are still without buildings of their own, and the work suffers in consequence.

In some of the Secondary Schools the numbers have outgrown the accommodation, and extension is indispensable.

The schools are generally well supplied with furniture, but Science apparatus is very scanty in Secondary Schools, and instruments for teaching Mensuration have not been given to any Primary School.

The numbers of Hindús, Muhammadans, and Sikhs have largely increased in Public, but declined in Private, Schools.

The expenditure both on District and Municipal Board Schools has largely increased since 1891-92; but in the case of the former it is still less than the minimum liability that may be required by Government.

The management of schools has been satisfactory in most cases.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The total number of Private Schools in the District, including Female Schools, was, at the close of last year, 178, with 2,556 scholars, against 254 containing 2,560 scholars.

GUJRAT DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Gujrát.

The number of Secondary Schools for boys has, since 1891-92, risen from 7 to 9. Of these, 2 are Anglo-Vernacular High, 4 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 3 Vernacular Middle.

The number of scholars in the Secondary classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools has risen from 307 to 537, and in Vernacular Schools it has more than doubled.

In the Primary stage in the first class of schools the growth has been some 33 per cent., and in the latter class in the same stage there has been a falling-off of about 8 per cent.

The income from fees in the past year was Rs. 14,113, against Rs. 8,296 realized in 1891-92.

The result of the Entrance Examination shows a marked improvement, and that of the Middle School test compares favourably with the figures of 1891-92.

Boarding Houses are attached to all the Secondary Schools, Board as well as Aided. The accommodation is sufficient except at Khárián.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 46 to 105. Of these, 45 are Board and 60 are Aided and Unaided Schools. The increase in the number of the latter class of schools is due to the inclusion of Indigenous Elementary Schools examined for grants among Public Schools.

Appendix A. Rawalpindi Circle. Gujrát.

The numbers in the Independent Primary Schools have risen from 3,700 to 6,390. Including the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools the increase in Primary Schools has been from 4,734 to 7,623.

The income from fees in Primary Schools was Rs. 2,553, or Rs. 1,034 more than that realized in 1891-92.

The results of the Upper Primary Examination compare favourably, both as regards the number of candidates sent up and the number passed, but the percentage shows a slight falling-off.

In the Lower Primary test the results have been better in every way.

Considerable progress has been made during the quinquennium in popularizing Zamíndárí School Course in the District. The number of Board Zamíndárí Schools is 3, as before; but 25 other schools have been established, of which 13 are Aided and 12 Unaided.

The number of agriculturists and non-agriculturists attending these schools has largely increased in both the stages, and the examination results also show great improvement.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There are still only two Board Primary Schools. Two Aided Schools, against one, under the management of the Scotch Mission. These are at head-quarters, and one Unaided School, the Muhammadan School, at Jalálpur Jattán.

The number of scholars in both the stages has largely increased.

There were no candidates for the Upper Primary test in 1891-92; at the recent inspection, 7 candidates presented themselves, and 6 passed. There has been a slight improvement in the number of candidates and passes by the Lower Primary test.

Needlework in Aided Schools is remarkably well taught, both plain work and various kinds of embroidery. In the Board Schools it is pretty fair.

Two Industrial Girls' Schools have been recently started to teach girls needlework. The Mistress in one of these, though efficient in needlework, is quite illiterate.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

This is the only District in the Circle in which Vernacular education has kept pace with English education.

The number of the scholarships current at the close of the past school-year was in Boys' Schools 88, against 45, and in Girls' Schools, 16 against 3.

A good deal has been done for Physical training during the past five years. The number of itinerant instructors for the District Board Schools has been increased from 2 to 3, *i.e.*, 1 to each Tahsíl, and the Municipal Board School at head-quarters has its own separate instructor.

Drill is taught systematically with fair success.

The conduct of scholars, so far as it came under observation, was satisfactory.

The work of teachers has been, generally speaking, satisfactory in some subjects, with certain weak points in others. The influx of trained men has improved the calibre of teachers, but the supply has not been equal to the demand.

The Vernacular Secondary Schools are overcrowded.

Most of the Primary Schools are provided with buildings erected for the purpose.

The schools are fairly equipped with furniture and appliances.

In Public Schools for boys Hindús and Muhammadans have increased a great deal, but the members of the Sikhs have declined. In Private Schools the Sikhs have risen by 355.

Female attendance in Public Schools has increased from zero to 101 in the case of Hindús, and from zero to 8 in that of Sikhs. The Muhammadans have also much increased.

In Private Schools the members of the Hindú and Muhammadan communities have increased, but of the Sikhs slightly fallen.

The expenditure on education from the District Fund has risen from Rs. 22,679 to Rs. 23,093, and that from the Municipal Funds, including a Government grant of Rs. 4,224, from Rs. 10,760 to Rs. 13,843.

The management of the District Board Schools has been good, and that of Municipal Board Schools satisfactory.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The total number of Private Schools in the District was, at the close of the year, 189, attended by 2,638 scholars, against 769 schools, with 9,983 scholars.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

There are 7 Secondary Schools, against 6 in 1891-92, and all but one are Anglo-Vernacular. The one exception is the Naushahra District Board School in the Khushab Tahsíl. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are 2 High and 4 Middle.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools has risen by 3 since 1891-92.

The scholars on the Secondary stage have risen from 227 to 458 on the English, and declined from 123 to 29 on the Vernacular side. In the Primary stage, Anglo-Vernacular scholars have increased from 407 to 759, and Vernacular scholars fallen from 372 to 89.

The income from fees during the past school-year was Rs. 13,336, against Rs. 6,919 in 1891-92.

The results of both the Entrance and the Middle School Examinations for the year under review compare very favourably in every respect with those for 1891-92.

Nothing has been done to improve the Boarding Houses since 1891-92. The Miáni and Sáhíwál Schools are still without Boarding Houses. The best Boarding House is at the head-quarters of the District.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 45 to 71. Of this number, 21 are Aided and 7 Unaided. In 1891-92, there were no Aided Primary Schools, and only one Unaided School. The explanation of this great increase in the number of Aided and Unaided Schools lies in the fact, that Indigenous Elementary Schools examined for grants have this year been returned as Public Schools.

The numbers in the Independent Schools have risen from 2,094 to 2,549, or, including the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, from 3,292 to 3,807.

The income from fees in the past year was Rs. 1,754, against Rs. 1,534 for 1891-92.

The results of the Upper Primary Examination do not compare favourably; but those of the Lower Primary Examination have been somewhat better than those of five years ago.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools is 6, as in 1891-92; but the attendance of agriculturists has gone down in the Lower stage, while the increase in the Upper stage has been very small.

The results for all standards, so far as the number of passes is concerned, are, however, better; but there were 36 less candidates than on former occasion. The special rules for these schools are fairly observed.

The number of Elementary Schools examined for grants has risen from 16 to 23 since 1891-92, and their attendance increased proportionately. The passes have risen from 242 to 402, and the grants earned from Rs. 1,027 to Rs. 1,297.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of Female Schools, all of the Primary grade, has risen from 8 to 12, of which 11 are Board Schools, and 1 Unaided.

The scholars have risen from 374 to 539.

The results, both for the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Standards, compare favourably, except in the latter case as regards the percentage of passes, which is 21 less than in 1891-92.

Appendix A. Rawalpindi Circle.

Shâhpur.

Needlework has been very fairly done so far as sewing, knitting, and *kashída* are concerned. The most forward in this respect is the Board School at Shâhpur city, where needlework is taught according to the Code rules.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

As elsewhere, English education has made much greater progress during the quinquennium than Vernacular education.

The number of scholarships current last year in Boys' Schools was 33, against 40 in 1891-92, and in Girls' Schools, 25 against 23. The rules regarding the payment of scholarships are well observed.

The provision for Physical training is much more complete now than formerly, every Tahsíl having a separate itinerant Gymnastic Instructor. In 1891-92, there was only one instructor for the whole District. Drill is taught in almost every school, and native games systematically played.

The conduct of boys during inspection was generally satisfactory. The discipline was very fair.

The work of the teachers generally has been approved. Their calibre has been improving, and the number of trained teachers in the District is much larger than five years ago.

The buildings are generally in very fair order, except where the schools are accommodated in hired houses.

Furniture and appliances are well supplied on the whole.

Among boy-scholars all the three creeds show improvement in Public Schools; but taken with Private Schools, only Muhammadans have fallen off.

In the number of girls under instruction there has been an increase all round.

The gross expenditure on education from the District Fund, including a Government grant of Rs. 400 in aid of Primary education, has risen from Rs. 16,645 to Rs. 19,542.

The expenditure from Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 15,232 in the past year, against Rs. 13,332 in 1891-92. The amount for the past year includes, of course, the Government grant of Rs. 3,578 in aid of the Bhera Municipal Board School.

The management of the District Board Schools has been satisfactory on the whole, but that of Municipal Board Schools has been only fair.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools for boys and girls at the close of last year was 253, attended by 3,889 scholars, against 294 schools and 4,641 scholars.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Jhelum.

The number of Secondary Schools is 10, against 6 in 1891-92. Of these, 1 is a High School, 7 are Anglo-Vernacular Middle, and 2 Vernacular Middle Schools. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, 3 are Board Schools, 2 Aided, and 2 Unaided.

The scholars in the Secondary stage have risen from 397 to 440. In the Primary stage Anglo-Vernacular scholars have risen from 797 to 1,283, and Vernacular scholars declined by 144. In the grand total of all kinds of schools there has been a clear gain of 385.

The fee collected during the year amounted to Rs. 12,364, against Rs. 8,602—Board Schools contributed Rs. 11,074; Aided Schools, Rs. 1,047; and Unaided Schools, Rs. 243.

The result of the Entrance Examination was good. In the Middle School test Vernacular boys did much better than the Anglo-Vernacular boys.

Of the Board Schools, only Jhelum and Chakwál Anglo-Vernacular Schools are provided with boarding accommodation.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools for boys has risen from 39 to 56, made up of 41 Board Schools, against 39 in 1891-92, and 15 Aided and Unaided Schools, against none at the earlier period. The increase in the number of Aided and Unaided Schools is due, as in other Districts, to the inclusion of the Elementary Schools examined for grants in the return of Public Schools.

The scholars have risen from 3,193 to 3,660 in the Independent Schools, and from 4,511 to 5,240 if the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be included.

The fees for the year were Rs. 1,930, against Rs. 1,391.

The result of the examination compares favourably with the figures of five years ago.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools has increased from 3 to 5, of which 4 belong to the District Board, and 1 is an Aided School; but the numbers of scholars attending them have fallen from 207 to 144. The result of the examination has not been good, nor is the condition of these schools satisfactory.

The number of Elementary Schools has fallen from 15 to 14, and the scholars attending them from 729 to 694.

The result of the examination by the different standards has not been so good as in 1891-92, and consequently the grants fell by Rs. 565.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of Board Schools is still 2, but that of Aided Schools has increased from 11 to 12.

The scholars in the Upper stage have more than doubled—25 against 10; but in the Lower stage they have fallen off from 477 to 446.

The number presented for examination has been greater, being 38 against 12; but the percentage of passes is 30 per cent. less than what it was five years ago. This state of things shows that the advance of female education in the District has not been satisfactory.

In the Bedí's Schools the girls work *kashída*.

In the Rohtás Board School a man has been appointed to teach sewing and knitting.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

English education is more appreciated than Vernacular education.

The number of scholarships current at the close of last year in Boys' Schools was 34, or 5 less than five years ago. The number held in Girls' Schools was 14, against 10 in 1891-92.

A fair amount of attention has been paid to Physical training. One more Gymnastic Instructor has been added and a soldier of the Reserve engaged for the Jhelum High School. Gymnastic apparatus has been supplied to all the Board Secondary Schools, and parallel and horizontal bars given to most of the Primary Schools. Drill has been introduced and native games encouraged everywhere.

The conduct of boys at inspection was satisfactory on the whole.

The work of the teachers generally gave satisfaction, and their calibre has much improved. But there are still many poorly paid teachers employed under the name of monitors who require weeding out.

The buildings are in good order. The furniture and appliances have been sufficient except Science and Mensuration apparatus.

In Public and Private Schools taken together, the members of the Sikh community have increased, but those of the Hindú and Muhammadan have declined. In Female Schools the pupils of the three creeds have decreased, but the loss on the Muhammadan side has been great.

The expenditure from District Funds, though a little more than 1891-92, still falls short of the minimum sum that may be required by Government. The gross expenditure of the Jhelum Municipality, including the Government grant, has been a little more than its minimum liability; but that of the Pind Dádan Khán Committee has been less by more than Rs. 1,200.

The management of the District Board Schools has been satisfactory, but that of the Municipal Board Schools not at all so; much laxity having been observed in the Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khán Schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The total number of Private Schools, both for boys and girls, is 434, attended by 5,980 scholars, against 675, with 8,626 scholars in 1891-92.

Appendix A.
Rawalpindi Circle.

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Ráwalpindi.

There are now 14 Secondary Schools for boys, against 9 five years ago—9 Anglo-Vernacular and 5 Vernacular Schools. Two of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools are High and 4 Middle.

The number of scholars in the Secondary stage has risen from 427 to 605 on the English, and from 220 to 270 on the Vernacular, side.

The numbers in the Primary stage has increased for both kinds of schools from 1,539 to 2,011.

The fees collected in the past year were Rs. 18,347, against Rs. 9,868 in 1891-92. The fee rules are generally observed.

The results of the Entrance and the Middle School Examinations compare favourably with those of 1891-92.

There has been some improvement in the matter of boarding accommodation since 1891-92; but most of the Boarding Houses are hired ones. There is no Boarding House in connection with the Municipal Board School at Pindígheb, nor with the Municipal Board School at head-quarters.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools has risen from 72 to 99, due mainly to the return of 31 Indigenous Elementary Schools examined for grants as Public Schools. The number of Board Schools has declined from 69 to 68.

The scholars in the Independent Primary Schools have risen from 5,106 to 6,029. If the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be included, the rise in the Primary stage is from 6,645 to 8,040.

The income from fees in the Primary Schools rose from Rs. 2,735 to Rs. 3,824.

Both the Upper and the Lower Primary results for the past school-year compare very favourably with those for 1891-92.

The number of the Zamíndárí Schools is the same as before, *viz.*, 8. The attendance in the aggregate has fallen from 392 to 277; but the results by the various standards compare favourably with those of 1891-92. The special rules for these schools are generally observed, but $\frac{3}{8}$ schools have not been placed under qualified teachers.

The number of Indigenous Elementary Schools examined for grants has risen from 15 to 24, and the scholars attending them from 764 to 1,252. The examination results also show an improvement, and the grants earned have increased from Rs. 947 to Rs. 1,915.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Primary Schools have increased from 23 to 24. Of these, one is a Board School. Of the 23 Aided Schools, 22 are called Bedí's Schools, and one is an American Mission School.

The scholars have increased from 728 to 907.

From the Board School no candidate appeared either in the Upper Primary or in the Lower Primary test. The results of the Aided Schools compare very favourably with the figures of 1891-92.

Needlework is well taught in the schools at Ráwalpindi, *kashída* work being a speciality. Out in the District knitting and *kashída* are fairly well practised.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School had, at the close of the year, 49 scholars, of whom 9 belonged to the Zamíndárí Class, and the rest to the class preparing for Junior Certificates. The results of the examination held in 1896 compare favourably with those of July 1891.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

An Industrial School was opened in 1893 at Ráwalpindi by the Honourable Bedí Khem Singh, which had, at the close of the past year, on its General side, 91 scholars, of whom 36 were in the Middle and the rest in the Primary. On its Technical side, 10 scholars learn Carpentry and 11 Drawing; the Tailoring Class having been abolished.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

English education has made greater progress than Vernacular education.

The number of scholarships current in Boys' Schools at the close of last year was 36, against 52 in 1891-92. No Close Scholarship has yet been founded by any Local Body. The number of scholarships current in Girls' Schools was 44 against 25.

Physical training has been attended to regularly and systematically since 1891-92. Two itinerant instructors have been appointed for Board Schools, while there was not one five years ago, but still there is much room for improvement. Drill has been introduced, and native games are encouraged. In the Mission High School and Shresht Nití Shála School the provision is adequate.

The conduct of boys and the discipline were satisfactory with a few instances of boys trying to cheat in the examination.

The work of the teachers generally has been only fair, though the number of trained men has much increased since 1891-92; but even now the supply is not equal to the demand.

Hardly anything of improvement has been done since 1891-92 to improve the building accommodation for schools.

The wants of the schools as regards furniture and appliances are also insufficiently attended to.

In Public Schools for boys there is a large increase under every creed; but in Private Schools for boys the members of the Sikh and Muhammadan communities have largely fallen.

In Female Schools Hindú scholars have increased, Muhammadans greatly fallen in both kinds of schools, and Sikhs, though somewhat risen in Public, have disappeared altogether from Private, Schools.

The expenditure on education from the District Fund rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 22,679 to Rs. 27,147, including a Government grant of Rs. 400 for Primary education. Municipal expenditure rose from Rs. 10,760 to Rs. 11,688.

The management of the District Board Schools has not been unsatisfactory, but that of Municipal Board Schools should have been much better.

More attention should be paid by the Municipality at head-quarters to carry out suggestions of Inspecting Officers.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The total number of Private Schools for boys at the close of last year was 447, which were attended by 6,241 scholars, against 549 schools, with 7,322 scholars. Girls' Schools have greatly fallen in number and attendance, there being now 28 schools, with 464 pupils, against 220, with 2,661 pupils.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Hazára.

There is no High School in the District. The Middle Schools have risen from 4 to 5. Of these, 2 are Anglo-Vernacular Board and 2 Vernacular Board. The fifth is the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit School established at head-quarters by the Arya Samáj.

With one more Anglo-Vernacular School in existence the scholars in the Secondary stage on the English side have risen from 65 to 74; but those on the Vernacular side have slightly fallen. In the Primary stage there has been a rise of 54 in all.

The amount collected in fees during the year was Rs. 2,476, against Rs. 2,101 for the year under comparison.

For the Entrance Examination there was no candidate in 1891-92; but this year one passed out of 3 private candidates. The results of the Middle School Examination compare favourably, on the whole, with those of 1891-92, both on the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular sides.

All the Board Secondary Schools have boarding accommodation attached to them. The best is that connected with the Abbottabad School.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools for boys has increased from 25 to 32, of which 28 are Board Schools, 3 Elementary Schools examined for grants, and 1 Islámiya Unaided School.

Appendix A. Rawalpindi Circle. Hazára.

The scholars have risen from 1,364 to 1,669 in the Independent Primary Schools, or from 1,803 to 2,162 if the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be included.

The income from fees in Primary Schools has risen from Rs. 159 to Rs. 332-13-9.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations for the past year compare very favourably with those for 1891-92.

ZAMÍNDÁRÍ SCHOOLS.

The number of the Zamíndárí Schools has fallen from 6 to 5, and the scholars attending them from 233 to 180. The results of the examinations have been very fair, though the number of candidates and of passes is less than that of 1891-92. The special rules, which are intended to encourage these schools, require to be observed in their entirety. Three of these schools are placed in charge of qualified teachers.

The number of Indigenous Elementary Schools examined for grants fell from 6 to 3, and the scholars attending them from 197 to 74.

The result of the examination by the various standards has not been favourable, and the grants earned decreased from Rs. 240-6-0 to Rs. 42-5-0.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There are no Female Public Schools in the District, nor were there any in 1891-92.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The people of the Hazára District, though not forward in education generally, are becoming alive to the benefits of giving their children an English education.

The number of scholarships current at the close of the year was 7, against 12, all Open.

The number of stipends given from Provincial Revenues under Article 369 is now 8, against 2 five years ago.

Physical training has received increased attention. Cricket is played with greater regularity, and drill is taught in every Board School. A Register of Attendance at Physical training is kept in every school, and in Board Secondary Schools, quarterly competitions are held. But no instructor has been appointed as yet for the one dismissed in the first quarter of the past school-year.

The conduct of the examinees at the annual inspection was, on the whole, satisfactory. Discipline has received greater attention than in 1891-92, except at Harípur, where it was lax.

The work of the teachers has been generally approved. Their calibre somewhat improved; but there are still 21 teachers possessing only Primary School Certificates, who require weeding out.

A few buildings for the Primary Schools have been erected, and a few enlarged, but still much remains to be done in this direction.

The schools are fairly well equipped with furniture and appliances. Mensuration apparatus has been supplied to 11 schools, and will, it is hoped, be given to others gradually as funds are forthcoming.

In Public Schools the number of males shows an increase under every creed as compared with the figures for 1891-92, which is due (1) to the increase in the number of Public Schools properly so called, and (2) to the transfer of Elementary Schools examined for grants from the head "Private" to "Public" Institutions, while in Private Schools the number of males shows a falling-off.

There are no Public Schools for females; but in Private Schools the attendance of girls compare very favourably in all respects.

The expenditure on education from the District Fund has risen from Rs. 6,199 to Rs. 7,148, the fees contributing Rs. 347 to the total. The expenditure from Municipal Funds, including a Government grant of Rs. 1,506 for the Abbottabad School, was Rs. 6,903, against Rs. 6,444 at the earlier period compared. Of the total Municipal expenditure, Rs. 1,922 were met from the fees.

The management of the District and Municipal Board Schools was satisfactory on the whole.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There were at the close of last year 421 schools, attended by 6,503 scholars, against 630 schools, and 6,025 scholars.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The District has 11 Secondary Schools against 8. Of these, 4 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and the rest Vernacular. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 3 are High, and 1 is Middle.

The number of scholars in the Secondary stage of all kinds of schools has increased by 106. In the Primary stage the Vernacular Board Schools show a decrease of 12, which has been more than counterbalanced by the rise in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and in the Rádha Kishan's Páthshála. If the Páthshála be excluded, the increase of scholars in both stages of both kinds of schools is 198.

The income from fees has very considerably increased. Rupees 7,029 have been realized, against Rs. 4,029. This increase has been shared in by all kinds of schools.

The results of the Entrance and the Middle School Examinations bear a favourable comparison with those of 1891-92.

Last year a Boarding House was started in connection with the Board School, and the necessary establishment provided. In the District the Zaida and Ismaíla Vernacular Schools have Boarding Houses attached to them, but the houses are quite unsuitable.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Board Primary Schools has increased by 10, due to the opening of new schools and the transfer of one (Mandúrí) from the Kohát District.

The Aided Schools are 9 against 4, and the increase of 2 on the Unaided side is accounted for by the opening of the Frontier and Arya Schools, which, together with that of Aghájan, are Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The scholars have risen from 1,981 to 2,791 in the Independent Primary Schools, and from 2,885 to 3,865 if the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be included.

The fees collected for the year amounted to Rs. 1,284-12-4, against Rs. 481.

In the Board Schools in the District the rates are very low indeed; but in the Mission and Ganj Branches fees are realized at the Code rates, with this difference that the proportion of free boys is double.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations have been much better, and good percentages of passes had been obtained.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools is still 6; but the number of scholars has risen in the Upper and Lower stages, though agricultural boys have slightly fallen in each stage.

The number of candidates who appeared at the various standards has decreased a little, but the result is better than five years ago.

The great defect of these schools is, that Arithmetic is not taught on the native method in most of them.

The number of Elementary Schools examined for grants fell from 8 to 6 owing to two schools having been closed; also the number attending them fell from 232 to 174. There was some decrease in the grant; but the examination result has been much better.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There are no Female Public Schools in the District, though there were 2 in 1891-92.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The advance of English, confined as it is to the city of Peshâwar, has been satisfactory, the number of scholars learning that language having increased at both stages owing to the opening of new schools.

The number of scholarships has increased from 28 to 34. In addition to these, 2 stipends are given to two Afghán boys from the Political Funds at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, and 8 stipends are current in different Middle Schools under Article 369.

A distinct advance has been made in Physical training during the quinquennium. Two Gymnastic Instructors have been appointed to itinerate in the five Tahsíls. The Mission School has a European instructor, and the Board School

Appendix A. Rawalpindi Circle.

Pesháwar.

has a separate man, who also works as a teacher, while at Mardán, drill is taught by a soldier of the Guide. Apparatus has been provided to most of the schools, and, in the case of Secondary Schools, registers opened, and competitions organized.

The conduct of boys at inspection was generally satisfactory. The discipline in some schools was capable of considerable improvement.

Judged by the result of inspection, the work of the teachers, as a whole, has been fairly satisfactory. Efforts are made to encourage trained teachers, but the supply is not equal to the demand, and there are still 25 Primary Schools in charge of uncertificated teachers.

Adequate measures have not been taken as yet to provide good buildings for Primary Schools, which, in most cases, are badly housed.

In point of supplying furniture and appliances much has been done in respect of Primary and Secondary Schools.

In Public Schools for boys the members of the three communities have increased; but in Private Schools, the Hindú and the Sikh boys have risen, while those of the Muhammadan greatly fallen off.

On the female side the loss has been very great, and this can be accounted for partly by the closing of many Indigenous Schools, and partly by the unreliability of figures supplied.

The gross expenditure from the District Funds falls much below the minimum amount that may be required by Government; but the net amount spent exceeds by more than Rs. 4,000 the expenditure incurred five years ago.

The net expenditure of the Pesháwar Municipality has been less than one-fourth of the liability, while the gross expenditure falls short of the provision made in the budget.

The management by both District and Municipal Boards can only be said to have been fair.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of Private Schools for boys has decreased from 367 to 243, and the scholars attending them from 4,358 to 3,566. On the female side the loss has been great, there being only 53 schools, with 722 pupils, against 308 schools, with a roll of 3,342.

KOHAT DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Kohát.

The Kohát Municipal Board School is still the only Secondary School in the District.

The number of scholars in the High and Middle stages has fallen from 77 to 66; but in the Primary stage it has risen from 278 to 325.

The amount collected in fees during the year was Rs. 1,758, against Rs. 1,465 in 1891-92.

In the High stage they are levied according to Code rates; but special rates prevail in the Middle and Primary stages.

The result of the Entrance Examination compares very favourably, but that of the Middle School Examination has not been so good as in 1891-92, the percentage of passes having fallen by 27.

The Boarding House attached to the school is a good one.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The number of Primary Schools for boys has risen from 8 to 10. They are all Board Schools. The attendance has improved from 289 to 379. Including the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the rise of scholars is from 567 to 704.

Fees are levied in 4 schools at the reduced rates sanctioned by Government. Rupees 44 were realized against a similar amount in 1891-92.

The result of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations has been better than that of 1891-92, both as regards the number of candidates and of passes, the percentage having increased by 11.

There are no Zamíndárí Schools in the District, nor have any Indigenous Schools ever offered themselves for examination for grants.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There are no Public Schools for females. But a few girls attend the Gurmukhí Class attached to the Kohát Municipal Board School.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The advance of English, confined as it is to head-quarters, has been very fair.

The number of scholarships current at the close of last year was 11, the same as in 1891-92. Two stipends, sanctioned for the District under Article 369, have never yet been taken up.

Physical apparatus has been supplied to all the schools in the District, and a Gymnastic Instructor has been appointed in the Kohát Municipal Board School, who visits also two of the schools in the interior. Beyond this nothing has been done.

No occasion arose to find fault with the conduct of boys at the inspection.

No marked improvement is visited in the work of teachers, nor in their calibre, though the initial pay for a junior certificated man has been raised to Rs. 14 per mensem.

The school buildings are generally satisfactory. The High School has been fairly furnished with necessary appliances, except that some instruments are wanted to complete the apparatus for the teaching of Physical Science.

In Public and Private Schools for males, Hindús and Muhammadans show a falling-off in number, while the Sikhs have slightly increased.

The expenditure from the District Funds on education has risen from Rs. 2,104 to Rs. 2,665.

The Kohát Municipality spent Rs. 6,278, against Rs. 5,026, Government contributing Rs. 2,460 of the total.

The management of both District and Municipal Board Schools has been satisfactory on the whole.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The total number of Indigenous Schools in the District is 46, with 667 scholars. It cannot be compared with those of 1891-92, as the statistics of these schools were not then collected.

Appendix A.
Derajat Circle.

DERAJAT CIRCLE.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Mooltan.

The number of High Schools in the District is 3, or 1 more than in 1891-92, which is due to the establishment of a new school at Mooltan, called 'Anglo-Sanskrit Technical' School. The number of Middle Schools has risen from 6 to 8 owing to the opening of an Anglo-Sanskrit School at Mooltan in 1892, and the re-elevation of the Mooltan Islámiya School from the Primary to the Middle grade. The number of scholars in attendance on these schools rose, during the last quinquennium, from 1,861 to 2,301, or by 23·6 per cent. The increase has taken place in all kinds of institutions, and most conspicuously in Unaided Schools. The rise of 43 per cent. at the Secondary stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, contrasted with 30 per cent. in the case of Vernacular Schools, shows the growing popularity of English education in the District.

Fees are levied at full Code rates in the Municipal Board School at head-quarters, and at specially reduced rates in other Board Schools. The income from this source has advanced from Rs. 10,941 to Rs. 17,482, or 60 per cent., the increase being divided among all kinds of schools.

The results of the Entrance Examination are a marked improvement on those attained five years ago. Out of 60 candidates that appeared, 45 passed, or 75 per cent., against 24 out of 36, or 66 per cent., in 1891-92. The Board Schools showed superior results, obtaining 92 per cent. of successes, the Aided Schools scoring 71 per cent., and the Unaided Schools only 22 per cent. At the Middle School Examination the sufficient rise in candidates and passes on both the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular sides is satisfactory.

The Aided Mission and Cantonment Schools, as well as 2 out of 6 Board Schools, are yet without Boarding Houses. The Shuja'ábád Boarding House, destroyed by the floods of 1893, has not yet been re-erected, and Jalálpur has got but poor *chhappar sheds* for the boarders. These institutions are growing in popularity, as is evinced by the increased number of boarders almost everywhere. Speaking generally, they are well equipped, and well managed and supervised.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

There are now 68 Board Primary Schools, with an attendance of 2,477 scholars, against 65 schools and 2,485 scholars in 1891-92. Besides, there are 14 Aided Indigenous Schools, now returned as Public Primary Schools, attended by 379 boys.

Fees are charged at specially reduced rates in outlying schools. The income from this source has risen from Rs. 1,165 to Rs. 1,373.

The results of the Upper Primary Examination are good in the case of Board Schools, and fair in that of Aided Schools, though there is a diminution in candidates and passes since 1891-92. The pass percentage at the Lower Primary Examination for Board and Aided Schools is higher than five years ago.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools remains the same as before, *viz.*, 6, with a diminished attendance from 120 to 102. These schools are unpopular with the people, as they provide inferior education.

The Aided Indigenous Schools show a loss of 1 school, and of 57 scholars. The medium of instruction in these schools is Urdú.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female education in the District is represented by 1 Municipal Board School at the head-quarters, with 106 girls, compared with 4 Aided Schools, with 53 girls, in 1891-92.

All the 5 girls that appeared *for the first time* in the Upper Primary Examination passed, there being not a *single* candidate for this examination in 1891-92. At the Lower Primary Examination, 6 out of 17 girls were successful, against 1 out of 3 in the former year.

Needlework is receiving a fair degree of attention.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The rise of 25·6 per cent. in the scholars learning English, compared with a rise of 6·7 per cent. on the Vernacular side, and the increase of over 43 per cent. in the strength of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, together with an appreciable rise in the fee-receipts, are an evidence of the advance of English as compared with Vernacular education.

Eighty, or 6 fewer scholarships, were current at the close of the past year than in 1891-92, the decrease being equally divided between the High and Middle School Scholarships. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,463, or an increase of Rs. 270.

Physical instruction continues to receive due attention, more particularly in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In Vernacular Schools the prescribed courses, in many cases, were not completed. Considerable improvement has been effected in drill throughout the District, but gymnastics still require to be made general. Cricket continues to be played with great zeal and enthusiasm in Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The general conduct and demeanour of the scholars has been satisfactory. Their manners and bearing at inspection time were all that could be desired, though there were, here and there, cases of expulsion from the examination for copying.

Out of 165 teachers employed in Board Schools, 36 are uncertificated. The number of certificated men, however, has risen by 45, which is satisfactory. They have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily.

The school-houses in the District are generally suitable, and in fairly good order. During the year two new buildings have been erected for the Middle Schools at Shuja'ábád and Jalálpur on the sites of the old ones that were destroyed by the floods of 1893. The former is an excellent house. The want of increased accommodation is keenly felt at Sarái Sidhú. The schools in the District, both Secondary and Primary, are generally well housed, and well supplied with the necessary furniture and appliances.

The number of Hindús and Muhammadans at both the Secondary and Primary stages of Public Schools has progressed well. The decline in Muhammadans attending Private Schools is chiefly due to the return of 14 Indigenous Schools examined for grants as Public Primary Schools.

The budget provision for education from District Funds, though short of the prescribed minimum by Rs. 10,500, the net expenditure exceeded the figures for 1891-92 and the year before localisation by Rs. 1,385, and Rs. 138 respectively. The increase is due largely to the opening of new Primary Schools.

The net expenditure of all the Municipalities taken together for the past year is greater than that incurred in 1891-92 and the year before localisation of schools.

The management of the District and Municipal Board Schools is, on the whole, satisfactory.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are now 192 schools, with 2,355 scholars, against 174 schools and 2,581 scholars in 1891-92, showing a gain of 18 schools, but a loss of 226 scholars. The fall in the number of scholars is, in some measure, *nominal*, being due to the exclusion of the figures for the Aided Indigenous Schools, which are now classed as Public Schools.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The past quinquennium is a record of satisfactory progress in many respects. A large increase has taken place in scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction; the results of the public examinations have been good; the discipline and training of scholars have greatly improved; and the fee-income has risen very considerably.

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Muzaffargarh.

There are, as in the year 1891-92, 3 Middle Schools in the District, one of them, at the head-quarters, being Anglo-Vernacular, and the other 2, at Kot Addú and 'Alípur, Vernacular. There is a sufficient increase of scholars at the Middle and Upper Primary stages of instruction on both the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular sides; but at the Lower Primary stage there is a slight diminution as compared with that year.

Appendix A.

Derajat Circle.

Muzaffargarh.

The income from fees, which are levied at reduced rates, has advanced from Rs. 779 to Rs. 1,107.

The number of successful candidates at the Middle School Examination has more than doubled on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and nearly quadrupled on the Vernacular, as compared with 1891-92.

The want of a Boarding House is sorely felt at head-quarters, and increased boarding accommodation is needed for the Vernacular Middle School at Kot Addú. These institutions are fairly well managed and supervised.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Owing to the closure of two Board Schools during the year, there has been a loss of two schools and of 82 scholars since 1891-92, there being now 34 schools, with 1,426 scholars. Including the schools examined for grants (formerly returned as Private Schools), there are 51 schools, with 1,878 scholars. Of every 1·9 (or nearly 2) scholars at the Primary stage of instruction, one is an agriculturist.

Lower Primary education is free. The fee-receipts from non-agriculturists in the Upper Primary Departments amounted to Rs. 39, against Rs. 35 in 1891-92.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations are an improvement on what they were five years ago, showing more candidates and more passes by both the standards. The rise in the percentage of successes at the Lower Primary Examination is more than double that at the Upper Primary.

There are now three Zamíndárí Schools, against four in 1891-92. The loss is due to the conversion of one into an ordinary school. The diminution in candidates and passes by the higher standards, and the decline in attendance, do not speak well for the popularity of these schools.

Seventeen, or seven more, Indigenous Schools were examined for grants. The attendance has improved by 68 per cent., being now 464. These schools have earned less staff grant owing to reduction in the rates.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is one Hindí Girls' School at head-quarters, with 31 scholars, against no such school five years back.

One girl appeared for the Upper Primary Examination, and eight for the Lower Primary, and all passed.

Instruction in needlework receives attention.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Judged from a comparatively greater rise in the number of scholars seeking for English education, the appreciable increase in the fee-receipts of the head-quarters school, and the fact of the 'Alípur people being much concerned about the addition of English to the curriculum of their Vernacular Middle School, it may be said that the demand for English education in the District is on the increase.

The District has 39 scholarships available for award—12 Open, 9 Jubilee, and 18 Close; 26 scholarships were current at the end of the year, against 20 five years ago. The total expenditure was Rs. 914, or an increase of Rs. 224.

Physical education receives a fair degree of attention, but much remains to be done in this direction.

The general conduct of the scholars has been satisfactory. In the matter of cleanliness, there is much room for improvement in Primary Schools.

The teachers have generally done good work during the year. Of the 73 teachers employed in Board Schools about one-third are uncertificated. The number of trained men has increased by 15 since 1891-92.

The school-houses in the District are generally in fair condition. The new building, supplied to the head-quarters school in 1892, needs extension. Kot Addú has got increased accommodation. The Primary Schools are generally fairly housed. Furniture and appliances are; on the whole, well provided.

The total number of Muslim boys has risen by 8·8 per cent., being now 2,606. The Hindús in Public Schools show an increase of 8·5 per cent. In Private Schools, the number of both Hindús and Muslims has declined. On the female side, an increase has taken place in all the three creeds.

Appendix A. Derajat Circle. Muzaffargarh.

The net expenditure from District Funds has risen by Rs. 1,187 and Rs. 3,000, respectively, compared with that incurred in 1891-92 and the year before localisation of schools.

The total net expenditure from Municipal Funds exceeds the figure for 1891-92 by Rs. 350, and is nearly double the amount spent in 1885-86.

The management of Board Schools is, on the whole, satisfactory; but it is to be regretted that no schools were opened in lieu of those closed during the year.

Some influential men here and there take a genuine interest in the extension of Primary education to the masses. But, speaking generally, people have not yet begun to realize the true end of education, and look upon it only as a passport to the Government service.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Owing to the exclusion of schools examined for grants from the category of Private Schools, and the closure of some Arabic and Sanskrit Schools, there are now 119 schools, with 1,390 scholars, or 24 and 298, respectively, less than formerly.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

There is a rise in the number of scholars; more scholars are learning English; more Indigenous Schools have been brought under the influence of the Department; the examination results are satisfactory; and the fee-receipts have risen considerably. All these facts combined show that fairly satisfactory progress has been made during the past quinquennium.

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Dera Ghází Khán.

The number of Secondary Schools in the District remains unaltered, *i. e.*, 5—1 High School, 2 Anglo-Vernacular, and 2 Vernacular Middle Schools. The study of English was introduced into the Jámpur School in 1894. The number of scholars in attendance on these schools rose, during the quinquennium, from 845 to 905. The rise of over 37 per cent. in the strength of Anglo-Vernacular Schools is very satisfactory.

The fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 3,100 to Rs. 3,902, showing an increase of Rs. 800 in round numbers. The chief contributor towards the increase is the Head-quarters High School with Rs. 3,498 as fee-income.

The result of the Entrance Examination is highly satisfactory—all the 16 candidates that were sent up passed. In 1891-92, there were but three candidates, who all failed. The Middle School Examination results are, likewise, satisfactory, though fewer candidates appeared on the Vernacular side.

All Secondary Schools in the District are now provided with Boarding Houses. Boarding accommodation at Taunsa and Rájanpur is insufficient. The Rujhán Boarding House, destroyed by the floods of 1892, is still in ruins, though Nawáb Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán, K.C.I.E., through whose liberality it was supplied, has lent the use of a house for the purpose. These institutions are increasing in popularity, and are fairly well managed and supervised.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Though the number of Board Primary Schools is 43 as in 1891-92, the attendance notes a rise of 2·3 per cent. Including the Indigenous Schools examined for grants, we have a total of 51 schools, with 2,649 scholars; and, taking into calculation the Primary Schools as well as the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the attendance goes up to 3,253, or 17·6 per cent. more than five years ago.

The total fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 771, or Rs. 260 more than realized in 1891-92. The Lower Primary education is quite free.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show an improvement in the number of passes and pass percentages; but the number of scholars examined by the higher test shows a slight fall, compared with 1891-92.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools is stationary at three, with a few more scholars than in 1891-92; but the gradual decline in scholars, in candidates for all standards, and in passes, does not speak well for the hopefulness of these schools, which are not liked by the people.

Appendix A.

Derajat Circle.

Dera Ghází Khán.

The number of Indigenous Schools examined for grants is eight as before, but the attendance records an improvement of 26 per cent., and the examination results are little better. The discipline should be stricter.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is one Hindí Girls' School at head-quarters, which is said to be attended by 105 girls, against no such school five years ago. The school, though not a Pardah School, is not open to the inspection of the District Inspector of Schools.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The number of scholars learning English has risen by 15 per cent., while the corresponding number in Vernacular Schools has gone down by over 32 per cent. This fact taken in connection with the introduction of English into the Jámpur School, and the appreciable rise in the fee-receipts of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, indicates the growing popularity of English education in the District.

Fourteen more scholarships are held in Secondary Schools than five years ago; the increase having taken place in each kind of scholarship—Open, Close, and Jubilee. No scholarships are held in Primary Schools. The expenditure is Rs. 1,428, or an increase of Rs. 186.

Considerable progress has taken place during the past quinquennium in the matter of physical instruction. Cricket is played with great zeal in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The Anglo-Vernacular Board Schools at Dera Ghází Khán and Jámpur have now each a Gymnastic Teacher, besides the District Gymnastic Instructor for outlying schools. In 1891-92, there was no such Instructor in the District.

A greater orderliness than before prevails at the time of the annual inspection among the scholars who are respectful in their demeanour, and amenable to discipline. In the matter of cleanliness too much stress cannot be laid, and what has been done—which is really something—is welcome.

The work done by School Masters as a body may be pronounced to be on the whole satisfactory. Every 14 Masters now contain 10 certificated, against the same number of certificated men among every 17 in 1891-92.

The buildings for Secondary Schools are generally in fairly good order. Since 1891-92 the Head-quarters High School has got a large Examination Hall, with two small class-rooms added to it, and the Jámpur School has been provided with a very commodious building with a Boarding House, and a play-ground attached to it—all at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The Primary School-houses are not generally as much looked after as they should be. Tát is nowhere supplied, and matting, in many schools, is insufficient.

The attendance of all the three creeds—Hindú, Sikh, and Muslim—on Public Schools for males has risen at both the Primary and Secondary stages of instruction, except a slight diminution in Sikhs at the Secondary stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which is, however, covered by an increase in this creed at the Primary stage. In Private Schools, there is a loss of 87 among Hindús, and a gain of 500 among Muhammadans. On the side of females, both the Hindús and Musalmáns show a rise.

The District Board discharges its pecuniary obligations to education properly. It has spent Rs. 179 more than in 1891-92 and Rs. 1,373 more than in the year before localisation of schools.

The net Municipal expenditure exceeds the figure for 1891-92 by Rs. 3,255, and is about treble that spent in 1885-86, when the schools were localised. The net expenditure of the Head-quarters Municipality is by Rs. 1,679 less than the bare 10 per cent. requirement, and as the fee-income of this Committee has risen by about Rs. 900, it is apparent that there is a useful margin for further improvement.

The management of the Board Schools continues to be satisfactory; but the supply of *farsh* in Primary Schools, and increased attention to school buildings, deserve the special attention of the school authorities.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are now returned 176 schools, with 2,409 scholars, against 111 schools and 1,908 scholars in 1891-92. The rise is mainly due to the Qurán Schools. The Sanskrit Schools have altogether disappeared.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The past quinquennium has been a record of satisfactory progress in many ways. The number of scholars in both the Secondary and Primary Schools has risen; there is a rise in the fee-receipts in the Board Schools; the results of the public examinations are good; and increased attention has been paid to the physical development of the scholars.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Dera Isma'íl Khán.

There are 6 Secondary Schools in the District, or one more than in 1891-92. Of these, the Mission School, and Victoria Bharátrí School, both at head-quarters, are Aided Institutions of the High grade, and the remaining 4—at Dera Isma'íl Khán, Leiah, Kuláchí, and Bhakkar—are Board Schools of the Middle grade. All these schools, except the last, are Anglo-Vernacular. The rise of scholars at every stage of instruction in all classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools is eminently satisfactory. It is noteworthy that the number of scholars at the High stage has quadrupled during the quinquennium, which is a certain indication of the growing popularity of English education in the District.

The fee-receipts have more than doubled, having risen from Rs. 2,934 to Rs. 5,927. This increase has mostly occurred in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and is due largely to the enhanced numbers, and to the progressive scale of fees.

The result of the Entrance Examination is extremely satisfactory, the number of successful candidates being more than four times what it was five years ago. The result of the Middle School Examination on the Anglo-Vernacular side is also very satisfactory—the number of passes having doubled during the quinquennium. The result of the Vernacular Examination is, however, less favourable than in 1891-92, which is owing to the conversion of one of the Vernacular Middle Schools into an Anglo-Vernacular one.

All the Secondary Schools in the District are now provided with Boarding Houses; the accommodation at Leiah and Kuláchí, however, requires enlargement. These institutions are gaining in popularity, and are generally well managed and supervised.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The total number of scholars at the Primary stage is 3,492, or an advance of over 43 per cent. The Board Schools alone have risen by 7, now standing at 36, with 2,030 scholars, or 506 more than five years ago.

The income from fees, which are levied at specially reduced rates, shows a marked increase, being Rs. 522, against Rs. 162 in 1891-92. The rise is principally due to the item "Aided Schools," which were returned as Private Institutions in 1891-92.

There has been a rise in the number of candidates and passes at both the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations. The pass percentage, on the whole, is practically the same as before.

The Zamíndárí Schools are 6 as before, with a fall in attendance of 11. The maintenance of these schools is due solely to official efforts, and not to a spontaneous interest taken by the people.

The Aided Indigenous Schools are 8, or 5 less than formerly, with a loss of 86 scholars, the present number being 344. This is not hopeful.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of Board Girls' Schools has risen from four to five, and that of scholars from 232 to 283. The rise in scholars at the Upper Primary stage from 3 to 20 is very encouraging.

In 1891-92 no girls appeared for the Upper Primary Examination, while in the year under report four girls presented for this examination, and all passed. At the Lower Primary test, the number of candidates and passes has considerably risen.

Needlework receives some attention.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The desire for English education is on the increase in the District, as is evidenced by an appreciable rise in the attendance on the Secondary and Upper Primary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and a fall in the corresponding Departments of the Vernacular Schools, as well as by the satisfactory increase in the fee-receipts since 1891-92.

Appendix A.

Derajat Circle.

Dera Isma'il Khán.

One more scholarship is held than before. The increase of 11 Jubilee Scholarships is counterbalanced by a decrease in Open and Close Scholarships. Nineteen girls hold scholarships, against three in 1891-92. Besides these, 5 stipends are held by specially selected hill boys to prosecute their studies in schools away from their homes. The expenditure is Rs. 2,545, or an increase of Rs. 566.

Physical instruction has come to be recognised as an important factor of the school course. Two gymnastic teachers—one for the Head-quarters Municipal Board School, and one for the other schools in the District—have been appointed during the past quinquennium. The training of monitors and the provision of play-grounds, however, demand attention.

Except the cases of copying from the neighbour's exercise found here and there, the general conduct and demeanour of the scholars has been satisfactory. At inspection time they were respectful in their behaviour, and orderly.

The work of teachers in Board Schools is, on the whole, satisfactory. Almost all the schools are in the charge of certificated teachers; but in some cases Middle failed youths are employed as assistants.

Increased accommodation has been provided at Leiah, Kuláchí, and Bhakkar, as well as in four Primary Schools. Eight Primary Schools have got new houses. Some four schools are yet without buildings of their own. On the whole, the schools are located in suitable buildings, and the requisite furniture and appliances are well provided.

The number of all the three creeds—Musalman, Sikh, and Hindú—in attendance on Public Schools has risen. The number of Hindús and Muhammadans in Private Schools has gone down owing mainly to the loss of schools. On the female side, the Hindú and Musalmán girls in Public Schools have risen, but the latter creed shows a fall in Private Schools.

The net expenditure of the District Board is, respectively, Rs. 1,385 and Rs. 4,649 more than in 1891-92 and the year before localisation, but Rs. 3,388 less than the bare 25 per cent. requirement. The income of the Board has increased, and the bare 25 per cent. requirement is Rs. 500 more than five years ago. As the fee-income alone is Rs. 400 more than in 1891-92, it is high time for the Board to think of extending Primary education.

The net expenditure from Municipal Funds is in excess of that spent in 1891-92 and 1885-86; but, as it is less than the bare 10 per cent. requirement by Rs. 964, and the income from fees has increased, especially at head-quarters, by over Rs. 600, the local Middle School has further claims for improvement on the Committee.

The management of the schools is, on the whole, satisfactory; but too frequent changes among teachers should be carefully avoided.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Partly owing to the separate return of the schools examined for grants, and chiefly to the closure of some "Rote" Schools, the Private Schools for boys show a loss of from 446 to 386 in schools and from 5,619 to 4,666 in scholars. The Girls' Schools are 77, with an attendance of 890 girls.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The past quinquennium is a record of satisfactory progress in many respects. The number of schools and scholars has risen; the fee-receipts show a large increase; the results of public examinations are satisfactory; more attention has been paid to female education; and a material advance has taken place in the number of English-learning scholars. It may, however, be noted that, in the matter of Indigenous education, there is much room for improvement.

BANNU DISTRICT.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Bannú.

As in 1891-92, there are five Middle Schools in the District, the local Aided Mission and Board Schools being Anglo-Vernacular; and the Miánwálí, Lakkí, and 'Isá Khail Schools Vernacular. The attendance on these has considerably risen.

The fees collected during the year show an increase of Rs. 489, now standing at Rs. 1,371. The rise is shared by both the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, and is due to enhanced numbers.

The result of the Middle School Examination on the Anglo-Vernacular side is fair enough, but that on the Vernacular is a decided improvement on 1891-92, showing a considerable rise in the candidates examined and passed.

No improvement has been made in the matter of Boarding Houses since 1891-92. Only two Board Schools out of four are provided with boarding accommodation, which is insufficient. A suitable Boarding House for the Head-quarters Municipal Board School is a great desideratum. The Aided Mission School has no Boarding House either.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The same number (31) of Board Schools has gained 7 per cent. in attendance. Taking into account the schools examined for grants (formerly returned as Private Schools), as well as the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total number of scholars at the Primary stage of instruction is 2,736, or 621 more than in 1891-92.

The fee-income has increased from Rs. 64 to Rs. 147 owing chiefly to the inclusion of Aided Schools.

Primary education in the District shows signs of improvement, the results of both the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations being satisfactory.

The number of Zamíndárí Schools (4) remains unaltered; but the number of the scholars, the candidates for the various standards, and of the passes, has declined. This particular type of school does not find favour with the peasant who is sensible of the inferior kind of instruction imparted in it.

The Indigenous Schools examined for grants, and the scholars therein, show a loss of 3 and 109, respectively, and now stand at 10 and 402. The number of passes has declined from 342 to 198. These facts do not speak well for the progress of these schools.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Last year a school was opened at 'Isá Khail, which is attended by 21 girls and 20 boys—all in the Lower Primary stage. It has been examined for grant-in-aid this year. Gurmukhí, a little Urdú, and Arithmetic are taught to the scholars.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The fact of the Miánwálí people raising subscriptions for the introduction of English into their school, and the increase in English-learning scholars of 45 per cent., contrasted with the increase on the Vernacular side of 31 per cent. only, show that English education is gaining in popularity on the frontier.

Twelve Middle School Scholarships were current at the end of the year, against eight in 1891-92. The expenditure is Rs. 937, or an increase of Rs. 100. The Code rules relative to these are duly observed.

The appointment of a gymnastic instructor since 1891-92 has awakened a greater interest in the physical development of the scholars; but the careful training of monitors and the provision of play-grounds require attention.

The general conduct of the scholars has been satisfactory, though there were, here and there, cases of copying from the neighbour's exercise. The boys were orderly, and amenable to discipline. Cleanliness required more attention.

Certificated teachers in Board Schools have considerably risen. Their work generally was satisfactory both in the Middle and Primary Schools. The want of Zamíndárí Schools for Zamíndárí Certificate-holders compels their appointment in ordinary Primary Schools.

The excellent building provided for the Head-quarters Municipal Board School needs enlargement, as also school-houses at Lakkí and 'Isá Khail. Some of the Primary Schools want new buildings, and others extension in accommodation. The supply of tát and reference and class text-books in all schools requires attention.

Excepting the decrease in Hindús and Sikhs in Private Schools for males, an increase has taken place in all the three creeds attending the various institutions—males and females.

[c] The District Board has spent Rs. 1,754 and Rs. 2,460, respectively, more than in 1891-92 and the year before localisation; but, as the net expenditure is Rs. 1,000 less than the bare 25 per cent. requirement, the Board had better direct their attention towards extending Primary education.

The total net Municipal expenditure exceeds that incurred in 1891-92 and before localisation of schools.

The management of the District and Municipal Board Schools is satisfactory.

APPENDIX A.—DERAJAT CIRCLE.

Appendix A.

Derajat Circle.

Bannú.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The Private Schools show a loss of 12, and are now returned as 249; while the scholars therein have risen by 59. There are 13 Girls' Schools, with an attendance of 256 scholars containing 19 boys. Ten of these are Qurán Schools, and the rest are Gurmukhí.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Gauged by a rise in the number of scholars and the fee-receipts, the good results of the public examinations generally, the commencement of the female education movement, the increased interest of the people in English education, the greater attention towards physical instruction, and the tangible increase in the number of trained teachers, the past quinquennium may be said to be a record of satisfactory progress. The Boarding Houses, however, require the attention their importance deserves.

Appendix B.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Staff.

The staff of the College on the 31st March, 1897, was as below :—

(1). P. G. Dallinger, Esquire, B.A., Principal and Professor of English ;

(2). B. G. Ussher, Esquire, M.A., Professor of Philosophy ;

(3). P. S. Allen, Esquire, M.A., Professor of History ;

(4). Rái Bahádur Sashí Bhúshan Mukarjí, M.A., B.L., Professor of Mathematics ;

(5). Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A., Officiating Professor of Science ;

(6). Golak Náth Chattarjí, Esquire, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics ;

(7). Lála Jíya Rám, M.A., Assistant Professor of History, &c. ;

(8). Lála Kanwar Sain, M.A., Officiating Assistant Professor of Science.

Changes in staff.

2. Owing to the appointment of Mr. W. Bell as Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, I was appointed permanent Principal of the College with effect from the 15th of October, 1896.

Mr. W. A. Hirst, Officiating Professor of History, relinquished charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 13th July, 1896. His appointment remained vacant until the 5th of November, 1896, when Lála Jíya Rám was appointed to officiate as Professor of History, pending the arrival of a Professor from England. Lála Kanwar Sain, M.A., was appointed to officiate in place of Lála Jíya Rám as Assistant Professor, with effect from the 6th November, 1896.

Mr. J. C. Oman, Professor of Science, retired from the service from the 6th January, 1897. Lála Ruchí Rám was appointed to act for him, and Lála Kanwar Sain for Lála Ruchí Rám, Lála Sundar Dás, Súri, taking the place of Assistant Professor, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th January, 1897.

The newly appointed Professor of History, Mr. P. S. Allen, M.A., assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd February, 1897, when Lála Jíya Rám reverted to his substantive duties of Assistant Professorship, and Lála Sundar Dás, Súri, was relieved of his duties as Officiating Assistant Professor, in the Lahore Government College.

Number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1897.

3. The following statement gives the number and distribution of students in the College on the 31st March, 1897, and compares the figures with those of the corresponding period in 1891-92 :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ...	First Year ...	47	34	13	...
	Second Year ...	62	23	39	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...	47	21	26	...
	Fourth Year ...	71	50	21	...
M. A. Class ...	... ...	19	11	8	...
	Total	246	139	107	...

This statement shows considerable increase in the number of students in the various classes.

The average number on the rolls during the year was 240·7, and the average daily attendance 208·5 ; the corresponding figures for 1891-92 were 130 and 120, respectively. The averages are, therefore, almost double what they were in 1891-92.

Appendix B.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Of those on the rolls at the end of the year under report, 158 were Hindús, 58 Muhammadans, 29 Sikhs, and 1 Pársí.

Direct expenditure and fees.

4. The following statement gives information as to direct expenditure and fees for 1896-97, and compares these items with those for 1891-92 :—

	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	27,839	38,349	...	10,510
Fees	20,338	10,522	9,816	...
Total	48,177	48,871	....	694

From the table, it will be observed that there is a considerable decrease in the expenditure from Provincial Revenues, while there is a considerable increase in the tuition fees since 1891-92.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

5. The following is the statement of expenditure on Scholarships for 1896-97 and for 1891-92 :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	33	28	5	...
	Jubilee Scholarships	4	4	...	...
	Zamindárí Scholarships	3	2	1	...
	Other Scholarships	1	1	...	...
	Total	41	35	6	...
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	3,854 0 0	3,227 0 0	627 0 0	...
	Municipal Funds	571 0 0	...	571 0 0	...
	University Funds	3,666 8 0	2,306 0 0	1,360 8 0	...
	Other sources	172 8 0	57 0 0	115 8 0	...
	Total	8,264 0 0	5,590 0 0	2,674 0 0	...

Results of examinations.

6. The following table gives the results of the various Arts Examinations held in 1896-97, as compared with 1891-92 :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab	Candidates ...	62	33	29	...
	Passes ...	44	20	24	...
B. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	71	49	22	...
	Passes ...	33	22	11	...
M. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	13	5	8	...
	Passes ...	6	2	4	...

The table shows considerable increase in the number of candidates and passes since 1891-92. The results this year of the various examinations are better than those of any other institution in the Punjab. The first places were gained by students of the College in every examination.

For the M. A. Examination, 6 candidates took up English, and 3 passed, as compared with 2 out of 6 in the last year; one candidate took up History and one passed; 2 candidates appeared last year, and both failed; 4 appeared in Physics, and one only passed, as compared with 2 out of 4 in the last year; 2 appeared in Philosophy, and one passed.

For the B. A. Examination, out of 71 candidates, one was absent throughout the examination, and 33 passed out of 70, as compared with 23 out of 46 in the last year; 3 in the First Division standing first, second, and fourth in the Province; 27 in the Second Division; and 3 in the Third Division.

In the Intermediate Examination, 44 passed out of 62, as compared with 51 out of 82 in the last year. The successful candidates were classed as follow: 5 in the First Division, 27 in the Second Division, and 12 in the Third Division.

In the B. A. Examination, the students standing first in English, Philosophy, Mathematics, A and B Courses, and in Arabic, were students of the Government College.

7. The following table compares the results in each subject with the results of 1891-92:— Results in each subject.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1896-97	62	6	14	44	62	...	6	2	...	54
		1891-92	23	5	5	16	23	...	11	...	...	9
		Increase	39	1	9	28	39	...	...	2	...	45
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Passes	1896-97	51	6	14	42	49	...	6	2	...	42
		1891-92	23	5	4	14	21	...	9	...	...	9
		Increase	28	1	10	28	28	...	...	2	...	33
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
												Physics. / Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1896-97	70	5	4	18	27	5	13	17	...	40 / 9
		1891-92	49	3	3	24	19	3	30	7	...	9 / ...
		Increase	21	2	1	...	8	2	...	10	...	40 / ...
		Decrease	...	...	...	6	...	...	17	...	...	... / ...
	Passes	1896-97	48	3	4	11	16	4	13	14	...	22 / 6
		1891-92	33	2	3	17	7	2	21	6	...	8 / ...
		Increase	15	1	1	...	9	2	...	8	...	20 / ...
		Decrease	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	... / ...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1896-97	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
		Increase	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Passes	1896-97	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Increase	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In almost all the subjects, the number of candidates and percentages of passes have considerably increased, except in the case of Philosophy, where the numbers have decreased.

8. The amount realized on account of subscription to the College Union Club amounted to Rs. 585-12, as against Rs. 324-8 for 1891-92. The Reading Room is well supplied with daily papers and periodicals. Rupees 15 per mensem are credited to the Sports Fund. The Cricket, Football and Tennis Clubs are active, and have been regularly supplied with necessaries. The Union Club has held meetings throughout the year. In the Punjab University Tournament, the Government College secured three out of the four trophies which were presented for competition. College Clubs.

9. The Boarding House, which was occupied after the vacation of 1891, has always been full. Attention has been drawn to the necessity of building the fourth wing, which project has not yet been carried out. The number of residents in the building at the end of the year was 111 (this being the number for which accommodation is provided), as against 78 in 1891-92. The sum of Rs. 987 was realized on account of fees, which was spent, as usual, in payments to cooks and *kahárs*, and in the purchase and repair of furniture. The health of the students residing in the Boarding House has been good, and their conduct, generally, excellent. Boarding House.

Appendix B.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Considerable improvements have been carried out in the College play-grounds, and the Municipality has now transferred the whole of the garden to the charge of the Principal of the College.

College Library.

10. The College Library is inadequate, and contains many books which are quite out of date; with the present grant of Rs. 200 per annum, it is quite impossible to provide a satisfactory supply of books.

11. My sincere thanks are due to the members of the staff for their hearty co-operation in all matters connected with the welfare of the institution.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Changes in the staff.

A review of the last five years reminds us that we have experienced considerable change in our staff. The Rev. F. Sandford was removed from us by death after a short year's work in November, 1892; and the Rev. A. C. Maitland, who had been teaching in the College for some two or three years, in July, 1894. Mr. B. K. Cunningham, who joined the staff in February, 1893, to supply Mr. Sandford's vacancy, returned to England in April, 1896, after completing the period of three years, for which he came. His place in turn was taken for a time by the Rev. G. A. Purton, who again, on the arrival of the Rev. R. B. Westcott in November last, transferred his energies to the High School and other branches of work where they were much needed. To balance these changes, which, it may be noticed, all relate to one post, our third English Professor, it is satisfactory to reflect that there has been little or no change in the other members of the staff. I cannot but regard it as a great gain that we have made a move in the direction of further specialization, Mr. Westcott taking History and Political Economy throughout the College; while I am responsible for English in the B. A. Classes, and Mr. Rudra in the Intermediate. During the Principal's absence on furlough, his special subject (Logic) is being taught temporarily by Mr. B. K. Mukarjí, B.A., of Calcutta University.

2. The following table shows the number and distribution of the students at the close of the year, as compared with those of 1891-92:—

Number and distribution of students.

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	29	20	9	...
	Second Year	26	20	6	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year	7	6	1	...
	Fourth Year	9	6	3	...
M. A. Class		4	...	4	...
	Total	75	52	23	...

The average daily attendance was 63, as compared with 49 in 1891-92; and the average number on the rolls 74, as compared with 53.

The distribution of students as regards race and religion was as follows:—

	1896-97.	1891-92.
Hindús	57	44
Muhammadans	14	6
Christians	3	2
Sikhs	1	...

These figures are satisfactory as showing a steady and not too rapid increase in all classes.

Since the year 1892 an M. A. Class has been opened. Four students went up for the last examination—two in English and two in Sanskrit—and all passed.

3. The following table gives a comparative statement of the expenditure during the years 1896-97 and 1891-92:—

Expenditure.

From	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	5,400	5,400	...	...
Municipal Funds	1,200	1,200	...	...
Fees	5,462	3,143	2,319	...
Endowments and other sources	6,233	7,682	...	1,449
Total ...	18,295	17,425	870	...

The number of students on half fees during the year was 7.

Appendix C.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Scholarships.

4. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders in 1896-97, as compared with 1891-92, and the sources from which the scholarships were drawn :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	2	5	...	3
	Jubilee Scholarships	1	1	...	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	...	2	...	2
	Other Scholarships	9	3	6	...
	Total ...	12	11	1	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	361	874	...	513
	Municipal Funds	120	8	112	...
	University Funds	24	156	...	132
	Other sources	760	115	645	...
	Total ...	1,265	1,153	112	...

The number of students in receipt of Mission stipends was 5; and the total amount expended Rs. 216.

Results of examinations.

5. The following tables show the results of the various examinations for which students were sent up generally and in particular subjects :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab.	Candidates ...	26	20	6	...
	Passes ...	12	10	2	...
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	9	6	3	...
	Passes ...	3	3	...	...
M. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	4	...	4	...
	Passes ...	4	...	4	...

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1896-97 ...	26	4	6	16	26	...	...	7	...	19
		1891-92 ...	20	2	8	10	20	...	12	...	...	8
		Increase ...	6	2	...	6	6	...	...	7	...	11
		Decrease ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1896-97 ...	21	4	5	14	17	...	...	5	...	8
		1891-92 ...	19	1	...	8	20	...	9	...	...	7
		Increase ...	2	3	5	6	...	...	...	5	...	1
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1896-97 ...	9	1	...	4	6	...	2	2	...	3
		1891-92 ...	6	...	2	3	3	...	...	3	...	1
		Increase ...	3	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	2
		Decrease ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Passes ...	1896-97 ...	6	1	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	2
		1891-92 ...	5	...	1	2	2	...	...	3	...	1
		Increase ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
		Decrease ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1896-97 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1896-97 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

With regard to our own House Examinations, we have wisely, I believe, substituted for fortnightly examinations a six-monthly examination to be held in March—immediately after the University Examinations—and, in October after the long vacation, in all subjects. On the results of the first of these examinations held in March last, and also of the University Examinations held at the same time, I have, in consultation with my colleagues, introduced certain disciplinary measures, which, I hope, will conduce to the greater efficiency both of Professors and students, even at the expense of a slight reduction in numbers.

Appendix C.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Physical training and games.

6. The new cricket ground has already proved, and will, I feel sure, increasingly prove, a great boon, though we certainly cannot consider ourselves strong on the athletic side at present. The attitude of the students generally towards the new venture was to me disappointing, as only a small proportion of our students joined the Club; and many, rather than pay a non-playing subscription of Rs. 2, preferred the rather undignified course of watching matches from various points of vantage outside the ground. This appears to me to point to a grievous lack of public spirit, which we may hope time and education will remedy. We are starting tennis on the ground for the first time in a few days. The College has also now, I am glad to report, a Club of its own, which meets in premises adjoining the College building, organised and carried on entirely by the students themselves, for social, debating, and literary purposes, starting with what seems a very sound constitution. A few years will, I hope and believe, show decided progress in these very important departments, which do as much as perhaps for the present can be done to supply the great lack of a University where residence is a *sine quâ non*. I am glad to record that of the four students, who were successful in the last M. A. Examination, two were in our Cricket Eleven; one was Secretary of a Shakespeare Reading Society; and another receives honourable mention at the end of my report in the capacity of Dogberry. Their loss will be felt in the College.

Boarding House.

7. The number of boarders in the non-Christian Hostel was 6, in the Christian Hostel 2, and latterly 1. The conduct and discipline in both has been uniformly good.

Conduct of students.

8. There have been no cases of misconduct among the students.

Moral instruction.

9. Religious instruction proceeds as usual, and exercises, I feel sure, a strong influence over many, helping to produce that most essential yet subtle influence in any institution, a tone.

Distribution of prizes.

10. The Bishop of the Diocese kindly consented to distribute the annual prizes and spoke some weighty words on the occasion. The members of 'The Falstaff' (a Shakespeare Reading Society of some years standing) acted some scenes from *Much Ado About Nothing*, in which Ram Chand as Dogberry was excellent.

Appendix D.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Number and distribution of scholars.

The following table shows the number and distribution of scholars at the close of the year as compared with those for 1891-92:—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year ...	90	45	45	...
	Second Year ...	60	48	12	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...	54	31	23	...
	Fourth Year ...	66	29	37	...
	Total	270	153	117	...

Attendance.

The number of students in attendance during the last year has again been larger than that during any previous year since the College was first opened. In the annual statements of the College during the period under review, *viz.*, 1892—97, the numbers reported in successive years have been as follows:—1892, 153; 1893, 184; 1894, 226; 1895, 193; 1896, 242. We now have to report 270 students as enrolled on March 31st, 1897. This represents an increase since 1892 of 117 students. Some of the classes, as will be seen from the annexed tabular statement, have doubled, and even more than doubled since that date.

Changes in the staff.

Some important changes have taken place in the teaching staff owing to the departure on furlough of two members of the staff, the Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., and the Rev. J. H. Orbison, M.D. Dr. Orbison has been associated with the College since 1887, and Dr. Ewing since November, 1888. The services rendered by them during these years, both to the College and to the cause of education in the Province, are too well known to require mentioning. Dr. Orbison's place in the staff has been filled by the Rev. R. Morrison, M.A., and that of Dr. Ewing by the writer of this report. Another Assistant Professor has been added to the staff in the person of M. Aslam Siráj-ud-dín, B.A., one of our graduates.

The present teaching staff consists of—

	Date of Appointment.
Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A., Principal and Professor of English	June, 1886.
*J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics	May, 1888.
Rev. H. D. Griswold, M.A., Professor of Philosophy ...	December, 1894.
Rev. R. Morrison, M.A., Professor of English	December, 1896.
M. C. Mukarjí, Esq., B.A., Professor of Physical Science and History	October, 1888.
Lála Tírath Rám, M.A., Officiating Professor of Mathematics	May, 1896.
Munshí Hákim 'Ali, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science	1891.
Maulaví Aslam Siráj-ud-dín, B.A., Assistant Professor of History and Philosophy	...
Pandit Ganesh Datt, Professor of Sanskrit	June, 1886.
Maulaví Muhammad Husain, Professor of Persian ...	1888.
Maulaví Muhammad Báqir, Professor of Arabic ...	June, 1886.
Lála Sant Rám, Librarian and Clerk	...

* Will rejoin the College in October, 1897.

Appendix D.

Report on the Forman Christian College Lahore.

Expenditure.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the expenditure during the years 1896-97 and 1891-92 :—

From	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	3,600	3,600	....	...
Fees	16,154	7,853	8,301	...
Subscriptions	3,566	10,759	...	7,193
Total ...	23,320	22,212	1,108	...

Income.

There has been very little increase in the expenditure during the last five years; the income from fees, however, has more than doubled, while there has been a corresponding decrease in the amount received from subscriptions. Should the number of students continue to remain as large as at present, or become still larger, the teaching staff would have to be increased, which, of course, would involve increased expenditure.

Scholarships.

The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders, and the sources from which their scholarships were defrayed :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	24	24	...	...
	Jubilee Scholarships ...	10	9	1	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	3	...	3	...
	Other Scholarships ...	6	15	...	9
	Total ...	43	48	...	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	3,855	4,466	...	611
	District Funds	401	...	401	...
	Municipal Funds	272	851	...	579
	University Funds	1,200	688	512	...
	Other sources	...	247	...	247
	Total ...	5,728	6,252	...	524

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
F. A., Calcutta ...	Candidates ...	...	2	...	2
	Passes ...	...	1	...	1
Intermediate, Punjab	Candidates ...	60	44	16	...
	Passes ...	32	37	...	5
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	66	26	40	...
	Passes ...	20	13	7	...

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1896-97 ...	60	7	13	40	60	...	11	6	...	43
		1891-92 ...	44	5	9	30	44	...	32	...	...	12
		Increase ...	16	2	4	10	16	...	...	6	...	31
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1896-97 ...	44	7	10	40	45	...	11	6	...	29
		1891-92 ...	42	4	8	28	41	...	28	...	...	12
		Increase ...	2	3	2	12	4	...	...	6	...	17
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1896-97 ...	66	5	1	46	23	2	10	34	...	10
		1891-92 ...	26	3	4	13	8	...	7	8	2	...
		Increase ...	40	2	...	33	15	2	3	26	...	10
		Decrease ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Passes ...	1896-97 ...	44	4	...	18	7	2	10	32	...	7
		1891-92 ...	15	3	1	12	6	...	6	8	2	...
		Increase ...	29	1	...	6	1	2	4	24	...	7
		Decrease ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

Appendix D.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Examination results.

The result of the Intermediate Examination for this College was fairly good as regards number of passes, very good as regards the position of our students in the Pass List. Out of 60 sent up, 32 passed, of whom 5 stood in the First Division, 17 in the Second, and 10 in the Third. Five of the ten available Government and University Scholarships were won by our students; one of our students also took the first position in English and Philosophy.

In the B. A. Examination, two of our students obtained scholarships. As regards the number of passes, the result was, however, not satisfactory, and fell much below our expectations. Persian and Applied Mathematics account for the largest number of failures. Thus in the former subject only 18 candidates passed out of 46, as against 12 out of 13 in 1892, and 35 out of 39 in 1896, representing a descent in the pass percentage of 51 per cent., *i.e.*, since 1896, the pass percentage in Persian has fallen from 90 per cent. to 39 per cent. This decrease is not easily accounted for, especially in view of the following facts: (1) that the quality of students this year was not inferior to that of previous years; (2) that the instruction given was the same; (3) our passes in Persian have always been very good; (4) our Intermediate students, taught by the same Professor as the B. A. students, all passed in Persian, *i.e.*, 40 out of 40. I do not, therefore, think that the failures in Persian were due either to want of preparation on the part of the students, or to neglect on the part of the instructors. There remains only one other explanation, namely, that the Examiners have considerably raised the standard, which it seems to me has been the case.

Library.

About 200 new books have been added to the Library during the last year, and every effort is made to encourage general reading among the students.

Boarding Houses.

There are three Boarding Houses on the College premises—one for Christians, one for Hindús, and one for Muhammadans; these furnish room for the majority of our boarders; the rest are accommodated in two houses near the College, rented for the purpose. The number of students accommodated in the Boarding Houses are—Hindús 80, Muhammadans 44, Sikhs 11, and Christians 17. The Boarding Houses are under the special care and supervision of the Principal and Professor Griswold.

Physical exercise.

The establishment of the Punjab University sports has given a healthy stimulus to sports and athletics. In the first tournament held in December, 1896, our students, besides winning four first prizes in athletics, distinguished themselves by winning the Championship in cricket. Besides cricket, our students engage also in lawn-tennis and football.

Deportment.

The conduct of the students has been, on the whole, good, and we have had no cases of severe discipline.

A daily Scripture lesson is given, and many lectures on moral and religious subjects have been delivered during the year.

Societies.

The Temperance and Literary Societies have continued to do their good work during the past year. In addition to these, a Graduates' Association has been established.

APPENDIX E.

Appendix E.

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Staff.

The staff of the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College on 31st March, 1897, consisted of the following gentlemen :—

(1). Lála Hans Ráj, B.A., Honorary Principal and Professor of History, Political Economy, and Vedic Theology;

(2). Bábú Hrishikesh, Chakarvarti, M.A., Senior Professor of English;

(3). Bábú Sarat Chandra, Bhattacharya, M.A., Junior Professor of English;

(4). Lála Sada Nand, B.A., Professor of Logic and Philosophy;

(5). Lála Súraj Bhán, B.A., Senior Professor of Mathematics;

(6). Lála Devi Diyál, B.A., Junior Professor of Mathematics;

(7). Lála Ganga Rám, M.A., Science Professor;

(8). Pandit Chandra Kishor Niyairatann, Senior Professor of Sanskrit;

(9). Pandit Rája Rám, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit;

(10). Munshí Muhammad 'Ináyatullah, Professor of Persian;

(11). Lála Mansa Rám, M.A., Additional Professor of Sanskrit.

Lála Mansa Rám, M.A., was engaged as Additional Sanskrit Professor towards the end of October, 1896, in place of Lála Bálmukand, B.A., who left the institution at the end of June, 1896. Lála Ganga Rám, M.A., joined the College early in March, 1897, and Munshí Muhammad 'Ináyatullah was taken on as a temporary measure in place of Pandit Paíra Rám in the beginning of the same month.

Number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1897.

2. The following table gives information as regards the number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1897, and compares this year's figures with those of 1891-92 :—

Class.	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year	138	41	97	...
Second Year	128	48	80	...
Third Year	54	...	54	...
Fourth Year	62	...	62	...
M. A. Class	1	...	1	...
Total	383	89	294	...

From the figures given above, it will be evident that the last five years under report have been those of progress all round. There has been an increase of 97 students in the First Year Class, of 80 in the Second Year, and of 117 in the B. A. and M. A. Classes, which were added to the College during this period.

The average number of students on the rolls in 1896-97 was 366, against 80 in 1891-92, and the average daily attendance 302, against 64 for the year in question. The distribution of scholars, as far as race and religion are concerned, was as follows :—

	1896-97.	1891-92.
Hindús	347	85
Sikhs	32	3
Muhammadans	3	1
Native Christians	1	...

Appendix E.

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

Direct expenditure.

3. The following table embodies a comparative statement of expenditure for 1896-97 and 1891-92 :—

From	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees	12,125	2,106	10,019	...
Subscriptions	...	1,223	...	1,223
Endowments and other sources	1,957	436	1,521	...
Total	14,082	3,765	10,317	...

The foregoing table shows an increase of Rs. 10,317 in the expenditure. It is principally due to an increase in the staff consequent upon the opening of the B. A. and M. A. Classes and division of the B. A. Classes into two sections each owing to large additions in their number. The income from fee has advanced from Rs. 2,106 to Rs. 12,125.

Indirect expenditure.

4. The total indirect expenditure during 1896-97 was Rs. 6,424, against Rs. 1,575 for the corresponding period in 1891-92.

The amount is made up of the following items :—

	Rs.
Scholarships	3,907
Boarding House expenses	2,517
Total	6,424

The increase is due to the extension of the Boarding House and the sanction kindly accorded by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick to the holding of Government Scholarships in the College.

Examinations.

5. One hundred and twenty-eight students were sent up for the last Intermediate in Arts Examination of the Punjab University by the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College. Of these, 80 have been successful, against 35 out of 48 in 1891-92, the College showing the largest number of passes in the whole Province in this examination. For Bachelor of Arts we sent up 62 students, out of whom 3 did not appear. Of these, 20 have passed. The number of failures this year is large; but it is very largely due to fluctuations in the standard of examinations of the University. In the Persian paper this year the number of failures was unprecedentedly large, something like two-thirds of our candidates who took up Persian having been plucked in it. One of the successful students from this College, Hira Nand by name, stands first in Sanskrit, and another, named Harí Chand, wins an Albert Victor Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem for general efficiency. One of our students stands first in Chemistry, and another in Political Economy. For the M. A. Examination we sent up one student, who, though passing in each individual subject, failed in the aggregate. The following tables show the general results, as well as the results in each subject :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab	Candidates	128	48	80	...
	Passes	80	35	45	...
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates	62	...	62	...
	Passes	20	...	20	...
M. A., Punjab ...	Candidates	1	...	...	...
	Passes	...	...	...	...

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates...	1896-97	...	128	...	17	111	128	...	37	24	...	67
		1891-92	...	48	...	11	37	48	...	36	3	...	9
		Increase	...	80	...	6	74	80	...	1	21	...	58
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1896-97	...	120	...	14	104	107	...	34	20	...	49
		1891-92	...	45	...	5	33	45	...	33	...	...	9
		Increase	...	75	...	9	71	62	...	1	20	...	40
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1896-97	...	62	...	7	33	21	7	12	27	...	5
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	62	...	7	33	21	7	12	27	...	5
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1896-97	...	35	...	3	15	13	6	11	23	...	3
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	35	...	3	15	13	6	11	23	...	3
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1896-97	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Scholarships.

6. The following table shows the number of scholarships, expenditure on them, as well as the sources from which they were drawn :—

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships ...	17	...	17	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	1	...	1	...
	Other Scholarships ...	12	4	8	...
	Total ...	30	4	26	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues ...	1,237	...	1,237	...
	District Funds	488	30	458	...
	Municipal Funds	504	198	306	...
	University Funds	1,108	...	1,108	...
	Other sources	570	...	570	...
	Total ...	3,907	228	3,679	...

The following scholarships were current during the year :—

(1). District Board, Sháhpur, Scholarship, one of Rs. 10;

(2). Municipal Committee, Ludhiána, Scholarship, one of Rs. 6;

(3). Ditto, Lahore, Scholarship, one of Rs. 6 (for one month only);

(4). District Board, Rohtak, Scholarships, two of Rs. 10 each;

(5). Ditto, Montgomery, Scholarship, one of Rs. 10;

(6). Ditto, Gurdáspur, Scholarship, one of Rs. 8 (for one month only);

(7). Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College Committee Scholarship, one of Rs. 10;

(8). Government Scholarships 10 (9 of Rs. 12 each, and one of Rs. 8);

(9). Punjab University Scholarships 8 (2 of Rs. 10 each, 2 of Rs. 8 each, 2 of Rs. 15 each, 1 of Rs. 16, and 1 of Rs. 12);

(10). Municipal Committee, Amritsar, Scholarships (one of Rs. 12, and the other of Rs. 16);

(11). Municipal Committee, Gujránwála, Scholarships, two of Rs. 7, each.

Appendix E.

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

Physical training.

7. The remarks made under this heading in the last year's report also apply to the year under report. The various English and Indian games were, as usual, freely and regularly played by the students. Some little improvements were made in the grounds attached to the Boarding House buildings, and a few additional parties were organized to secure greater attention to the requirements of physical exercise. Of these two are cricket teams, two football teams, and one tennis team, and all of them are doing useful work. The gymnastic apparatus, too, were thoroughly repaired and increased during the year under report. Of course it cannot be denied that the city students have not fared equally well during the year in the matter of enjoying the requisite facilities for the cultivation of the body. The University tournament was a considerable encouragement towards physical exercise during the last year.

The College Debating Club.

8. The Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College Association was, as usual, active during the year. Numerous subjects, principally moral and religious in their character, were taken up in the weekly meetings and discussed with becoming earnestness and enthusiasm. As mentioned in the last year's report, every College student is expected to be a member of the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College Association.

Library and Reading Room.

9. As in the year preceding, both the institutions contributed largely to the intellectual development of the students, and to the enlargement of their stock of information.

Progress in classical learning.

10. As observed in the report for 1895-96, one principal object of the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College is to create among students a taste for classical Sanskrit and to assist them in the study of those works in Sanskrit which are universally recognised among the Hindús as the productions of their best thinkers and philosophers. To carry out this object, a double course of Sanskrit has to be taught to each of the College classes to prepare the students for, and ensure success in, the University Examination, and to give them at the same time an acquaintance with the more ancient parts of Sanskrit Literature. The classical course during the year has been as follows:—

F. A. Class ...	First Year ...		Vaisheshak Darshan, Isha, Kena, and Kathopnishads.
	Second Year ...		Patanjal Darshan, Parasna Mundik, Manduk Upnishads.
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...		Sankhya Darshan, Nirukta I—III.
	Fourth Year ...		Shwestaswara Upnishad and Nirukta, IV—VI.

The fellowship of Rs. 50 spoken of in the previous year's report was enjoyed during the year under report by Lála Bishan Dás, M.A.

Veda Páth and Sandhya.

11. Veda Páth, or the recitation of Veda Mantras, is compulsory for the different classes of the College. The Mantras are taught out of a Reader, called the Vedic Reader, compiled by a Professor of the College. The learning of Sandhya intelligently and with a thorough grasp of the subject treated in each hymn is equally compulsory for all students that come to this institution from other Schools and Colleges.

Boarding House.

12. The number of boarders in the College Boarding House on 31st March, 1897, was 186. There has been a very marked improvement during the past five years. Six more cubicals have this year been added to the five existing before.

Conduct of students.

13. The stringent measures adopted to remove the evil referred to in the previous year's report in connection with the conduct of students had a salutary effect all round. The cases of students leaving the station before the actual date of commencement of Summer Vacation were extremely rare, and in every case of breach of discipline, an exemplary punishment was inflicted on the offender in the shape of fines, &c. On the whole, the conduct of the students during the year was all that could be desired.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

The actual expenditure on the Oriental College during the year 1896-97 has been as follows:—

	College.			*School.*			*Total.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment and Contingencies	21,690	10	5	4,758	7	6	26,449	1	11
Scholarships, &c.	5,007	5	7	720	15	10	5,728	5	5
Total ...	26,698	0	0	5,479	7	4	32,177	7	4

showing a saving of Rs. 523-15-11 on the previous year.

The income of the College during the year from fees for tuition, &c., has been—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tuition Fees—			
In College Department	313	13	0
In School Department	17	8	0
Total ...	331	5	0
Boarding House Fees—			
In College Department	186	15	0
In School Department	10	14	0
Total ...	197	13	0
Miscellaneous Receipts—			
Savings from Stipends, &c.	29	1	9
Total ...	29	1	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	558	3	9

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLL ON 31ST MARCH, 1897.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Reading for Degrees—	
For the M. O. L. Degree in Arabic	4
Ditto M. A. Degree in Sanskrit	1
Ditto B. O. L. Degree	4
Total	9
Reading for the Intermediate Examination—	
For the Intermediate Examination (in Urdú and Hindí) ...	11
Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations —	
For the Shástrí or Honors in Sanskrit	6
Ditto Vishárada or High Proficiency in Sanskrit	14
Ditto Maulaví Fázil or Honors in Arabic	8
Ditto Maulaví 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic ...	7
Ditto Munshí Fázil or Honors in Persian	6
Ditto Munshí 'Alim or High Proficiency in Persian ...	6
Ditto High Proficiency and Honors in Gurmukhí ...	3
Total	50
The total number of students in College Department ...	70

Appendix F.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Reading for the Entrance Examination—

For the Entrance Examination (in Urdú and Hindí) ...	13

Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—

For Proficiency in Sanskrit	17
Ditto Arabic	9
Ditto Persian	8
Ditto Gurmukhí	5
Total	39
The total number of students in the School Department ...	52

The number of scholarship-holders and stipendiaries on 31st March, 1897, and the average expenditure per student, were as follow :—

College Department.	*No.*	*Average expenditure per student per mensem.*
Government Scholarship-holders	6	11·6
University do. do.	20	9·4
Endowed or Special* do.	5	14·9
Stipendiaries	24	3·5
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend ...	15	...
Total ...	70	
School Department.		
University Scholarship-holders	5	5·03
Endowed or Special do.	3	1·7
Stipendiaries	15	1·99
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend ...	29	...
Total ...	52	

The following table shows the number of students of each class who went up for the University Examinations in 1897, and of those who passed :—

CLASSES.	Number on the Roll on 31st March, 1897.	Went up for Examinations.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed students.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ARTS ... Entrance, Second Year, Urdú	2	2	2	100	
ARTS ... Intermediate, Second Year ...	4	4	4	100	
ARTS ... B. O. L., Second Year ...	1	1	...	...	
ARTS ... M. O. L., Second Year ...	2	2	1	50	
ARTS ... M. A., Second Year ...	1	1	1	100	
SANSKRIT Proficiency, Second Year ...	9	9	8	88	
SANSKRIT High Proficiency, Second Year	9	9	6	66	
SANSKRIT Honors, Second Year ...	1	1	1	100	
ARABIC ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	5	5	1	20	
ARABIC ... High Proficiency, Second Year	4	4	2	50	
ARABIC ... Honors, Second Year ...	6	6	5	83	
PERSIAN ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	4	4	3	75	
PERSIAN ... High Proficiency, Second Year	3	3	2	66	
PERSIAN ... Honors, Second Year ...	3	3	2	66	
GURMUKHI Proficiency, Second Year ...	3	2	2	100	
GURMUKHI High Proficiency, Second Year	2	2	1	50	
ENGLISH ... Special Examination for Oriental Titles candidates	10	6	5	83	
TOTAL ...	69	64	46	71·9%	

* Includes the Bahawalpur Arabic Scholar.

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls on 31st March, 1897, in the Government College, Lahore, who received instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College :—

Name of Language.	Name of Class.				Total.	Remarks.
	B. A. Class.		*Intermediate Class.*			
	Second Year.	First Year.	Second Year.	First Year.		
Sanskrit	4	3	14	11	32	
Arabic	5	3	7	5	20	
Persian	18	16	41	27	102	
Arabic and Persian	2	1	...	...	3	
Grand Total ...	29	23	62	43	157	

The following table shows the number of students of the Government College, Lahore, taught by the Oriental College teachers, who took Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian at the B. A. and the Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, 1897, and of those who passed *in these languages* :—

Classes.	Number on the Class Roll on 31st March, 1897.	Went up for the Examinations.	Number passed in Oriental Languages.	Percentage of passes in Oriental Languages.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sanskrit { B. A.	4	4	4	100	
Sanskrit { Intermediate	14	14	14	100	
Arabic { B. A.	5	5	3	60	
Arabic { Intermediate	7*	6	6	100	
Persian { B. A.	18	18	11	61	
Persian { Intermediate	41†	42	40	95	
Total ...	89	89	78	87·7%	

* One student was sent up as private student.
† One student of the Government College, in addition to those who attended the lectures of the Second Year Class, took up the subject.

Instruction in English.

The number of students receiving instruction in English was on the 31st of March, 1897, as follows :—

	Number of students.
High School Class	8
Senior Middle Class	8
Junior Middle Class	11
III Primary Class	11
II Primary Class	21
I Primary Class	25
	84

Five students reading in Oriental Titles Classes applied for and received dispensation from attendance at the hours of English instruction; among these two were blind.

Six students, who had attended the Higher Middle Class during 1896-97, appeared in April, 1897, at the Special Examination in the English Language, instituted under the revised regulations of 1892, for Oriental Language Examination candidates desirous of obtaining Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

Appendix F.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

Five of these candidates passed the prescribed test, and thus became entitled to the Diplomas corresponding to the Oriental Language Examinations which they had passed in 1897 or in the preceding year.

Three students of the Higher Middle Class had been admitted as private candidates to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of 1897, having privately prepared themselves in subjects other than English. Two of them succeeded in passing the Middle School Examination, and were, therefore, promoted to the High School Class.

Four other students of the Higher Middle Class could not appear at the Examination in English, as they were reading for the Gurmukhí Examinations for which that additional test has not yet been introduced.

House Examinations.

During the year 1896-97, 18 House Examinations by means of written papers have been held for each class of the Oriental College and School under the superintendence of the Principal. These House Examinations embraced all subjects taken up by the students reading in the Degree and High School Classes. For the Oriental Titles Classes 16 House Examinations were held in the different branches of the Oriental Languages and Literatures taught. Two House Examinations were held in English.

An Annual Examination comprising eight written papers was held at the close of the school-year 1896-97 for the First Year Classes of the College and School. The promotions to the Second Year Classes were effected in accordance with the results shown by the students at this Annual Examination.

Remarks of the Oriental College Committee on the Statistical Report for 1896-97.

I.—The receipts of the Oriental College Budget for the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 24,313. Against this there is an expenditure of Rs. 22,980 in the year under report, so that a saving of Rs. 1,333 has accrued on the whole. This saving resulted largely from restricted expenditure under the heads of Stipends and Miscellaneous Expenses, and was partly due also to the Principal's absence for two months on special duty. To the saving on the budget (Rs. 1,333) must be added receipts on account of fees (Rs. 529), making a total saving of Rs. 1,862.

II.—The total expenditure shown against the Oriental College Budget was Rs. 22,980, against Rs. 23,095 in the previous year. The difference between these figures was due to the savings effected by the officiating arrangements which had been made during the Principal's absence on special duty in June and July, 1896. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 5,880 were provided by the Special Grants which have been sanctioned by the Local Government to meet the actual expenses connected with the tuition of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages.

The total expenditure under the University Budget was Rs. 8,372 (which included Rs. 4,840 provided from Trust Funds on account of Endowed Readers), against Rs. 8,704 for 1895-96. Rupees 826 were spent on account of Government Scholarships held by the students of the College.

III.—The number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1897, was 70 in the College and 52 in the School Department. The total number (122) was less by 2 than that shown for the College Department at the corresponding date of the year, while the number of students in the School Department has remained the same.

IV.—The scholars on the rolls on the 31st March, 1897, were divided according to creed as follows:—

	Hindú.	*Muhammadan.*	*Sikh.*	*Total.*
College Department ...	27	38	5	70
School do. ...	23	21	8	52
Total ...	50	59	13	122

V.—The following was the number of scholarship-holders (Government and University) and stipendiaries on the 31st March, 1897:—

	Scholarship-holders.	*Stipendiaries.*	*Without Scholarship or Stipend.*	*Total.*
College Department ...	31	24	15	70
School do. ...	8	15	29	52
Total ...	39	39	44	122

The number of scholarship-holders shows an increase by one against the close of the previous school-year. The number of stipendiaries has decreased by one.

VI.—In addition to students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 157 students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received in the year under review instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College. Eight teachers (among them the Principal) were either wholly or for part of their time engaged in the tuition of these classes.

VII.—The Scheme of Studies contains full details regarding the courses of study followed in the several classes of the College and School Departments. The instruction given in each class conformed to the courses of reading prescribed for the various Oriental Language and Degree Examinations of the Punjab University. The arrangement of the lectures provided shows that the tuition of the Arts and Oriental Title Classes continues to be carried on both in the College and School in accordance with the principles which had been adopted on the reorganisation of the College in 1888 on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, which were approved by the Syndicate in that year.

The report further contains a detailed account of the tuition in English which was organised under the recommendations of the same Sub-Committee and is carried on in conformity with the Revised Regulations for the award of Oriental Title Diplomas for students reading in Oriental Titles Classes. The progress made in this branch of instruction was tested by the Special Examination in the English Language held by the University under the Revised Regulations. In this, five out of six students, who had received the requisite amount of tuition, and were thus prepared to present themselves at the examination, passed successfully and qualified for Diplomas of Oriental Titles. The Committee hopes that opportunities will be given to these students to make use of their training as teachers of Schools or Colleges in giving instruction in Classical Languages through the medium of English and in accordance with modern methods.

VIII.—It will be noticed from the statement given on page LXVI of the report that candidates from the Oriental College appeared in not less than 17 different examinations of the University for 1897.

The results gained by the Oriental College in these 17 examinations show the satisfactory average of 71 per cent. of passes from among the candidates sent up. On comparing these results with the general pass percentage of the candidates in the several Oriental Faculty Examinations, it will be seen that the pass percentages gained by the Oriental College were in 4 examinations considerably higher than those shown for the total of the candidates and in 3 other examinations equal to the latter.

In not less than 5 examinations, *viz.*, M. A. (Sanskrit), Intermediate (O. F.), Entrance (O. F.), Shástrí, and Buddhimán, the results show for the Oriental College fully 100 per cent. of passes.

The results of the year have also been favourable with regard to the success gained by individual students of the Oriental College in these examinations. The only successful candidate in the M. O. L. Examination in Arabic came from the Oriental College, and in not less than 7 examinations students of the Oriental College were placed highest in the order of merit list. The following list shows the examinations in which the Oriental College students were placed first in order of merit:—

M. A. (Sanskrit);
Intermediate (O. F.);
Shástrí;
Vishárada;
Maulaví Fázil;
Maulaví 'Alim;
Munshí 'Alim.

Appendix F.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

Eleven Government and University Scholarships, two prizes and three Gold Medals, were gained by students of the Oriental College on the results of the above examinations.

The medals are: The Khalífa Muhammad Hasan Gold Medal, awarded to the successful M. O. L. candidate, and the Rája Harbans Singh and McLeod Gold Medals, which were gained by Bhagwán Dás, B.A., who stood first in the M. A. Examination in Sanskrit.

With regard to the results of the tuition received in the Oriental College by students of the Government College, it may be noted with satisfaction that, as shown on page LXVII of the report, not less than 87 per cent. of all Government College students (89), who had appeared at the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of 1897, passed with success in the Oriental Classical Languages in which they had received instruction from the Oriental College Staff.

The results in Sanskrit were particularly favourable, inasmuch as in the Intermediate Examination 100 per cent. and in the B. A. Examination 100 per cent. of the candidates proved successful in that language subject.

IX.—The system of House Examinations as maintained in previous years had been continued during the year under report, and the rules, by which award and tenure of stipends is made dependent on the results shown by the students in these House Examinations, have been strictly observed.

Thanks to liberal donations offered by Mr. Justice P. C. Chattarjí, Khán Bahádur Barkat 'Alí Khán, Bábú Chandra Náth Mittra, and Dr. M. A. Stein, it was possible to provide prize books and other rewards for those students of the First Year Classes who had gained distinction in the Annual College Examinations held in April, 1896.

The distribution of these prizes took place on the 22nd May, 1896, under the presidency of Mr. Justice P. C. Chattarjí, and in the presence of the College Committee and a representative Company of guests. The Prize Distribution was held in the Government College Hall which had been made avilable for this purpose by the courtesy of the Principal.

X.—During the year under report only minor changes have taken place in the teaching staff of the Oriental College—

The services of the Principal were placed by the Senate at the disposal of the Kashmír State for the months of June and July, in order to enable him to complete his annotated translation of Kalhána's Sanskrit Chronicle of Kashmír, in accordance with a recommendation made by the Aryan section of the Xth International Congress of Orientalists held in 1894. The current duties of the Principal were entrusted during this period jointly to Maulaví 'Abdullah, Superintendent of the Arabic Department, and Pandit Siva Datta, Superintendent of the Sanskrit Department.

XI.—The two Boarding Houses (Muhammadan and Hindú), attached to the Oriental College, afforded accommodation during the year to a considerable number of students, which on 31st March, 1897, amounted to a total of 71. In view of the increase in the number of the boarders certain additional expenditure was sanctioned for the improvement of accommodation. Gymnastic appliances were also, with the sanction of the Committee, provided for the use of the boarders.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Staff.

During the year the following changes took place :—

(1). On the 5th January, 1897, Lála Sundar Dás, Súrí, M.A., was transferred to the Government College, and, on the 13th January, 1897, Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., reverted to his substantive post of Assistant Superintendent.

(2). Maulaví Barkat 'Alí, B.A., First Assistant Master and Translator, left the College on the 19th November, 1896. His post remained vacant till the 16th December 1896, when Sardár Harí Singh, B.A., was appointed to officiate for him.

(3). The Second Assistant Master and Translator, Lála Kirpa Naráin, B.A., was transferred to the North-Western Provinces on the 1st January, 1897. He was succeeded by Maulaví Fazl Iláhí, who joined the College on the 5th January, 1897.

(4). Maulaví Ihsán 'Alí retired from the service on the 21st April, 1896 ; and Pandit Ralla Rám was appointed Oriental Teacher.

Number and distribution of scholars.

The number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1897, was eighty-two. This number included seventeen teachers and sixty-five students. The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted of fifteen stipendiaries and one non-stipendiary ; the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class of seven teachers, seventeen stipendiaries, and four non-stipendiaries; and the Senior Vernacular Class of eight teachers and 30 stipendiaries.

A comparison of these statistics with those of 1892 shows an increase of three in the number of students in the Anglo-Vernacular Classes.

Expenditure.

In 1892, the expenditure shown in the returns was Rs. 23,994 ; in the year under report the amount was Rs. 28,524. There has thus apparently been an increase of Rs. 4,530. This, however, is not the case ; for in 1892 those Boarding House expenses met by the fees and subscriptions of the students were not shown in the return; while the accounts for this year show that expenses, amounting to Rs. 1,231, were defrayed from these fees. The real increase is Rs. 3,643. This may be accounted for as follows : the introduction of longer courses and of regular practical work in Science has necessitated the expenditure of at least Rs. 600 per annum on European stores ; the salary of the Drawing Master and incidental expenses connected with the teaching of Drawing amount to another Rs. 700 ; and the water-rate and the salary of the Superintendent of the Boarding House, now for the first time paid entirely from the Provincial Revenues, account for Rs. 480. It should be noted, too, that in 1892 two members of the staff were officiating, and thus only drew acting allowances, and not the full pay of the posts they held.

Stipendiary and non-stipendiary students.

About 150 students applied for admission to the Anglo-Vernacular Classes. Forty of these had passed the F.A. Examination, and twelve were graduates. Of those admitted to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class, one had passed the F.A. Examination, and four had studied for two years in an Arts College after passing the Entrance Examination.

The substitutes of the seventeen teachers admitted were paid allowances from the sums placed at the disposal of the Inspectors ; sixty stipends were allotted by the Principal ; and five joined as non-stipendiary students.

Results of examinations—
(a) General

Turning now to the results of the recent Certificate Examinations, it will be seen from the table appended to this report that the College sent up eighty-two candidates, of whom sixty-eight passed, thirty-one being placed in the First Division. The percentage of passes was thus eighty-three.

(b) The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class.

From this class, sixteen were presented—five passed in the First Division, nine passed in the Second, and two failed ; all passed in English, Science, the Practice of Teaching, and Mathematics. The failures occurred in School Management, and it is rather remarkable that one of the unsuccessful candidates was a graduate who had passed the B.A. Examination in the Second Division taking Philosophy as his special subject.

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

The results in the different subjects are shown in the following table:—

Subject.	English.	Elementary Science.	School Management.	Practice of Teaching.	Mathematics.
Maximum Marks	250	150	100	100	175
Average marks obtained by each student.	159	95	47	54	106
Percentage of full marks	74	63	47	54	61
Percentage of Passes	100 %	100 %	87·5 %	100 %	100 %

The numbers in School Management are rather disappointing, as, although the percentage of passes is quite as high as I expected, the average marks obtained are much lower than in other subjects. I am unable to account for this in any way; for the class, as a whole, was one of the best I have had.

The Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class.

Of the twenty-eight students belonging to this class, three passed in the First Division, and eighteen in the Second; all passed in English and in the Practice of Teaching; two failed in Geography; three in School Management; and six in Arithmetic and Mensuration. The percentage of passes was seventy-five. The actual results in each subject are shown in the following table:—

Subject.	English.	Geography.	School Management.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Practice of Teaching.
Number examined	28	28	28	28	28
Do. of Passes	28	26	25	22	28
Percentage of Passes	100 %	93 %	89 %	78 %	100 %

Only one student, Hira Khán, obtained less than the total number of marks required for a pass. I may also point out that, for reasons considered sufficient at the time the permission was granted, six students were allowed to live outside the Boarding House; and of these six, the names of four appear among the failures. This seems to me to show very clearly the great advantage of having a well managed Boarding House attached to the College, where students are required to be in at a certain hour every evening; are properly supervised; assisted in their studies; and encouraged and required to work regularly throughout the year.

The Senior Vernacular Class.

Thirty-eight students went up for the examination from this class—twenty-three passed in the First Division, ten passed in the Second. The percentage of passes was thus eighty-seven. The failures were chiefly in Mathematics and School Management: four failed in the former subject and three in the latter. In the other subjects the results were excellent,—the only failure being in Persian. These figures, in my opinion, reflect the highest credit on the Assistant Superintendent and the other members of the staff, and I congratulate them on the success which has attended their work; not only is the percentage of passes high, but more than sixty per cent. of those sent up have passed in the First Division.

Drawing.

One other point must be noticed—the results in Drawing. This subject was taken up for the first time this year; the men had received no previous instruction whatever; the teacher was new to the work; the subject was regarded by the men as an extra subject; and the prescribed courses were, in my opinion, much too long to be satisfactorily mastered in one session by men ignorant of the very elements. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that none were presented for examination, and that the results were therefore disappointing. But, although from an examinational standpoint, there were no results, the introduction of Drawing into the course of studies must not be regarded as a failure. The training cannot but prove of the greatest assistance to the students in their work. The majority could draw very fairly the freehand Copies in the Punjab Drawing Book, Part I; all knew how to

handle their Mathematical Instruments and to work elementary problems in Plane Geometry; and at the end of the year, many could make a fair blackboard sketch. The last-named point is, I consider, the most important branch of the work and the end and aim of our instruction.

Appendix G.
Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

Comparison of the results of 1897 *with those of* 1892.—Before comparing the statistics of 1892 with those of last session, a word must be said about the courses of study. During the past five years the following changes have been made in the work of the Senior Anglo-Vernacular students:—Mathematics has been made a compulsory subject; the courses in Science have been considerably lengthened; and regular practical work in Science has been introduced and the ability to perform experiments made an essential part of the examination. Two subjects—Geography and Arithmetic and Mensuration—have also been added to the list of compulsory subjects in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination. It will thus be seen that the work of both classes has been considerably increased. The results obtained at the various examinations in the years under comparison are stated below:—

Class.	Number examined.	Passes.		Total.	Percentage of passes.
		First Division.	Second Division.		
		1892.			
S. A.-V. Class	16	4	6	10	62·5
J. A.-V. Class	27	6	11	17	63
S. V. Class	34	14	10	24	71
		1897.			
S. A.-V. Class	**16**	**5**	**9**	**14**	**87·5**
J. A.-V. Class	**28**	**3**	**18**	**21**	**75**
S. V. Class	**38**	**38**	**10**	**33**	**87**

Compared with 1892, we may therefore say that in 1897 the courses of reading were longer, the examinations more difficult, and the results much better.

The value of the training received, though, is to be judged not so much by the results obtained at the Certificate Examinations, as by the work of the students after leaving College; and, in this connection, it is satisfactory to note that, while Inspectors and Managers have spoken in high terms of the good work ex-students are doing in various parts of the Province, in no case has a complaint reached this office regarding the inefficiency of any man sent out.

Practical work.
(a) Criticism Lessons.

Bearing in mind the fact that the students have served no apprenticeship as pupil-teachers before joining the College, every effort is made to make the instruction as practical as possible. The chief truths of Mental Science are made easy and impressed by familiar school experiences; school organisation is taught by requiring every student to keep and enter up daily an admission and an attendance register, to frequently draw up a time-table for a particular class or for a division of a school, to classify scholars brought for admission, &c.; the Art of Teaching is exemplified by model lessons in every subject given by the Principal and members of the Staff, by Criticism Lessons given by the students, and work in the Model School. As in former years, three students from the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, five from the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class, and five from Senior Vernacular Class are sent to the Model School every week; and, at the end of the week, the masters entrusted with the supervision of the students send detailed criticisms of every lesson and reports on their work. The Criticism Lessons given by the students are designed to show how courses of lessons should be drawn up, how typical lessons in each subject should be given, and how the principles laid down in the Lectures on Education are applied in actual school work.

Physical training.

The results in this subject are somewhat better than those of last year, and a great advance on those of 1892, when no certificates were awarded. In 1895, the gymnasium was opened, and since that time instruction has been given under the most favourable conditions. The result is, that the whole of the course for the Senior Gymnastic Certificate is now properly worked through, and the men leave the College with a good knowledge of School Drill and a fair acquaintance with the princi-

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

ples of Physical training. The majority, too, showed that they had made good use of the gymnasium, and could perform the usual feats on the parallel and horizontal bars, trapeze, and rings very creditably. Twenty-one students were awarded the Senior Gymnastic Certificate.

I was obliged last year to report unfavourably of the Drill of the Normal School students. This year, I am glad to state, a decided improvement is observable. The Head Master, or one of the staff, has been present throughout the Drill period; parallel and horizontal bars have been erected in the Boarding House compound where students may practice at will; and fourteen students have succeeded in passing the examination for the Junior Gymnastic Certificate.

Twenty-three Drill and Gymnastic Instructors from different parts of the Province also presented themselves for examination; and of these fifteen passed.

Cricket was not very popular, and the want of a good field made regular practice almost impossible. Six matches were played, in all of which, I regret to say, the Central Training College team was defeated. On the other hand, football and tennis were favourite sports, and were played daily.

The Boarding House.

In 1892 the boarders were distributed in houses in different parts of the station, and their proper supervision was almost impossible; but since the erection, of the new building, visits have been made three or four times every week by one or other of the staff. The Superintendent, Lála Hargobind Lál, has, on the whole, performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner. There was a little friction between him and the boarders at the beginning of the year; but the matter was soon put right, and since that time the order has been good. The roll has been called regularly at 9 P.M., and no student has been allowed to leave the building after that hour.

My thanks are due to the Head Master of the Model School and the members of the Training College Staff who have assisted me in the work of supervision by frequently visiting the Boarding House at night after roll-call.

The Boarding House furniture, which was supplied in 1890, has now become almost useless, and requires replacing.

Conduct of the students.

With the exception mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the conduct of the students has been very good. No serious breach of discipline has occurred, and the majority of the men have worked regularly and well.

Moral instruction.

The principles of moral training are dealt with in the Lectures on Education, and every effort is made to train the students to habits of punctuality, politeness, cleanliness and neatness, cheerful obedience, and honourable dealing. This is done by means of personal intercourse more than by formal lessons.

The Debating Society.

The Debating Society met regularly every week under the chairmanship of one of the tutors; but four years' experience has convinced me that such Societies, beyond affording practice of questionable value in oral expression, and a certain amount of amusement, are of very little educational value.

Attainments of the students on joining and general progress.

A great advance is observable in the qualifications of candidates for admission. Formerly very few graduates applied, and in 1892 the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class contained only two B. As.; last year twelve graduates sent in applications, and eight were awarded stipends.

The under-graduates admitted to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class are generally hard working students who have passed the F. A. Examination in the First Division. As in the two previous years, an F. A. heads the list, and this year four of the first six men are non-graduates. They do not, of course, possess the same amount of general knowledge as the graduates; but they are, as a rule, more industrious, more anxious to learn, and altogether more satisfactory students. Such men, trained for two years, would become excellent teachers.

With the exception of the five students mentioned in paragraph 4, the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class was composed of men who had passed the Entrance Examination.

Applications for admission to these two classes were received from students in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and the Central Provinces; but stipends were only given to Punjábis.

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

The students of the Senior Vernacular Class are generally selected from those who have passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the preceding year, preference being given to those placed in the First Division.

Employment obtained by the students.

More than half the students secured situations before leaving the College, and within two months of the close of the session every man had obtained employment. The salaries paid to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular students varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70; those paid to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular students, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30; and those paid to Senior Vernacular students, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16.

The Translation Department.

In the Translation Department the work of the Assistant Masters has been productive of good results. Besides translating nine Circulars and Correction Slips, reviewing three books, selecting and inserting poetical extracts in the Urdú Readers, revising and partly re-writing the Geography of India, and revising and seeing through the press Miftah-ul-Arz, seventy-five Notes of Lessons drawn up for Primary Schools were translated, and a book of Extracts from Mr. Baden-Powell's Land Systems of India, comprising about 150 pages, was satisfactorily rendered into the Vernacular. The last named was a most difficult piece of work, requiring not only a thorough knowledge of both languages, but also a considerable acquaintance with legal and technical terms.

The Central Model School.

Throughout the greater part of the year the duties of the Head Master were well carried out by Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., who worked with his characteristic zeal and thoroughness. In January, Mr. Wright became Head Master. During the short time that he has been in charge, he has introduced many changes with a view to improving the discipline and making the work more thorough and systematic. Below is a brief summary of his report:—

(i). Attendance.—In 1892, the number on the roll was 765; on the 31st March, 1897, the number was 732. The decrease is owing to the opening of a number of schools charging low fees.

(ii). Expenditure.—The fees have increased from Rs. 10,156-6-3 to Rs. 11,138-15-6; the expenditure from Rs. 18,059-13-7 to Rs. 18,771-8-5.

(iii). Scholarships.—The number of scholarship-holders has increased from 33 to 39.

(iv). Physical Training.—Drill is fair, and is well supervised. The school cricket team won the District Tournament, and stood second in the Circle Tournament. More apparatus is required if proper instruction in Gymnastics is to be given.

(v). Results of Examinations—

	Number examined.	*Number of Passes.*	*Percentage of Passes.*
Infants	41	33	80·5 per cent.
Lower Primary	37	32	86 „
Upper Primary	87	83	95 „
Middle School	43	38	88 „
Entrance, Punjab	63	41	65 „
„ Calcutta	6	4	66 „

These show that the school is one of the best, if not the best, in the Province.

The Normal School.

I am able to speak in high terms of the work of Lála Tára Chand and the members of the Normal School staff. The table attached shows that, although 81 students were admitted, only 67 were borne on the rolls at the end of the year; 14 having been struck off for absence without leave, illness, or failure to make satisfactory progress. Owing to the amalgamation of the Oriental Teacherships of the Central Training College and Normal School, a saving of over Rs. 1,000 per annum has been effected. The results of the Junior Vernacular Examinations reflect credit on the members of the staff and point to earnest and thorough work; the school sent up the greatest number of candidates and secured the highest percentage of passes. Model Lessons by the teachers have been regularly given; Criticism Lessons properly conducted; and the work of the students in the Model School carefully supervised. Physical training, too, has also received more careful attention, and the Drill and Gymnastics were much better. On the whole, I consider the record of this year's work very satisfactory.

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

The Staff.

Throughout the year the members of the staff have always been ready to assist in any way in their power. By the transfer of Lála Sundar Dás to Ráwalpindi, I lost an able and hardworking assistant, whose departure was regretted by all the students and staff. The other members of the staff have worked equally well; and it is owing to the conscientious way in which they perform their duties that the results are satisfactory. Lála Munshí Lál, Bháí Harí Singh, and Maulaví Fazl Iláhi assisted in the superintendence of the Boarding House, and regularly visited it once a week. Lála Khushí Rám took charge of the sports.

Mr. Wright has rendered valuable assistance, and, during the last three months of the session, has carefully supervised the work of the College students in the Model School.

LAHORE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MASTERS.

			Government.			
			1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools			1	1	...	...
Number and distribution of scholars at the close of the year.	Government stipendiaries		67	82	...	15
	Total ...		67	82	...	15
	In Ordinary Class ...	Teachers...	40	35	5	...
		Others ...	17	31	...	14
	In Zamíndárí reading— Class	Urdú ...	7	12	...	5
		Punjábí ...	3	4	..	1
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure. On Establishments and Contingencies.	From Provincial Revenues		2,848	3,977	...	1,129
	Total ...		2,848	3,977	...	1,129
On Stipends	From Provincial Revenues ...		4,296	4,541	...	245
	Total ...		4,296	4,541	...	245
	Grand Total ...		7,144	8,518	...	1,374
Results of Examinations—Junior Vernacular Examination ...			46	23	23	...
	Zamíndárí Teachership Examination		7	8	...	1

APPENDIX H.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Students.

The average number of students on the rolls of the College and School during the past year and during 1891-92 are shown in the following table :—

	1896-97.	1891-92.
No. of students in the College ...	247	148
No. of students in the School ...	219	196

The large increase in the numbers attending the College was composed almost entirely of private students who increased by 97 during the lustrum.

A considerable proportion of the students attending the College come from other Provinces, notably Bengal, and from Native States.

The attendance in the School is mainly dependent on the number of stipends granted by Government to Civil and Military pupils. Stipendiary students are so numerous that they form the bulk of the attendance, and accommodation is not available for more than a very limited number of private students.

During the past year there were 47 private students on the rolls as compared with 31 in 1891-92.

Expenditure on the College.

The total amount expended on the College from Provincial Funds during the year under review was Rs. 83,720, against Rs. 70,639 in 1891-92.

The increase was mainly due to increments in the salaries of the Principal and the Professors of Chemistry and Physiology consequent on promotion of these officers from length of service. Exchange Compensation Allowance paid to all European Officers also added to the expenditure. The increase in expenditure was confined to that shown as "Direct" expenditure in the statement attached.

Indirect expenditure from Provincial Funds, including that on Scholarships and Stipends, and on Chemicals, Furniture, and Apparatus, amounted to Rs. 10,141, against Rs. 12,798 in 1891-92, a decrease having taken place under both heads. The decrease in the amount expended on Scholarships and Stipends is worthy of note in connection with the increased number of students. Expenditure on Chemicals, Furniture, and Apparatus includes the cost of Chemicals and instruments required by the Chemical Examiner to Government, a charge which should not properly be debited to the College, but rather to "Law and Justice." Under this head also are included the cost of instruments and materials required for the Dissecting Room, and the Annual Grants to the College, Library, and Museums. The amount expended during the past year for these purposes was Rs. 3,194 as compared with Rs. 5,055 in 1891-92; the expenditure in that year having been swollen by an unusually large indent for instruments required for the Dissecting Room.

The sums paid by District and Municipal Committees on account of Scholarships and Stipends show a slight increase over those for 1891-92, but the variation is small, and is due to an increase in the number of students supported by Local Bodies.

The expenditure on Scholarships and Stipends from "Endowments and other Sources" amounted to Rs. 3,257, against Rs. 2,179 in 1891-92; the increase being chiefly due to the larger amount paid as scholarships and stipends to female students by the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Under this head also are included the sums paid to students by Native States, and from the Grey-Bahâwalpore Fund.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,345, on account of students' books and instruments, apparatus for the Pathological Laboratory, and other minor items, which was met from the Students' Book Fund and other Local Funds, has been debited in equal proportions to the College and School, this being the nearest possible approach to an accurate distribution. The College accounts, therefore, show an expenditure of Rs. 1,673 under this head, against Rs. 2,613 in 1891-92, in which year the expenditure on account of students' books was larger.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

The total expenditure on the College during the year under review amounted to Rs. 98,495, against Rs. 78,719 in 1891-92; but these figures include the amount paid by students as fees; and deducting this, which is really income, and not expenditure, the net amount expended in each year was, respectively, Rs. 89,668 and Rs. 76,125, representing a net average expenditure of Rs. 363 and Rs. 514, respectively, on account of each student; the proportion paid from Provincial Funds being, respectively, 93·3 and 92·7 per cent.

Expenditure on the School.

The total amount paid by Government during the year under review was Rs. 28,009, of which Rs. 15,817 was direct expenditure (on account of Establishment and Contingencies) as compared with Rs. 13,424 in 1891-92. The increase (Rs. 2,393) was chiefly due to increments in the pay of the Lecturers on Surgery and Anatomy sanctioned by Government, and also to the appointment of a Class Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. Expenditure on Stipends from Provincial Funds shows little variation from that in 1891-92; the figures for the two years being, respectively, Rs. 12,192 and Rs. 11,785. The increase is accounted for by an increase in the number of Government stipendiary students who were more numerous by 9 than in 1891-92. Civil Government students increased by 40; whilst the number of Military pupils declined.

The amounts paid from District and Municipal Funds and from Endowments on account of stipends closely approximate those in 1891-92, no important changes having taken place in the numbers of students supported from these sources.

The total expenditure on the School from all sources amounted to Rs. 34,602, as compared with Rs. 31,603 in 1891-92, the proportion paid by Government being, respectively, 80·9 and 79·76 per cent.; whilst the average cost of each student was, respectively, Rs. 158 and Rs. 161.

Fees.

A natural consequence of the large increase in the number of students attending the College was a corresponding increase in the amount realized as fees, and this result was further contributed to by the introduction of an enhanced scale of fees in 1896, students being required to pay Rs. 50 per annum instead of Rs. 30 as formerly.

The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 8,827 (including dissecting charges), as compared with Rs. 2,594 in 1891-92. Even the present scale of fees is an extremely low one when compared with those in force in other Colleges of Medicine in India.

Scholarships and Stipends.

Adopting the definitions of these terms given in the Educational Code of Regulations, the term scholarship can only be applied to the allowances granted by Government to students of the College, as these are awarded on the results of examinations; of these, 40 were awarded during the past year, as compared with 45 in 1891-92. In addition to these scholarships, 21 stipends were granted by Municipal and District Committees, Native States, and the Punjab University, against 19 in 1891-92. Sixty-one students of the College, therefore, were in receipt of scholarships or stipends during the year under review, as compared with 64 in 1891-92; the total outlay under this head being, respectively, Rs. 11,222 and Rs. 10,616 in these two years. During the past year the increased expenditure was due to the presence in the College of a larger number of students who had passed the higher Examinations in Arts, to whom a higher rate of scholarship is payable under the rules sanctioned by Government. In the School all payments made to students come under the head of Stipends, and these vary in number from year to year according to the number of students whom Government desires to recruit.

During the past year, 118 stipends were paid by Government; 16 by District Committees; 5 by Municipal Committees; and 21 from Native States or other sources;—making a total of 160, as compared with 147 in 1891-92. The average rate of each stipend was approximately Rs. 9 per mensem, so that the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,112, as compared with Rs. 16,595 in 1891-92.

Results of Examinations.

Two students have appeared in the First Examination for the M. B. Degree and 81 in the First L. M. S. Examination; whilst 28, including three female students, have appeared in the Second L. M. S. Examination, and one in the Second M. B. Examination. The results of these examinations will not be declared until later in the year when they will be reported in the prescribed form. In 1891-92 of 19 candidates in the Final L. M. S. Examination, 8, or 42 per cent., passed; whilst in the Junior Examination, 26 out of 39 candidates succeeded.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

In the examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, 63 candidates appeared; out of these, 33 passed, including one female. The figures for 1891-92 were, respectively, 53 and 39.

The results of the University Examinations must continue to be unequal and uncertain owing to the frequent changes which take place amongst the examiners. As regards the examinations for the year under review now in progress, it may be noted that three examiners who set question papers have been unable to examine the answers, two having been invalided to Europe, and one having died. The answer papers in these cases have, therefore, to be examined by substitutes—an arrangement which, although necessary, is not conducive to uniformity of result.

General progress during the year.

During the period of five years now under review the College has developed with remarkable rapidity. The number of students has increased so largely that it has become a difficult matter to find accommodation for them in the class-rooms and laboratories; and the standard of general education amongst them has improved very much, large numbers of the younger students having passed the Higher Arts Examinations.

Amongst students of the Hospital Assistant Class the improvement in general education is very marked. In the report for 1891-92 it was noted that almost all the candidates for admission to this class had passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination; at present a similar remark might be made with regard to the Entrance Examination, and the day is not far distant when this examination may with safety be made the compulsory standard for admission.

During the past five years several important additions have been made to the College buildings, all of which were urgently required; of these, the most important are Anatomical Rooms, in which accommodation has been provided for 400 students with a Lecture Theatre and Museums attached; a Pathological laboratory, which, although small, supplies a want long felt in the College, and enables the Professor of Pathology to carry out pathological observations which now form so important a factor in the teaching of medicine. In connection with this laboratory a mortuary has been erected, in which a suitable *Post Mortem* Theatre has been provided. The Museums have taken part in the general development of the College, although, owing to want of funds, not to the extent which is to be desired. The Library has grown slowly but steadily, and now numbers nearly 6,000 volumes, representing a fairly complete collection of modern literature in the subjects taught in the College.

General remarks.

Sufficient has been said to indicate the present condition of the College and its progress during the period under review; it only remains to point out its most pressing requirements and defects; attention has been called in the annual reports for the past five years to the inadequacy of the teaching staff; at present each Professor is required to teach at least two subjects—an arrangement which has been discountenanced by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and by the Medical Examining Bodies in the United Kingdom. It is not conducive to efficiency, for instance, that a Professor should be required to teach both Midwifery and Legal Medicine, or Materia Medica and Pathology. This is a matter of great importance, and one deserving of serious consideration, notwithstanding the financial difficulties which stand in the way of improvement.

The College is devoid of any means of imparting practical instruction in Physiology and Bacteriology; whilst the absence of a properly equipped Chemical laboratory for students renders the practical teaching of this subject imperfect. These defects hamper the work of the College and prevent it from fulfilling all the requirements of modern medical education.

Establishment.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., was absent on furlough for half the year, Surgeon Major F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., officiating as Principal and Surgeon Captain D. G. Marshall, M.B., as Professor of Medicine. Surgeon Captain J. Murray, M. B., Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica, was granted leave for four months on medical certificate from the 15th December, 1896, Surgeon Captain D. G. Marshall, M.B., officiating.

Honorary Surgeon Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur, Lecturer on Medicine and Superintendent of the School, was placed on the retired list on the 19th October, 1896, his place being taken by Assistant Surgeon Pandit Bálkishan, Kaul, Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy, who was succeeded in this appointment by Assistant Surgeon Hira Lál. Honorary Surgeon

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

Rahím Khán's retirement was a serious loss to the School, with which he had been connected for more than thirty years, having contributed largely to its success by his ability, energy, and devotion to duty.

The discipline of the College has been satisfactory throughout the year.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ON 31ST MARCH, 1897.

	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.				
Punjab Government scholarship-holders	29	28	1	...
Punjab Government female scholarship-holders	2	4	...	2
North-Western Provinces Government scholarship-holders	9	12	...	3
North-Western Provinces female scholarship-holders	...	1	...	1
District Fund scholarship-holders ...	5	5	...	...
Municipal Fund scholarship-holders	4	3	1	...
University and other scholarship-holders (including Dufferin Fund)	12	11	1	...
Free female students	...	1	...	1
Punjab free students	165	66	99	...
North-Western Provinecs free students	12	13	...	1
Total ...	238	144	94	...
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Military Medical pupils	26	36	...	10
Civil Medical pupils	71	31	40	...
Burma students	1	17	...	16
Hakím students	17	21	...	4
Government female students ...	3	4	...	1
Local students	42	34	8	...
Local female students...	...	4	...	4
Free female students	1	2	...	1
Free students	46	29	17	...
Total ...	207	178	29	...

EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON CHEMICALS, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	(a) 76,773*	62,896	13,877	...
Endowments and other sources	(b) 1,673†	2,613	...	940
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Provincial Revenues	15,817‡	13,424	2,393	...
Municipal Funds	...	27	...	27
District Funds	...	22	...	22
Endowments and other sources	(b) 1,673	1,487	186	...
Subscriptions	...	48	...	48
Total	95,936	80,517	15,419	...

(a) This item includes the sum of Rs. 3,194 as extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.
(b) Extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

* Also includes Rs. 5,610 on account of contributions made by District Boards and Municipal Committees towards the increased staff of the Medical College :—

	Rs.
District Funds	2,206
Municipal Funds	3,404

† Spent on chemicals, furniture, and apparatus. The sum (Rs. 1,673) and the item of Rs. 3,194 shown in the foot-notes under Statement No. 2 above, are indirect charges, and recorded as such in the General Tables.

‡ In General Table IV the expenditure (Rs. 540) as detailed below on the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, Lahore, has been included in the expenditure on the Medical School :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	215
District Funds	9
Municipal Funds	19
Subscriptions	24
Endowments	273
Total	540

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Medical College.				
Expenditure. Scholarships.	Provincial Revenues ...	Rs. 6,947	Rs. 7,743	Rs. ...	Rs. 796
	District Funds	496	384	112	...
	Municipal Funds	522	310	212	...
	University and other sources	3,257	2,179	1,078	...
	Total ...	11,222	10,616	606	...
	Medical School.				
Expenditure. Stipends.	Provincial Revenues ...	12,192	11,785	407	...
	District Funds	1,865	1,913	...	48
	Municipal Funds	614	458	156	...
	Other sources	2,441	2,439	2	...
	Total ...	17,112	16,595	517	...
	Medical College.	No.	No.	No.	No.
No. of Scholarship-holders.	Government Scholarships	40	45	...	5
	District Scholarships	5	5	...	...
	Municipal Scholarships	4	3	1	...
	University and other Scholarships	12	11	1	...
	Total ...	61	64	...	3
	Medical School.				
No. of Stipend-holders.	Government Stipends	118	109	9	...
	District Stipends	16	16	...	...
	Municipal Stipends	5	5	...	...
	Other Stipends	21	17	4	...
	Total ...	160	147	13	...

STATEMENT OF FEES FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

		1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Medical College.				
Fees	College	Rs. (a) 8,108	Rs. 2,512	Rs. 5,596	Rs. ...
	Dissection	(b) 719	82	637	...
	Total ...	8,827	2,594	6,233	...

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

(a). This item has been shown in General Tables as Direct Expenditure on the Medical College from Fees.

(b). This item has been shown in General Tables as Indirect Expenditure, being the extraordinary expenditure on Chemicals, &c.

Appendix I.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

New students.

The number of new students who entered the College was 50, *viz.*, 16 Military, 6 District Board and Municipal Scholarship-holders, 9 paying students from Foreign Governments and Native States, and 5 specially nominated students, chiefly nominated by my predecessor. These men are excused the Middle School Certificate. I think that, considering the competition there is for entrance to the institution, we should not encourage the specially nominated class who are of inferior mental capacity, and far more difficult to train. Amongst the men who competed for admission there were 13 who had passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University; but unfortunately these men were, most of them, unfitted for the work, being unused to and afraid of animals, and consequently not likely to do any good amongst them. The remainder, *viz.*, 14, were students not in receipt of any stipend or scholarship.

Expenditure on Establishment and Contingencies, Appendix A.

This is a statement of the contingent and establishment expenditure, showing a decrease in the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 1,525 and an increase in the Provincial of Rs. 1,206. The decrease is due to the saving in the Principal's salary, and the increase to the increase in the pay of the teachers, and to compensation for dearness of grain.

Income, Appendix B.

The amount paid into the Treasury was Rs. 4,330-10-3, or a decrease of Rs. 264-11-9 against last year.

In explanation of this, I may say that the year has been an exceptionally bad one for practice, owing to the scarcity of grass and dearness of forage generally. This has, of course, affected chiefly the poorer classes of owners. If Appendix B be consulted, it will be observed that there was a very considerable falling-off in the practice commencing with the year, and that the receipts fell below the average for some years previously. This Appendix will show that the deficit occurred in the time of my predecessor, and that, as a matter of fact, the receipts during the time I have held charge of the College have increased, and are in excess of those for the corresponding months of last year. I mention this fact solely because it has been placed on official record that the practice of the institution was likely to suffer owing to the change in the educational staff, and to show that this has not been the case.

Appendix C.

Appendix C shows the Scholarships and Stipends for the year 1896-97.

Final Examination, Appendix D.

The results of the Final or Pass Examination are given in Appendix D. This year 39 candidates presented themselves, of whom 28 were successful, and 11 failed to satisfy the examiners.

Of the 11 unsuccessful candidates, 3 had failed badly last year, and these, together with three other men who failed to obtain the necessary number of marks to entitle them to remain another year in the College, have been struck off the rolls. Five of the men are allowed to continue their studies.

Junior Examination.

The examination of the Junior Class for admission to the Senior Class was held on the 20th March, 1897. For this 43 men presented themselves, and 42 passed.

Board of Examiners.

The Board of Examiners consisted of Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, and Veterinary Lieutenant G. M. Williams, Army Veterinary Department.

Number of scholars, Appendix E.

Appendix E shows the number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March, 1897.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

From	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenues	21,500	14,225	7,275	...
Provincial Revenues on Contingencies and Establishment.	16,965	14,053	2,912	...
Total	38,465	28,278	10,187	...

Appendix B.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY RECEIPTS REALIZED FROM FEES, FORGE, &c., OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

Month and Date.		Receipts realized.	Amount, 1896-97.	Amount, 1891-92.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April, 1896	30th	By Fees, Forge, and Hospital Receipts	216 2 0	421 6 0
May, ,,	29th		246 2 0	245 0 0
June, ,,	30th		254 10 0	245 12 0
July, ,,	31st		247 2 0	452 11 6
August, ,,	28th		131 8 0	200 0 0
September, ,,	30th		144 10 0	313 8 0
October, ,,	30th		194 8 0	168 6 0
November, ,,	30th		387 12 0	262 0 0
December, ,,	24th		293 0 0	159 10 0
January, 1897	29th		487 6 0	448 2 0
February, ,,	26th		463 0 0	829 6 0
March, ,,	31st		1,264 14 3	610 0 0
		Total	4,330 10 3	4,355 13 6

Supplement to Appendix B.

SHOWING INCOME REALIZED FROM FEES, FORGE, &c., OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR 1895-96, TO BE COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1896-97, AS STATED IN THE BODY OF THE REPORT.

Month and Date.		Receipts realized.	Amount, 1896-97.	Amount, 1895-96.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April, 1895	30th	By Fees, Forge, and Hospital Receipts	216 2 0	356 4 0
May, ,,	31st		246 2 0	355 4 0
June, ,,	28th		254 10 0	290 4 0
July, ,,	31st		247 2 0	282 6 0
August, ,,	30th		131 8 0	244 0 0
September, ,,	30th		144 10 0	200 14 0
October, ,,	31st		194 8 0	222 14 0
November, ,,	29th		387 12 0	478 14 0
December, ,,	24th		293 0 0	363 8 0
January, 1896	31st		487 6 0	392 0 0
February, ,,	27th		463 0 0	812 8 0
March, ,,	31st		1,264 14 3	596 10 0
		Total	4,330 10 3	4,595 6 0

Appendix I.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR 1896-97.

From	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	168	...	168	...
District Funds	1,292	2,472	...	1,180
Municipal Funds	657	230	427	...
Other sources—Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	600	600	...	...
Ditto Wace Memorial Fund	648	165	483	...
Ditto State and Foreign Stipends ...	397	...	397	...
Total	3,762	3,467	295	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Open Scholarships	2	2	...	...
Lord Lawrence Scholarships	5	5	...	...
Wace Scholarships	4	1	3	...
State and Foreign Stipends	5	...	5	...
Stipends from District and Municipal Funds ...	21	30	...	9
Total	37	38	...	1

Appendix D.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR 1896-97.

	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Veterinary Assistants. Number of Examinees ...	39	43	...	4
Veterinary Assistants. Number of Passes	28	31	...	3

Appendix E.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

	1896-97.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year students	43	54	...	11
Second Year students	39	43	...	4

APPENDIX J.

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

In connection with the reorganization scheme sanctioned by Government last winter, the following members of the staff of the Mayo School of Art were confirmed in their appointments from the dates specified against their names :—

1. Fred. H. Andrews, Esq., confirmed as Principal, dated 1st December, 1896 ;
2. Bhái Rám Singh confirmed as Vice-Principal, dated 1st December, 1896;
3. Bhái Gurdit Singh confirmed as Surveying Teacher, dated 1st December, 1896 ;
4. Bhái Naráin Singh, who was appointed as Officiating Carpentry Master in November, 1894, was also confirmed in the grade of Rs. 30 from 11th May, 1896.

Changes.

The following changes took place in the staff during the year :—

Mr. John David, who joined the School as a pupil in 1883, and was appointed a Teacher of Modelling in October, 1892, died last September. By his death the School has lost a good Modeller, and an energetic and successful instructor. His post remained vacant till the 29th March, 1897, when Mr. R. H. Shejvalker, from Bombay, filled the vacancy. During this interval of six months, however, the Modelling Classes were put temporarily in charge of a Senior John Lawrence Scholarship-holder, Bhái Bishan Singh.

Number of students.

The number of enrolled students on the 31st March, 1897, was 196, and the average daily attendance 139, against a record of 134 and the daily average of 114 in the year 1891-92. This increase of 62 on the books and of 25 in the daily attendance evidences the popularity and the success of the School during the last few years.

Distribution with regard to subjects of instruction.

The distribution with regard to subjects is in the following divisions :—

FIRST DIVISION.

Of the 88 boys composing this Division, all learn Freehand Drawing from flat copies, and a certain number of the cleverer boys, definitions of Plane Geometry with elementary problems. Forty-eight learn Modelling and 40 Carpentry. Also instruction is given to the students of this Division in 3 Rs. by the holders of the John Lawrence Scholarships for two hours a day.

SECOND DIVISION.

Forty-five boys : all learn Building Drawing from flat copies ; Model Drawing ; Elementary Perspective ; Plane Geometry and Modelling. Twenty-five learn Decorative Drawing and 20 Carpentry. Such as show aptitude are encouraged to make original designs.

THIRD DIVISION.

The 16 boys in this Division study Design, Building Drawing to scale from originals, Building Construction Modelling in Clay and Casting in Plaster, Light and Shade, Advanced Perspective, Plane and Solid Geometry ; 8 learn Ornamental Drawing, and 8 Carpentry.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Thirty youths : all study Building Construction ; Modelling in Clay, and Casting in Plaster ; twelve practise applied designs for Building Decorations ; 16 Wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metals, inlay, &c., and 2 Glazed Pottery making.

ENGINEERING CLASS.

Of the 17 boys composing this Class, all learn Elementary Building Drawing, Surveying, Levelling, Estimating, Building Materials, Construction, Printing, and Revision of Mathematics.

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Expenditure.

The following statement will show the amount expended during the year :—

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.

	1896-97.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Fund	13,402	14,520
From Punjab University for the Engineering Class from the sources—		
Provincial	180	268
District Fund	7	21
Municipal Fund	16	31
Fees	133	42
Subscriptions	20	55
Endowments and other sources ...	229	244
Total ...	585	661

SCHOLARSHIPS.

From the Provincial Fund—		
Stipends ranging in value from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10	948	1,690
From the District Funds—		
Siálkot	186	88
Sháhpur	84	84
Amritsar	98	109
Jhang	...	29
Gujrát	...	30
Jullundur	...	66
Total ...	368	406
From the Municipal Funds—		
Amritsar	706	878
Chiniot (Jhang)	...	72
Gujránwála	104	107
Bhera (Sháhpur)	22	22
Delhi	39	...
Total ...	871	1,079
John Lawrence Scholarships	540	450
From Native State, Gwalior	95	70
The Punjab University has contributed towards the Engineering Class, stipends, 4 in number, from the sources below—		
Provincial	117	89
District Fund	4	8
Municipal Fund	10	10
Subscriptions	12	18
Endowments and other sources ...	145	79
Total ...	288	204

FURNITURE, &c.

	1896-97.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
From the Mayo Memorial Fund ...	100	...
Engineering Class expenditure by the Punjab University from the following sources on furniture :—		
Provincial	80	34
District Fund	3	3
Municipal Fund	7	4
Subscriptions	9	7
Endowments and other sources ...	101	31
Total ..	200	79

The total expenditure during the year from all sources has been Rs. 17,397, or Rs. 1,762 less than in 1891-92. This decrease is (*1st*) partly due to the economy observed in the distribution of the stipends in the year under report, and (*2nd*) partly to the fact that the post of the Modeller remained vacant for some full six months in this year, (*3rd*) that Rs. 200 a month, the half pay of the post of Vice-Principal, allowed to Bháí Rám Singh, having been in error, was recently reduced to Rs. 133-5-4, half of the two-thirds of the pay of the appointment, in accordance with Article 80 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Work and progress.

It is gratifying to mention that, with the cordial co-operation of the staff, the School has made good progress during the year, and that the results of the competition held in July last for the award of John Lawrence Scholarships were very satisfactory, especially in the advanced classes. The cause of complaint regarding the general ignorance of most of the artizans' sons coming for instruction in this School is also being gradually removed by many of our advanced youths attending the Night Schools in the city for general education. They realize that without a general knowledge of English those who aspire to Government employment are at considerable disadvantage with those who have this knowledge, artistic attainments, however practical, counting for little in this connection.

Success of candidates.

A list is appended of the youths who have left the School, and who have succeeded in obtaining employment, with the amount of the salary or earnings they are now receiving, so far as could be ascertained. From this it will be seen that the number of the successful students during the year is more than double what it was in 1891.

Work outside the School.

The Industrial Schools of Ludhiána, Amritsar, and Delhi, and the Railway Technical School, Lahore, were inspected by the Principal, and his reports submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on due dates. The first-named School was started only in September last, and was, therefore, quite in its infancy at the time of inspection.

Punjab University Engineering Examination.

In May last, five students from this class went up for the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and three passed with success. Seven will appear for the same this month, and their success will be duly reported next year.

Work done outside the School course.

At the request of the late Major-General Sir J. Browne, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Quetta, some designs were made for the internal plaster decoration of the Quetta Sandeman Memorial Hall. These drawings were executed by Bháí Rám Singh.

By desire of the Indian Christians a somewhat elaborate design has been made for a silver and gilt casket to contain an address of congratulation to Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, on completion of the 60 years of her reign. The address itself will be engrossed on parchment and elaborately illuminated.

In the Painting Department two coloured drawings of the Wazír Khán's Mosque, referred to in my last report as in hand, were finished and furnished to the Public Works Department in March last for the Journal of Indian Art.

In the Carpentry Class a handsome carved dado for Major the Hon'ble E. Dalzell was completed, and a dumbwaiter for Lady Edge, of Allahabad, was made.

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

The experiments in silk and cotton dyeing and printing have proved a success, and I am glad to say that a large number of curtains for an English Firm have been printed from new blocks specially designed and made for them.

Considerable success has attended recent experiments in glazed tile making, and further improvement is hoped for.

Gift of books.

In November last, Surgeon-Captain MacLeod, Civil Surgeon, Jhelum, very kindly presented, on behalf of the late Surgeon-Captain H. R. C. Barbar, to the School of Art Library, a number of valuable books on art and mechanics, which make a handsome addition.

Magic Lantern Readings.

In January last, the direction of the Magic Lantern Readings was made over to the Educational Department, and, under instructions from Dr. Sime, a Committee of Management consisting of—

Principal, Government College,

„ Mission College,

Mr. L. V. Laville, Assistant Secretary, Financial Department,

Professor of the Physical Science, Government College,

Principal, Mayo School of Art,

„ Central Training College,

was formed in February last, which, in a meeting held on 4th March, 1897, resolved that the series of lectures might begin on 11th March, and thence forward on every Thursday till the middle of April, 1897. During the season the following lectures were kindly delivered by the gentlemen named, to whom we are greatly indebted :—

Date.	*Name of Lecturer.*	*Subject.*	
11-3-97 ...	Surg.-Major D. St. J. D. Grant, M.A., M.D.	"Solar System,"	English.
25-3-97 ...	Dr. C. Caleb, M.B., M.D.	... "A Peep into Nature,"	„
1-4-97 ...	Rái Bahádur Dr. Belí Rám ...	... "Digestion,"	Urdú.
8-4-97 ...	Lála Khushí Rám, M.A.	... "The Moon,"	„
27-4-97 ...	Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A.	... "Round the World,"	„

The last was exclusively for ladies, and we have to thank Mrs. Bose for her kind assistance on this occasion. The attendance was fairly large, and the lecture was greatly appreciated. I am informed that the audience would have been much larger had all seats been free. Some 80 ladies, however, availed themselves of the seats in the upper gallery (the charge for which has been remitted by the Committee).

The whole amount realized at these five lectures is Rs. 24-2-0.

Mention of staff.

All the members of the staff have worked well during the past year. The number of different subjects taught make the work very heavy for the few masters, but they have worked cheerfully, and have accomplished much.

The Registrar, Lála Dhanpat Rái, has, as usual, performed the many and varied duties of his office satisfactorily, and, in addition, has worked with a good will in connection with the Lantern Readings.

LIST OF BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE SALARY OR EARNINGS THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING, SO FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED.

No.	Name of employé.	Date of admission.	Date of withdrawal.	Period in School.			Salary or earnings.	Remarks.
				Y.	M.	D.	Rs.	
1	Asghar 'Alí...	1-1-90	22-3-97	7	2	21	30	Employed as Draftsman, Public Works Department, Gwalior State.
2	Bal Singh	1-12-88	22-3-97	8	3	21	25	Do. Carpentry Teacher, Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.
3	Bishan Singh	1-5-93	5-2-97	3	9	4	25	Do. Sub-Overseer, Famine Relief Works, Hissár.
4	'Abdul Hakím	16-3-93	10-6-96	3	2	25	25	Do. Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
5	Thákar Dás	1-5-93	1-3-97	3	10	0	20	Works as a Draftsman with a Contractor at Pesháwar.
6	Kesar Singh	1-4-94	1-12-96	2	8	0	20	Do. Carpenter with Mr. Burke, Photographer.
7	Mírán Bakhsh II	1-6-88	1-4-96	7	10	0	30	Employed as Drawing Master, Railway Technical School, Lahore.
8	Atmán Singh	14-2-93	1-5-96	3	2	14	15	Works as a Carver in the Show Room, Amritsar.
9	Díwán Chand	2-7-94	1-6-96	1	10	30	50	Sub-Overseer, Irrigation Department, Karnál District.
10	Lál Chand	5-7-94	1-6-96	1	10	27	50	Do. Public Works Department, Kángra District.
11	Karm Chand	19-7-94	1-6-96	1	10	13	40	Do. Irrigation Department, Chenáb Division.
12	Tára Chand	1-11-94	1-6-96	1	7	0	30	Drawing Master, Model School, Ráwalpindi.
13	Púran Chand	2-3-96	27-7-96	0	4	25	25	Tracer in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ráwalpindi Division.

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

List of boys succeeded in obtaining employment during 1891-92.

1. Qamar Dín, a stipendiary pupil in the 3rd Division, was appointed as Designer and Draftsman in the Executive Engineer's Office, Lahore, on Rs. 35 a month.

2. Sohan Singh, a stipendiary pupil from Gujrát, was appointed as Surveyor in the Frontier Railway Survey, Mid-Indus Division, on Rs. 50 a month.

3. Rahím Bakhsh was taken as a Draftsman on Rs. 25 a month at Ferozepore in the Public Works Department.

4. Bankawar, a non-stipendiary pupil from Delhi, was appointed as a Drawing Master of the Industrial School at Delhi on Rs. 30 a month. Two other advanced students—Ahmad Dín and 'Abdullah—have left the School in search of employment, and no information has reached this office as to their success yet. The former was a John Lawrence Scholarship-holder, whose term expired on 1st March last, and the latter was a School stipendiary pupil in the Modelling Class, who had attained some proficiency in modelling ornament in relief.

5. Múlráj from the Engineering Class was appointed as a Surveyor in the Public Works Department, Karnál.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUNJAB TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Membership and Meetings.

I.—Dr. J. Campbell Oman resigned the Secretaryship on retirement from the public service with effect from the 6th January, 1897, when I assumed charge of the office. The vacancy caused in the membership by the retirement of Dr. Oman was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Bell, Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle; and another Government nominee, Mr. C. M. C. Carne, whose term of office expired during the year, was succeeded by Chaudhrí Nabí Bakhsh, Principal, Islámiya College, Lahore. In the late Sardár Sir 'Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., the Committee lost a valuable member—an oriental scholar whose advice, with reference to matters dealt with by the Hindí and Sanskrit and the Punjábí Sub-Committees, was always fully and ungrudgingly given during the last seven years. Pandit Harí Kishan Kaul was appointed by the Senate of the Punjab University to succeed him. The Rev. H. C. Velte succeeded Mr. J. G. Gilbertson; also a University nominee. Mr. P. G. Dallinger, Lála Lál Chand, Maulaví Muhammad Sháh Dín, and Khán Bahádur Shaikh Nának Bakhsh, whose term of office expired during the year, were re-appointed for another term by the Senate.

Meetings of the General Committee and the Sub-Committees.

II.—The General Committee met six times against seven in the previous year; and the Sub-Committees and the Special Committees held 29 meetings, against 29 held in 1895-96. Three meetings of Sub-Committees failed for want of a quorum. I am glad to note that our meetings, both of the General Committee and the Sub-Committees, are fairly well attended.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Miss Francis and the following gentlemen who favoured the Committee with suggestions or reviews of books, maps, &c.:—

Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Allnutt, Dallinger, Stein, Carne, Andrews, Cope, Harvey, and Surgeon-Major D. St. J. D. Grant, Rái Bahádur Lála Madan Gopál, Rái Bahádur Lála Piyáre Lál, Pandit Harí Kishan Kaul, Lála Umráo Singh, Sardár Dharm Singh Soin, Rái Bahádur Bábú Sasí Bhushan Mukarjí, Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand, Lála Hans Ráj, Lála Ruchí Rám, Lála Munshí Lál, Lála Rám Kishan, Lála Sundar Dás Súrí, Lála Jíya Rám, Pandit Bhánú Datt, Khán Bahádur Saiyad Amír Sháh, Maulaví Muhammad Dín, Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, Chaudhrí Nabí Bakhsh, Maulaví Muhammad Said, the Head Masters of the Municipal Board Schools at Delhi, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Jullundur, Jagádhrí, Ferozepore, Gurdáspur, Umballa, and Ludhiána, the Head Masters of the Normal Schools at Lahore, Mooltan, Delhi, and Jullundur; the Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla; and the Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Lahore, Jullundur, and Ráwalpindi Circles.

General review of work.

III.—(1) Shortly before the year came to a close, the question of the renewal of the contract for the printing, publication, sale, and distribution of text-books was considered by the General Committee. It was decided to invite tenders from printing and publishing houses throughout the Province. How these tenders were disposed of belongs to the work of the current year. It is sufficient to state here that the Committee decided to renew the contract with Munshí Gulab Singh and Sons.

(2) The Library Sub-Committee did not make any additions to the "Punjab Library" Series. The Urdú translation of Tulloch's *Prince Consort* is being seen through the Press; that of Ball's *Starland* is about to be published; and that of Arnold's *Seas and Lands* is nearing completion. The Sub-Committee recommended a number of books for the Libraries of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which were selected with the special object of placing within the reach of young men a selection from healthy and stimulating English literature.

(3) The English Sub-Committee dealt with the question of Readers for the 4th and 5th Classes of Primary Schools. Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd's *English for Beginners, the First Book*, which is being revised by the author in the light of the instructions given by the Committee, is, at present, the text-book for the 4th class; and the *English for Beginners, the Second Book*, by the same author, has been recommended for adoption, provisionally for the present, as the text-book for the 5th class. The use of these books, likely to become permanent ultimately, dispenses with the necessity for compiling the proposed *Manual on the Teaching of English*. I am not able to report whether any progress has been made by Lála Hans

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

Ráj with the Moral Readers for Girls' Schools, the preparation of which was entrusted to him last year. He has to submit a detailed Syllabus to the Committee for criticism and approval before writing the books. Of the 20 illustrations for the *Third English Reader*, entrusted to Mr. Andrews, nine were received from him, approved by the Committee, and made over to the Contractors, and have since been incorporated in the edition of the Reader printed in England by Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons. The rest are still being awaited. In addition to this, the Sub-Committee considered 28 miscellaneous works. Of these, 5 were either recommended as text-books or supplied to School and College Libraries, and of the remaining 23 no use could be made.

(4) The Technical Sub-Committee took steps to expedite the translation into Urdú of the *Notes of Lessons* for the five classes of Primary Schools. The translations of the *Notes* for the first two classes were received before the year came to a close, and those for the third and fifth have come in since. As the *Notes* are for the use of the teachers, the Sub-Committee recommended that no edition of these for any class should exceed 6,000 copies. The *Primer of Domestic Economy and Hygiene* by Mr. Hawkins was approved, and an Urdú translation of it put in hand. The preparation of *Multiplication and Money Tables*, on the model of those published in England, was entrusted, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, to the Central Training College. The question of providing pictorial sheets for the Object Lessons was dealt with at some length, and it was decided that the School of Art be asked to prepare specimen charts of the objects included in the Syllabus of Object Lessons. The Sub-Committee took steps to expedite the completion of all the other works. In addition to this, it considered 35 books of various kinds; of these, 10 were in some way utilised; but of the remaining 15 no use could be made.

(5) The History and Geography Sub-Committee approved of the *Geographical Reader for the 5th Class of Primary Schools;* appointed a Special Sub-Committee to prepare Memory Maps for use in the Primary Schools, another to revise the Courses of Reading in Geography for the High Department; arranged for the preparation of two maps, one of each hemisphere, to indicate exactly the knowledge required from the 5th Primary Class, with respect to the Outlines of the Geography of the World; adopted a number of proposals to improve the quality of the maps issued by the Contractors, to whom the necessary instructions have been communicated; arranged for the revision of the Urdú translation of the *History of India* with a view to bring it up to date; and took steps to expedite all other works. I regret I am unable to report if any progress has been made by Mr. Knowlton with his *Manual of Geography for Middle Schools*, a work entrusted to him in May, 1893. The Sub-Committee considered 29 books, of which 11 were recommended for some purpose or other; but of the remaining 18 no use could be made.

(6) Some proposals, adopted by the General Committee at the instance of the English Sub-Committee, have an important bearing on the work of the Urdú Sub-Committee. For some time past the Committee have thought of taking some effectual steps to check the production of Vernacular translations of immoral and undesirable books. It has been decided to prepare a list of wholesome books, and to invite translations from the general public on the understanding that, in case the translations are correct, they will be patronized by the purchase of copies, and in other ways at the discretion of the Committee. The list is under preparation, and will, when published, go some way to mitigate an evil which has of late assumed great proportions. The question of revising some of the Urdú Readers was entrusted to a Special Sub-Committee, which met several times during the year, and whose report was being still awaited when the year closed. Of the 24 miscellaneous publications considered by the Committee, only two were encouraged by the purchase of copies, and of the remaining 22 no use could be made.

(7) The Arabic and Persian Sub-Committee approved of Wall-Sheets for teaching Persian Caligraphy. When these are printed and brought into use, it is believed that a useful advance will have been made in the direction of improving the Vernacular Caligraphy of the Schools. The revised draft of the Elementary Persian Readers is still under consideration. The Sub-Committee dealt with 6 miscellaneous publications. Schools were supplied with copies of only one, and no use could be made of the remaining 5.

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(8) The Hindí and Sanskrit Sub-Committee considered, at some length, the Courses of Reading in Hindí for the Middle Classes for girls, and entrusted the revision thereof to a Special Sub-Committee; referred back for further and fuller consideration of the matter, the report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for Middle and High Schools; and took steps to expedite the preparation of the Manual of Kindergarten for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination, a work entrusted to the Central Training College in 1895. I regret that very little progress was made during the year in printing off the revised edition of the *Shabdárath Bhánú*. The work, which is being done in Bombay through a Lahore publisher, was retarded at first and then brought to a standstill for some months by the bubonic plague. The Sub-Committee altogether considered 17 books. Of these, 6 were encouraged by the purchase of copies, and of the remaining 11 no use could be made.

(9) The Gurmukhí Sub-Committee dealt at some length with the question of the Courses of Reading in Gurmukhí for Girls' Schools, and entrusted the detailed consideration of the matter to a Special Sub-Committee; it also considered the M. S. of a comprehensive Grammar of the Punjábí Language by the Rev. Mr. E. P. Newton, and recommended that a sum of not less than Rs. 400 be devoted to the purchase of copies of the work when it is published. The Sub-Committee considered two more books, and of these no use could be made.

In all, the several Sub-Committees considered 144 publications. Of these, 37 were utilised for the purposes of the Committee; but of the remaining 107 no use could be made.

Office.

IV.—Nine hundred and twenty-six letters were received in the office, including 262 acknowledgments for books sent out in connection with the Rs. 1,500 Assignment. The letters issued numbered 675, including 55 circular letters issued to 851 persons. One hundred and twenty-six books were sent out for criticism and report. Four hundred and six packets, containing 642 volumes of gift books, were also issued.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. K. B. Thápar, has, during my term of office, carried on the work of the Committee with his usual energy and judgment. I have to express my thanks to him for assuming sole charge of the work during my enforced absence from my duties for part of the months of March and April. The Clerk also has given me satisfaction in the discharge of the work entrusted to him.

The Reference Library and the Museum.

V.—Three hundred and ninety-eight books were added to the Library. Eight hundred and seventy-seven books were lent out, and in this respect the Library continues to serve a useful purpose in an increasing degree.

Enhanced accommodation for the Office and the Library.

VI.—The grant of Rs. 4,000, provided by Government in the Provincial Budget for 1896-97, in order to increase the accommodation of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction to meet the requirements of the Text-Book Committee, was withdrawn owing to the exigencies of famine. The Committee strongly represented the urgency of the case to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, and it gives me great pleasure to note that the enhanced accommodation we need will be made available during the current year, a sum of Rs. 5,000 having been provided for the purpose in the Provincial Budget for 1897-98. This is in addition to the Rs. 3,000 already voted by the Committee.

Encouragement of good books.

VII.—Out of the Assignment of Rs. 1,500 placed at the disposal of the Committee by Government for the encouragement of good and useful books during the year, the sum of Rs. 1,090-9-7 was utilised.

Finances.

VIII.—

		Rs.	A.	P.
The year opened with a Balance of	...	6,178	2	0
The Receipts amounted to	...	11,386	10	5
Total	...	17,564	12	5
The Disbursements came to	...	10,041	7	3
The year closed with a Balance of	...	7,523	5	2

In the Budget Estimates for 1896-97, the balance was put down at Rs. 1,410-2-0; but under several important heads of expenditure the money allotted was not utilised, and hence the rather large balance at the end of the year.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

Text-Books and other Works completed or in course of preparation under the direction or with the approval of the Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
	1. LIBRARY SUB-COMMITTEE.	
1	*The Punjab Library Series* ...	Tulloch's *Prince Consort* and Sir Robert Ball's *Starland* have been translated, and are being seen through the Press; Sir Edwin Arnold's *Seas and Lands* is being translated, and the translation of Malleson's *Akbar* [Rulers of India Series] is under consideration.
	2. ENGLISH SUB-COMMITTEE.	
2	*English Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until a final decision is arrived at as regards *English for Beginners, the First Book*, by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, which has been provisionally adopted.
3	*English Reader for the 5th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this has been deferred until the Reader for the 4th Class is finally settled.
4	*Preparation of Moral Readers for Schools, especially Girls' Schools, Primary and Middle Departments.*	Preparation entrusted to Lála Hans Ráj, B.A.
5	*Illustrations for the Third English Reader for Middle Schools.*	Drawings of nine Illustrations have been approved by the Committee, and the rest are under preparation in the Mayo School of Art.
	3. TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE.	
6	*Translation into Urdú of Notes of Lessons to accompany the Syllabus of Object Lessons, for the five Classes of Primary Schools and Departments.*	Notes for the first three classes are under consideration, and those for the remaining two are still in the Central Training College.
7	*Proposed Revision of the Vernacular Text-Books in Arithmetic for Primary Schools.*	Revised books are under consideration.
8	*Elementary Text-Book in Domestic Economy, by* Mr. W. Hawkins.	Approved.
9	*Urdú translation of ditto* ...	In hand.
10	*Manual of School Management for Training Institutions.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred pending the final decision of the Committee *re* the revised draft of the *Maiyár-ut-Ta'lim* by Pandit Iqbál Kishan, M.A., which is under consideration.
11	*Revision of the Departmental Algebra, Parts I and II, by* Mr. G. N. Chattarji, B.A.	In hand.
12	*Preparation of Multiplication and Money Tables.*	Under preparation in the C. T. College.
13	*Provision of Pictorial Sheets for the Object Lessons.*	Under preparation in the Mayo School of Art.
	4. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY SUB-COMMITTEE.	
14	*Preparation of Memory Maps*	Entrusted to a Special Sub-Committee.
15	*Revision of the text-books in Geography for the High Department.*	Under the consideration of a Special Sub-Committee appointed by the General Committee.
16	*Elementary Geographical Manual for the 5th Class Primary.*	Approved.
17	*Revision of ditto* ...	In hand.
18	*Revision of the Geographical Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	Revised book is under consideration.
19	*A Manual of Geography (in English) for Middle Schools.*	Under preparation.
20	*Proposals to improve the quality of the Maps used in the Schools of the Province.*	The necessary instructions have been issued to the Contractors.
21	*Revision of the Urdú Translation of the History of India.*	Rái Bahádur Lála Piyáre Lál has in hand the revision of the translation.
22	*Revision of the Geography of India, Parts I and II.*	Revised drafts under consideration.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
23	*Preparation of two Maps, one of each hemisphere (for the 5th Class of Primary Schools) to indicate exactly the knowledge required from the candidates with respect to the Outlines of the Geography of the World.*	Under preparation.
	5. URDÚ SUB-COMMITTEE.	
24	*Proposals regarding the Revision of the Qá'ida and the Urdú Readers.*	The lines on which the 5th, 6th, 7th, and the 8th Urdú Readers should be revised have been referred to a Sub-Committee.
25	*Revision of the Urdú Course for the 3rd Class of Middle Schools.*	The revision is in hand.
26	*Proposals to do something to check the production of Vernacular translations of immoral and undesirable books.*	The Committee have decided to prepare a list of wholesome books, and to invite translations in a general way without any direct or special communication with the authors of any obscene books. The list is under preparation.
	6. HINDÍ AND SANSKRIT SUB-COMMITTEE.	
27	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Hindi for the Middle Classes for Girls above the 1st Middle Class.*	Entrusted to a Special Sub-Committee.
28	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for Middle and High Schools.*	Ditto ditto ditto.
29	*Revision of Shabdárath Bhánú* ...	The revised draft is being seen through the Press.
30	*Manual of Kindergarten for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examinations.*	Under preparation in the C. T. College.
	7. PERSIAN AND ARABIC SUB-COMMITTEE.	
31	*Proposals re the revision of the Elementary Persian Readers.*	Revised books under consideration.
32	*Preparation of Wall-Sheets for teaching Persian Caligraphy.*	Approved.
	8. GURMUKHÍ SUB-COMMITTEE.	
33	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Gurmukhí for Girls' Schools from the Primary to the Middle Classes, inclusive.*	Approved.

List of Books considered and approved.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
	English Language, Literature, and Grammar.	
1	*English for Beginners, the Second Book*, by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd.	Prescribed provisionally for one year with effect from October, 1897.
2	*Convocation Addresses of the Punjab and Allahabad Universities*, by K. B. Thápar.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution to Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
3	*Longmans' "Blue True Story Book for Standards 5, 6, and 7*, by Andrew Lang.	Sent to the Inspector of European Schools, Punjab, for consideration with a view to its being brought to the notice of Head Masters of European Schools.
4-5	*Glimpses of India*, edited by D. H. Furneaux, and *Beautiful Paris*, edited by J. W. Buel.	A copy of each purchased for the Library.
	Mathematics Science, and Technical Education.	
6	*Elementary Algebra*, by Walsford and Mayo (Longmans').	Recommended as an alternative text-book with those at present in use.
7	*A Manual of Clay Modelling*, by M. H. Unwin (Longmans').	Recommended for use in Schools as soon as modelling can be started in the Punjab.
8	*Primer of Domestic Economy and Hygiene*, prepared for the Committee, by W. Hawkins	Approved and recommended for use in Schools.

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Punjab Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
9	*Elementary Inorganic Chemistry*, by A. H. Sexton (Blackie and Sons).	Patronised by the purchase of copies for the Libraries of Arts Colleges and the Central Training College.
10-11	1. *The Young Chemist*; 2. *Lessons on Living* (Blackie and Sons).	Patronised by the purchase of copies for presentation to European High Schools.
12	*Illustrated Object Lesson Sheets or Pictorial Charts* (Bell).	Six sets purchased for presentation to the Training Institutions.
13-15	*Murché's Domestic Science Readers* (Macmillan).	Patronised by the purchase of copies for European Girls' High Schools and select Native Girls' Schools.
	History and Geography.	
16-17	*Longmans' Memory Maps, and Geographical Studies.*	Brought to the notice of European Schools through the Director of Public Instruction.
18	*The Making of India: a Series of Essays on the Social Evolution of the Country*, by H. G. Keene, C.I.E.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution amongst High Schools.
19	*Epochs of Indian History. The Muhammadans*, by J. D. Rees, (Longmans.)	Ditto ditto.
20	*The Geographical Reader for the 5th Class of Primary Schools.*	Approved and recommended for use in Schools.
21-23	*English Wall Maps of India, Europe, and the World*, by D. N. Dhar.	Approved, and the Contractors asked to keep a small stock of these for supply to Schools.
24-26	*Britannia Geographical Readers, Books I, II, and III* (Edward Arnold).	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution to select High Schools for Natives.
	Urdu Language, Literature, and Grammar.	
27	*Asrár-i-Muazmat*, by Díwán Jai Gopál Kayasth Sriwastu.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution among select Middle Schools.
28	*Urdú Translation of Colonel Massy's Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab*, by Lála Bhagwán Dás.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for presentation to Colleges.
	Arabic and Persian.	
29	*Wall-Sheets to illustrate the teaching of Persian Caligraphy.*	Approved and recommended for use in Schools.
30	*The Anglo-Persain Grammar*, by Munshí Rám Kishan.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution to High Schools for Natives
	Hindi and Sanskrit.	
31	*Rigveda Sanhita, First Part of the 8th Mandala of the Rigveda*, published by P. C. Vidyarthi.	A copy purchased for the Committee's Library.
32	*Sangeetaditya: a Treatise on Hindú Music*, by Shástrí Adityaramji.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution to Colleges.
33	*Sural Shubhankari: a Treatise on Elementary Arithmetic*, by Pandit Kanhaiya Prasád Misra.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution amongst Normal Schools.
34	*Prachin Lipimala, or Palæography of India*, by Gaurí Shankar Harí Chand Ojha.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution to High Schools.
35	*Devakosa or Amarkosa*, by Pandit Devadatta Tiwárí.	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution amongst Colleges and select High Schools where Sanskrit is taught.
36	*Artha Prakashaka*, by Pandit Mohan Lál ...	Patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution to select High Schools of the 1st grade, where Sanskrit is taught.
	Gurmukhi.	
37	*Grammar of the Punjábí Language*, by the Rev. E. P. Newton.	The Committee recommended that a sum of not less than Rs. 400 be devoted to the purchase of copies of the work when it is published.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

List of Books recommended for the Libraries of Schools.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
1	Richard Cobden, by Gowing	Recommended in accordance with the Circular of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 28, dated 8th September, 1892.
2	General Gordon, by the Rev. S. A. Swaine	
3	George and Robert Stephenson, by C. L. Mateaux.	
4	Abraham Lincoln, by E. Foster	
5	Benjamin Franklin, by E. Tomkinson ...	
6	Mrs. Somerville and Mary Carpenter, by P. Browne.	
7	All Sorts of Adventures (Cassell) ...	
8	The Isles of the Pacific do. ...	
9	Round Africa do. ...	
10	Wonderful Adventures do. ...	
11	Wonderful Escapes do. ...	
12	A Book of Merry Tales, by Browne, Wilson, Mateaux (Cassell).	
13	Wild Adventures in Wild Places, by G. Stable (Cassell).	
14	At the South Pole, by W. H. G. Kingston (Cassell).	
15	Told out of School; or, Humorous Yarns of School Life and Boyhood, by A. J. Daniels (Cassell).	
16	An Old Boy's Yarns, by H. Avery (Cassell)	
17	The Successful Life; a book for young men commencing business, by an Elder Brother (Cassell).	

Additions to the Library of Reference and Museum.

I.—Donations.

The Committee acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of gifts of books sent either direct to the Secretary, or through the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.; Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.; Messrs. Blackie and Sons; Messrs. Thomas, Nelson and Sons; Messrs. Cassells and Company, London; Mr. Edward Arnold, London; and the University Correspondence College Press.

II.—General Additions to the Library.

I.—99 Books on English Language, Literature, and Grammar.
II.—10 „ on Biography.
III.—28 „ on Science.
IV.—46 Volumes of English Readers.
V.—18 Books on History.
VI.—29 „ on Mathematics.
VII.—22 „ on Geography and Travel.
VIII.— 1 Book on Philosophy.
IX.—22 Books on French, German, Latin, and Greek Languages.
X.— 1 Book on Commercial Education.
XI.— 3 Books on General Education.
XII.—26 „ on Technical Education.
XIII.— 2 Works on Infant Education.
XIV.— 5 Anglo-Oriental books.
XV.—51 Urdú and Persian books.
XVI.—21 Hindí, Sanskrit, and Gurmukhí books.
XVII.— 2 Books on Miscellaneous subjects.
XVIII.—12 Works of Reference.

The total addition to the Library, therefore, is 398 volumes.

Appendix L.

Registration and Text-Book Department.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

I have the honor to submit my report on the sale, &c., of the Departmental Text-Books and Secretariat Publications through the Contractors.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 658-0-4 on account of the Secretariat Books held on commission sale by Munshí Gulab Singh and Sons, Contractors to the Department. No more books were supplied to the firm, and none of the old was sold during the year, and, consequently, the outstanding sum remains the same.

On the 1st April, 1896, the opening balance on account of the Government share of copyright in Text-Books against the Publishers was Rs. 4,030-12-3 and Rs. 11,106-15-7 due on books published during the year. The total claim, therefore, amounted to Rs. 15,137-11-10. Of this the receipts from Munshí Gulab Singh and Sons aggregate Rs. 10,111-10-5. The remaining sum of Rs. 5,026-1-5 represents the Government dues on books which have been printed but not yet sent to this office to be stamped and numbered.

As compared with the year 1895-96, the net income on account of the Government share indicates an increase of Rs. 843-14-2. The reason for the rise may be traced to the fact that some of the books of the year consist of very large editions, and it is feared, consequently, that the realizations for the coming year will not be quite so satisfactory. These editions may take more than one year to run out.

The sums received from the Contractors have been, as usual, remitted to the Secretary, Text-Book Committee, for credit to the Personal Ledger Account of that body.

The total number of different books or, more accurately, editions published during the year is 82, *i.e.*, 6 more than in the previous year, and that of copies, 578,100, each edition having on an average 7,050, as compared with 5,000 last year.

The printing and general get up of the books continue, in the main, satisfactory, and the paper employed is the one approved by the Department. They are, as a rule, well written and well lithographed. There are, however, though rarely, instances of dim or overinked pages, the obliteration of diacritical marks and points, those little things apparently of not much significance for the generally ignorant press people, and always managed with difficulty.

TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT IN ACCOUNT WITH MUNSHI GULAB SINGH AND SONS FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1896, TO 31ST MARCH, 1897.

(I).—*Account of Secretariat Books held on Commission Sale.*

Credit.	Total.			Debit.	Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Payments made during the year	...	...	...	Balance on the 31st March, 1896	658	0	4
Balance due	658	0	4	Books supplied during the year	...	...	...
Total	658	0	4	Total	658	0	4

(II).—*Account of Government Share of Copyright in the Departmental Text-Books published by the Contractors.*

Payments made during the year	10,111	10	5	Balance on the 31st March, 1896	4,030	12	3
Balance due	5,026	1	5	Government share of copyright in books published by the Contractors during the year.	11,106	15	7
Total	15,137	11	10	Total	15,137	11	10

Appendix L.
Registration and Text-Book Department.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

(For Details, see General Table III).

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*							
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
110,667	Towns 178	Males 11,255,986	Institutions. For Males	9	1	315	2,453	6	10	2,794	504	4,340	7,638	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	21·92
	Villages 34,664	Females 9,610,861	Institutions. For Females	...	...	31	317	...	2	350	...	519	869		2·43
	Total 34,842	Total 20,866,847	Total	9	1	346	2,770	6	12	3,144	504	4,859	8,507		24·35
			Scholars. Males	1,171	231	58,600	108,333	352	1,562	170,249	7,264	67,167	244,680	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·49
			Scholars. Females	...	7	2,528	10,713	...	241	13,489	...	7,753	21,242	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·47
			Total	1,171	238	61,128	119,046	352	1,803	183,738	7,264	74,920	265,922		8·49

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools	All other Special Schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	1,43,250	81,687	9,65,523	4,79,207	62,498	95,373	18,27,538	93,427	49,947	1,58,769	1,55,477	1,38,912	37,610	3,89,099	10,23,241	30,72,714
For Females	...	...	1,38,268	83,280	...	387	2,21,935									
TOTAL ...	1,43,250	81,687	11,03,791	5,62,487	62,498	95,760	20,49,473	93,427	49,947	1,58,769	1,55,477	1,38,912	37,610	3,89,099	10,23,241	30,72,714
2. *(a)*—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	6·67	9·34	20·39	2·51	8·51	7·42	54·86	1·58	6·86	19·51	8·89	3·58	1·11	3·57	45·14	100
(b)—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·08	·37	16·94	55·22	·04	·003	72·64	·10	...	2·40	8·28	10·49	1·47	4·58	27·36	100
(c)—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·26	1·00	56·44	20·25	·09	1·65	80·73	·13	...	·40	5·23	6·71	1·75	5·03	19·27	100
(d)—Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	4·66	2·65	35·92	18·30	2·03	3·11	66·70	3·04	1·62	5·16	5·05	4·52	1·22	12·66	33·30	100

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	115 15 11	275 2 10	13 6 2	7 5 8	171 7 9	79 0 0	66 3 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	22 11 4	0 12 8	...	1 10 2	0 1 2	2 1 7
	Total Cost ...	200 11 9	330 11 5	40 13 1	11 10 7	173 1 11	111 15 6	94 9 2
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	...	...	0 1 5	0 0 4	...	...	0 0 6
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 11 0	4 7 4	...	...	4 7 10
	Total Cost ...	...	...	7 15 3	5 0 2	...	3 8 10	5 7 10
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	...	...	0 0 10	0 2 7	...	...	0 1 5
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	55 2 8	...	7 3 10	5 8 4	...	11 5 3	6 13 0
	Total Cost ...	132 0 9	...	17 4 0	7 1 7	...	11 6 11	14 3 4
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	49 8 11	...	9 8 6	0 6 3	...	1 10 9	3 11 6
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	6 2 3	...	1 7 9	1 10 3	...	3 5 7	1 10 5
	Total Cost ...	163 10 11	...	32 11 0	4 2 10	...	38 3 9	14 14 1
Unaided Institutions ... Total Cost ...		48 11 4	...	11 9 5	2 5 1	...	27 1 11	10 1 7
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues...	42 12 5	275 2 10	2 7 4	0 2 6	171 7 9	34 14 10	2 3 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	4 4 1	22 11 4	4 15 3	3 11 3	1 10 2	4 0 2	4 2 5
	Total Cost ...	126 3 4	330 11 5	18 4 10	4 14 11	173 1 11	61 15 0	11 8 7

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES. — English	1	246	240	208	1	40	41	35	3	359	347	305	3	456	436	362
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	71	59	...	..	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. — Medicine	1	238	247	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	2	484	487	415	1	40	41	35	4	429	418	364	3	456	436	362
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS. — For Boys. — High Schools / Middle Schools	4	1,207	1,226	1,058	24	7,790	7,748	6,665	27	7,762	7,740	6,569	19	5,067	5,162	4,153
English	...	...	...	...	55	10,775	10,519	8,881	29	3,778	3,764	3,286	35	3,286	3,166	2,721
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	122	18,925	18,584	15,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — High Schools / Middle Schools	2	300	285	278	..	...	...	...	6	450	418	376	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	841	737	658	...	...	...	..
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	323	342	282	3	532	516	381	1	92	94	56
Total	6	1,507	1,511	1,336	206	37,813	37,193	31,754	79	13,363	13,179	11,270	55	8,445	8,422	6,930
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — For Boys	5	513	515	442	1,704	78,918	74,980	64,331	643	24,788	24,420	20,995	161	4,096	3,625	3,111
For Girls	...	...	...	...	189	6,328	6,080	4,715	118	4,083	4,084	3,125	10	320	290	243
Total	5	513	515	442	1,893	85,246	81,060	69,046	761	28,871	28,504	24,120	111	4,416	3,915	3,354
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. — Training Schools for Masters.	6	352	361	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	196	173	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	433	275	234	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	207	219	183	...	...	...	...	1	(*b*)126	83	83	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	183	203	166	5	485	447	356	...	...	...	...	1	91	65	55
Other Schools	1	82	81	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	1,020	1,037	910	5	485	447	356	2	559	358	317	1	91	65	55
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23	3,524	3,550	3,103	2,105	123,584	118,741	101,191	846	43,222	42,455	36,071	170	13,408	12,838	10,701

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	1. *Advanced Teaching*— (*a*). Arabic or Persian ... ... (*b*). Sanskrit		
	2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...	
	3. *Do. do. the Qurán**	For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...	
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*	For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...	
		TOTAL	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	

RAL TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	1,101	1,099	660	...	2	37	841	217	4	...	..	(a) Classification—
1	70	45	70	22	...	...	32	38	...	...	...	*I Division.*—Eighty-eight boys: all learn free-hand drawing from flat copies and definitions of plane geometry, modelling, and carpentry.
1	238	238	...	...	2	10	179	47	...	7	...	*II Division.*—Forty-five boys: all learn building drawing from flat copies, model drawing, elementary perspective, plane geometry, and modelling; 25 learn decorative drawing in colours; and 20 carpentry.
10	1,409	1,382	730	22	4	47	1,052	302	4	7	...	*III Division.*—Sixteen boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, geometry; 8 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 8 carpentry.
74	21,826	16,376	16,315	20,326	621	347	13,151	7,683	24	3	..	*IV Division.*—Thirty boys: all learn building construction; 12 applied designs for building decorations; 16 wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metal, inlay, &c.; and 2 glazed pottery, modelling in clay, and terra cotta.
119	17,839	9,396	8,997	17,839	409	81	11,533	5,692	124	64	...	*Engineering Class.*—Seventeen boys: all learn elementary building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating, general construction, and printing.
122	18,925	...	8,882	18,925	...	8	12,347	6,556	14	...	...	
8	750	748	248	187	602	148	..	...	...	..	15	
14	841	735	68	225	652	178	...	1	10	..	62	
9	947	61	161	947	...	121	575	245	6	...	...	
346	61,128	27,316	34,671	58,449	2,284	883	37,606	20,177	178	67	77	
2,453	108,315	1,346	17,365	108,315	29	621	60,144	46,889	632	12	...	
317	10,731	72	260	10,663	70	142	6,618	3,755	146	...	30	
2,770	119,046	1,418	17,625	118,978	99	763	66,762	50,644	778	12	30	
6	352	44	235	334	...	5	213	134	...	...	...	
1	(a) 196	...	...	...	...	...	87	109	...	...	...	
1	433	421	...	12	...	1	377	55	...	...	...	(b) Yúnání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic.
2	(b) 333	...	55	235	...	3	122	208	...	4	...	(c) One hundred and thirty-nine boys learn carpentry and drawing; 198 learn drawing; 215 learn carpentry only; 98 learn wood-work; 30 learn engraving; 8 learn photography; and 237 (girls) needlework.
7	(c) 759	170	10	567	...	...	341	418	...	...	...	
1	(d) 82	...	...	...	...	...	28	54	...	...	...	
18	2,155	635	300	1,148	...	9	1,168	978	...	4	...	(d) All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, Materia Medica and Chemistry.
3,144	183,738	30,751	53,326	178,597	2,387	1,702	106,588	72,101	960	90	107	
374	5,221	8	5,015	244	...	...	124	5,092	5	..	..	
130	2,043	...	2,033	10	...	...	2,043	...	...	...	...	
1,187	25,376	...	446	24,402	...	43	20,542	4,545	245	32	..	
43	1,054	...	...	1,054	...	...	894	160	...	...	42	
3,112	41,414	...	40,091	754	...	...	746	40,653	15	797	...	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
454	5,584	...	5,458	100	...	...	...	5,584	...	...	370	
41	794	181	100	543	117	121	248	183	125	20	...	
22	699	90	49	594	64	15	351	219	50	...	21	
5,363	82,184	279	53,192	27,701	181	179	24,948	56,436	440	849	433	
8,507	265,922	31,030	106,518	206,298	2,568	1,881	131,536	128,537	1,400	939	540	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

RETURN OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.			Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																		
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*														
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS, For Boys. High Schools	2	367	363	316	2	246	228	207	...	...	...	...	4	613	613	201	430	607	...	6	3	...	
For Boys. Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	9	431	391	331	...	...	...	...	9	431	428	39	138	408	1	22	64	...	
For Girls. High Schools	2	300	285	278	4	294	257	233	...	...	...	...	6	594	592	167	31	594	...	...	...	15	
For Girls. Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	11	660	555	492	...	...	...	...	11	660	660	64	8	652	...	8	...	62	
Total	4	667	648	594	26	1,631	1,431	1,263	...	..	...	...	30	2,298	2,293	471	607	2,261	1	36	67	77	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys	...	...	...	...	1	29	15	9	...	...	...	...	1	26	29	...	...	29	...	...	12	...	
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	2	44	53	41	1	26	16	12	3	70	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	30	
Total	...	...	...	...	3	73	68	50	1	26	16	12	4	99	99	...	...	99	...	36	12	30	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4	667	648	594	29	1,704	1,499	1,313	1	26	16	12	34	2,397	2,392	471	607	2,360	1	36	79	107	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ... Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards... ... For Boys													7	137	126	79	37	117	2	18	13	...	
... For Girls													6	66	66	14	...	64	...	2	...	21	
TOTAL													13	203	192	93	37	181	2	20	13	21	
GRAND TOTAL													47	2,600	2,584	564	644	2,541	3	56	92	128	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (B).

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.																
English	1	246	240	208	1	40	41	35	3	359	347	305	3	456	436	362
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	71	59	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Medicine	1	238	247	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	484	487	415	1	40	41	35	4	429	418	364	3	456	436	362
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — *For Boys.* — High Schools	2	840	863	742	24	7,790	7,748	6,665	25	7,516	7,512	6,362	19	5,067	5,162	4,153
Middle Schools																
English ...	...	...	...	...	55	10,775	10,519	8,881	20	3,347	3,373	2,955	35	3,286	3,166	2,721
Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	122	18,925	18,584	15,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	156	161	143	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools																
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	181	182	166	...	...	...	...
Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	5	323	342	282	3	532	516	381	1	92	94	56
Total ...	2	840	863	742	206	37,813	37,193	31,754	53	11,732	11,744	10,007	55	8,445	8,422	6,930
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys ...	5	513	515	442	1,704	78,918	74,980	64,331	642	24,759	24,405	20,986	101	4,096	3,625	3,111
For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	189	6,328	6,080	4,715	116	4,039	4,031	3,084	9	294	274	231
Total ...	5	513	515	442	1,893	85,246	81,060	69,046	758	28,798	28,436	24,070	110	4,390	3,899	3,342
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters.	6	352	361	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	1	196	173	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	433	275	234	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1	207	219	183	...	...	...	...	1	(*b*)126	83	83	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	183	203	166	5	485	447	356	...	...	...	...	1	91	65	55
Other Schools ..	1	82	81	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,020	1,037	910	5	485	447	356	2	559	358	317	1	91	65	55
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	19	2,857	2,902	2,509	2,105	123,584	118,741	101,191	817	41,518	40,956	34,758	169	13,382	12,822	10,689

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	1. *Advanced Teaching*— (*a*). Arabic or Persian ... ... (*b*). Sanskrit		
	2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
	3. *Do. do. the Qurán* *	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
		TOTAL	
		GRAND TOTAL	

RAL TABLE III (B).

IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
8	1,101	1,099	660	...	2	37	841	217	4	...	...	
1	70	45	70	22	...	...	32	38	...	...	...	
1	238	238	...	...	2	10	179	47	...	7	...	
10	1,409	1,382	730	22	4	47	1,052	302	4	7	...	
70	21,213	15,763	16,114	19,896	14	347	13,151	7,683	18	...	...	
110	17,408	8,968	8,958	17,408	1	80	11,533	5,692	102	...	...	
122	18,925	...	8,882	18,925	...	8	12,347	6,556	14	...	...	
2	156	156	81	156	8	148	...	...	...	...	...	
3	181	75	4	181	...	178	...	1	2	...	...	
9	947	61	161	947	...	121	575	245	6	...	...	
316	58,830	25,023	34,200	57,513	23	882	37,606	20,177	142	...	...	
2,452	108,286	1,317	17,365	108,286	...	621	60,144	46,889	632	...	...	
314	10,661	2	260	10,661	...	142	6,618	3,755	146	...	...	
2,766	118,947	1,319	17,625	118,947	...	763	66,762	50,644	778	...	...	
6	352	44	235	334	...	5	213	134	...	...	...	
1	(a) 196	...	...	...	...	...	87	109	...	...	...	
1	433	421	...	12	...	1	377	55	...	...	...	
2	(b) 333	...	55	235	...	3	122	208	...	4	...	
7	(c) 759	170	10	567	...	...	341	418	...	...	...	
1	(d) 82	...	...	...	...	...	28	54	...	...	...	
18	2,155	635	300	1,148	...	9	1,168	978	...	4	...	(a), (b), (c), and (d).—For Remarks, see Table III.
3,110	181,341	28,359	52,855	177,630	27	1,701	106,588	72,101	924	11	...	
374	5,221	8	5,015	244	...	...	124	5,092	5	...	...	
130	2,043	...	2,033	10	...	...	2,043	...	...	...	...	
1,187	25,375	...	446	24,402	...	43	20,542	4,545	245	32	...	
43	1,054	...	...	1,054	...	...	894	160	...	...	42	
3,112	41,414	...	40,091	754	...	...	746	40,653	15	797	...	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
454	5,584	...	5,458	100	...	...	...	5,584	...	...	370	
34	657	55	21	506	...	119	248	183	107	7	...	
16	633	24	35	594	...	15	351	219	48	...	...	
5,350	81,981	87	53,099	27,664	...	177	24,948	56,436	420	836	412	
8,460	263,322	28,446	105,954	205,294	27	1,878	131,536	128,537	1,344	847	412	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	27,839	...	...	20,338	...	...	48,177
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
University Education. — Medicine	67,969	2,206	3,404	8,108	...	...	81,687
Total ...	95,808	2,206	3,404	28,446	...	...	1,29,864
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	14,545	...	1,200	14,061	...	(*a*) 18,089	47,895
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	5,684	...	...	791	...	(*b*) 7,308	13,783
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,229	...	1,200	14,852	...	25,397	61,678
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys	3,790	...	...	1,240	...	976	6,006
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,790	...	...	1,240	...	976	6,006
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	61,906	268	324	...	...	...	62,498
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	13,582	7	16	133	20	229	13,987
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	16,032	9	19	...	24	273	16,357
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	6,826	...	...	58	...	...	6,884
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	16,965	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 21,500	38,465
Total ...	1,15,311	284	359	191	44	22,002	1,38,191
Buildings	17,661	...	...	...	...	...	17,661
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	6,794	3	7	...	9	(*d*) 5,495	12,308
Total ...	24,455	3	7	...	9	5,495	29,969
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION...	2,59,593	2,493	4,970	44,729	53	53,870	3,65,708

(*a*) Includes Rs. 14,691 from Imperial Revenues.
(*b*) From Imperial Revenues.
(*c*) Ditto.
(*d*) Includes Rs. 1,229 from Imperial Revenues.

RAL TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,262	3,152	...	...	5,414	9,000	316	1,500	22,320	3,665	10,794	47,595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,717	236	516	314	648	7,395	20,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,262	3,152	...	...	5,414	20,717	552	2,016	22,634	4,313	18,189	68,421
2,002	10,539	96,108	1,08,914	1,233	224	2,19,020	66,566	819	12,603	1,14,387	9,890	38,582	2,42,847
...	22,974	50,299	80,884	1,705	873	1,56,735	18,690	1,140	4,063	29,730	4,882	15,107	73,612
...	72,551	16,686	38,388	712	117	1,28,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,408	...	...	31,246	...	18,678	63,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,299	...	...	8,029	3,305	8,649	38,282
561	417	8,597	...	...	25	9,600	8,608	200	767	82	...	2,974	12,631
2,563	1,06,481	1,71,690	2,28,186	3,650	1,239	5,13,809	1,25,571	2,159	17,433	1,83,474	18,077	83,990	4,30,704
120	2,98,762	36,808	48,806	106	463	3,85,065	3,806	35,834	6,798	11,581	8,426	14,525	80,970
3,155	18,020	21,849	...	100	87	43,211	7,395	1,349	2,845	1,426	5,712	19,431	38,158
3,275	3,16,782	58,657	48,806	206	550	4,28,276	11,201	37,183	9,643	13,007	14,138	33,956	1,19,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	9,784	...	...	10,384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,839	266	3,305
...	8	4,350	33	224	...	4,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	4,350	33	224	...	4,615	600	...	1,200	9,784	1,839	266	13,689
474	67,295	22,645	...	...	...	90,414	7,922	...	...	...	1,500	21,415	30,837
...	9,431	5,758	...	...	59	15,248	1,312	...	144	...	1,881	6,717	10,054
474	76,726	28,403	...	...	59	1,05,662	9,234	...	144	...	3,381	28,132	40,891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,312	4,99,997	2,65,362	2,80,177	4,080	1,848	10,57,776	1,67,323	39,894	30,436	2,28,899	41,748	1,64,533	6,72,833

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	13,548	2,057	5,633	21,238
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.				
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total	13,548	2,057	5,633	21,238
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	33,313	13,509	17,660	64,482
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	17,027	7,351	8,100	32,478
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular,	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular,	...	640	...	640
Total	50,340	21,500	25,760	97,600
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys	2,119	1,929	3,118	7,166
School Education, General. — For Girls	190	661	1,060	1,911
Total	2,309	2,590	4,178	9,077
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	214	...	1,549	1,763
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total	214	...	1,549	1,763
Buildings	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION...	66,411	26,147	37,120	1,29,678

RAL TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36,839	316	3,762	59,358	22,149	1,22,424	
11,717	236	516	314	8,043	20,826	
67,969	2,206	3,404	8,108	...	81,687	
1,16,525	2,758	7,682	67,780	30,192	2,24,937	
83,113	11,358	1,09,911	2,70,675	(*a*) 99,187	5,74,244	(*a*) Includes Rs. 14,691 from Imperial Revenues.
18,690	24,114	54,362	1,27,641	38,018	2,62,825	
...	72,551	16,686	38,388	829	1,28,454	
19,092	...	...	32,037	(*b*) 25,986	77,115	(*b*) Includes Rs. 7,308 from Imperial Revenues.
18,299	...	...	8,029	11,954	38,282	
9,169	617	9,364	82	3,639	22,871	
1,48,363	1,08,640	1,90,323	4,76,852	1,79,613	11,03,791	
7,716	3,34,596	43,606	63,746	29,543	4,79,207	
10,550	19,369	24,694	1,616	27,051	83,280	
18,266	3,53,965	68,300	65,362	56,594	5,62,487	
61,906	268	324	...	...	62,498	
13,582	7	16	133	249	13,987	
600	...	...	9,784	...	10,384	
16,032	9	1,219	...	2,402	19,662	
6,826	8	4,350	305	1,773	13,262	
16,965	...	...	...	(*c*) 21,500	38,465	(*c*) From Imperial Revenues.
1,15,911	292	5,909	10,222	25,924	1,58,258	
26,057	67,295	22,645	...	22,915	1,38,912	
8,106	9,434	5,909	...	(*d*) 14,161	37,610	(*d*) Includes Rs. 1,229 from Imperial Revenues.
34,163	76,729	28,554	...	37,076	1,76,522	
11,561	666	457	68,948	11,795	(*e*) 93,427	(*e*) Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
49,947	...	...	...	...	49,947	
1,41,975	15,431	1,363	...	...	1,58,769	
14,844	1,489	2,422	...	7,580	26,335	
6,947	1,351	1,029	...	3,257	12,584	
16,452	47,485	12,239	...	2,656	78,832	
12,853	342	...	...	24	13,219	
13,596	2,442	1,951	...	6,518	24,507	
25,991	29,411	16,974	1,09,426	(*f*) 2,07,297	3,89,099	(*f*) Includes Rs. 98,378 from Imperial Revenues.
2,94,166	98,617	36,435	1,78,374	2,39,127	8,46,719	
7,27,394	6,41,001	3,37,203	7,98,590	5,68,526	30,72,714	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC			
			UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.			
			Managed by Government.			
			Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — For Boys	High Schools		7,397	1,583	(a) 14,691	23,671
	Middle Schools		...	...	...	...
For Girls	High Schools		5,684	791	(b) 7,308	13,783
	Middle Schools		...	...	...	...
		Total	13,081	2,374	21,999	37,454
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
For Boys			...	...	...	...
For Girls			...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
Buildings			8,321	...	...	8,321
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)			978	...	(c) 1,229	2,207
		Total	9,299	...	1,229	10,528
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools			...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			22,380	2,374	23,228	47,982

RAL TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

INSTITUTIONS.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM			GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.												
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					*Unaided.*							
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	All other sources.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,322	20,068	253	3,047	31,690	...	...	...	15,719	21,651	(a)17,991	55,361	(a) Rs. 14,691 from Imperial Revenues.
10,433	10,039	334	8,666	29,472	...	...	...	10,433	10,039	9,000	29,472	
9,495	29,386	...	3,526	42,407	...	...	...	15,179	30,177	(b)10,834	56,190	(b) Rs. 7,308 from Imperial Revenues.
16,240	8,029	2,449	4,558	31,276	...	...	...	16,240	8,029	7,007	31,276	
44,490	67,522	3,036	19,797	1,34,845	...	...	...	57,571	69,896	44,832	1,72,299	
...	177	...	1,444	1,621	...	...	...	...	177	1,444	1,621	
836	1,297	320	597	3,050	190	47	237	836	1,487	964	3,287	
836	1,474	320	2,041	4,671	190	47	237	836	1,664	2,408	4,908	
5,750	...	...	11,869	17,619	...	...	...	14,071	...	11,869	25,940	
...	...	...	1,981	1,981	...	..	...	978	...	(c) 3,210	4,188	(c) Rs. 1,229 from Imperial Revenues.
5,750	...	...	13,850	19,600	...	...	...	15,049	...	15,079	30,128	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,273	...	131	2,404	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,097	77,959	(d) 1,54,858	(d) 2,46,914	(d) Includes Rs. 98,378 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,370	77,959	1,54,989	2,49,318	
51,076	68,996	3,356	35,688	1,59,116	19(	47	237	89,826	1,49,519	2,17,308	4,56,653	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC				
			UNDER PUBLIC				
			Managed by				
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1			2	3	4	5	6
	ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English		27,839	...	...	20,338	...
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.						
	Medicine		67,969	2,206	3,404	8,108	...
		Total	95,808	2,206	3,404	28,446	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools		7,148	...	1,200	12,478	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English		...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — High Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7,148	...	1,200	12,478	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
	For Boys		3,790	...	...	1,240	...
	For Girls		...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,790	...	...	1,240	...
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		61,906	268	324	...	...
	Schools of Art		13,582	7	16	133	20
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		16,032	9	19	...	24
	Industrial Schools		6,826	...	...	58	...
	Other Schools		16,965	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,15,311	284	359	191	44
Buildings			9,340	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)			5,816	3	7	...	9
		Total	15,156	3	7	...	9
University			...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools		...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			2,37,213	2,493	4,970	42,355	53

RAL TABLE IV (B).

IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Government.		*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*						
Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	48,177	...	...	2,262	3,152	...	...	5,414
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,29,864	...	...	2,262	3,152	...	...	5,414
3,398	24,224	2,002	10,539	96,108	1,08,914	1,233	224	2,19,020
...	...	...	22,974	50,299	80,884	1,705	873	1,56,735
...	...	...	72,551	16,686	38,388	712	117	1,28,454
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	561	417	8,597	...	...	25	9,600
3,398	24,224	2,563	1,06,481	1,71,690	2,28,186	3,650	1,239	5,13,809
976	6,006	120	2,98,762	36,808	48,806	106	463	3,85,065
...	...	3,155	18,020	21,849	...	100	87	43,211
976	6,006	3,275	3,16,782	58,657	48,806	206	550	4,28,276
...	62,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	13,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273	16,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,884	...	8	4,350	33	224	...	4,615
(a) 21,500	38,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,002	1,38,191	...	8	4,350	33	224	...	4,615
...	9,340	474	67,295	22,645	...	...	...	90,414
4,266	10,101	...	9,431	5,758	...	...	59	15,248
4,266	19,441	474	76,726	28,403	...	...	59	1,05,662
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,642	3,17,726	6,312	4,99,997	2,65,362	2,80,177	4,080	1,848	10,57,776

(a) From Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITU						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
University Education. — English	9,000	316	1,500	22,320	3,665	10,794	47,595
University Education. — Oriental	11,717	236	516	314	648	7,395	20,826
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,717	552	2,016	22,634	4,313	18,189	68,421
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	58,244	819	12,603	94,319	9,637	35,535	2,11,157
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	8,257	1,140	4,063	19,691	4,548	6,441	44,140
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	3,913	...	...	1,860	...	15,152	20,925
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	2,059	...	...	...	856	4,091	7,006
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	8,608	200	767	82	...	2,974	12,631
Total	81,081	2,159	17,433	1,15,952	15,041	64,193	2,95,859
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys	3,806	35,834	6,798	11,404	8,426	13,081	79,349
School Education, General. — For Girls	6,559	1,349	2,845	129	5,392	18,834	35,108
Total	10,365	37,183	9,643	11,533	13,818	31,915	1,14,457
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	600	...	...	9,784	...	...	10,384
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	1,200	...	1,839	266	3,305
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	600	...	1,200	9,784	1,839	266	13,689
Buildings	2,172	...	...	...	1,500	9,546	13,218
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	1,312	...	144	...	1,881	4,736	8,073
Total	3,484	...	144	...	3,381	14,282	21,291
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,16,247	39,894	30,436	1,59,903	38,392	1,28,845	5,13,717

RAL TABLE IV (B)—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

TIONS—*concluded.*										
MANAGEMENT.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
13,548	2,057	5,633	21,238	36,839	316	3,762	59,358	22,149	1,22,424	
...	...	...	...	11,717	236	516	314	8,043	20,826	
...	...	...	...	67,969	2,206	3,404	8,108	...	81,687	
13,548	2,057	5,633	21,238	1,16,525	2,758	7,682	67,780	30,192	2,24,937	
33,313	13,509	17,660	64,482	67,394	11,358	1,09,911	2,49,024	81,196	5,18,883	
17,027	7,351	8,100	32,478	8,257	24,114	54,362	1,17,602	29,018	2,33,353	
...	...	...	...	...	72,551	16,686	38,388	829	1,28,454	
...	...	...	...	3,913	...	...	1,860	15,152	20,925	
...	...	...	...	2,059	...	...	...	4,947	7,006	
...	640	...	640	9,169	617	9,364	82	3,639	22,871	
50,340	21,500	25,760	97,600	90,792	1,08,640	1,90,323	4,06,956	1,34,781	9,31,492	
2,119	1,929	3,118	7,166	7,716	3,34,596	43,606	63,569	28,099	4,77,586	
...	614	1,060	1,674	9,714	19,369	24,694	129	26,087	79,993	
2,119	2,543	4,178	8,840	17,430	3,53,965	68,300	63,698	54,186	5,57,579	
...	...	...	...	61,906	268	324	...	...	62,498	
...	...	...	...	13,582	7	16	133	249	13,987	
...	...	...	...	600	...	...	9,784	...	10,384	
...	...	...	...	16,032	9	1,219	...	2,402	19,662	
214	...	1,549	1,763	6,826	8	4,350	305	1,773	13,262	
...	...	...	...	16,965	...	...	...	(a) 21,500	38,465	(a) From Imperial Revenues.
214	...	1,549	1,763	1,15,911	292	5,909	10,222	25,924	1,58,258	
...	...	...	...	11,986	67,295	22,645	...	11,046	1,12,972	
...	...	...	...	7,128	9,434	5,909	...	10,951	33,422	
...	...	...	...	19,114	76,729	28,554	...	21,997	1,46,394	
...	...	...	...	11,561	666	457	68,948	11,795	(b) 93,427	(b) Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in Arts Colleges.
...	...	...	...	49,947	...	...	...	...	49,947	
...	...	...	...	1,41,975	15,431	1,363	...	...	1,58,769	
...	...	...	...	14,844	1,489	2,422	...	7,580	26,335	
...	...	...	...	6,947	1,351	1,029	...	3,257	12,584	
...	...	...	...	14,179	47,485	12,239	...	2,525	76,428	
...	...	...	...	12,853	342	...	...	24	13,219	
...	...	...	...	13,596	2,442	1,951	...	6,518	24,507	
...	...	...	...	11,894	29,411	16,974	31,467	52,439	1,42,185	
...	...	...	...	2,77,796	98,617	36,435	1,00,415	84,138	5,97,401	
66,221	26,100	37,120	1,29,441	6,37,568	6,41,001	3,37,203	6,49,071	3,51,218	26,16,061	

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR

	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	SECNODARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English		4	1,207	174	...	174	391	...	391
	Local Fund	English		10	2,013	57	...	57	466	...	466
		Vernacular		79	12,034	...	...	...	3,585	...	3,585
	Municipal	English		69	16,552	904	...	904	4,514	...	4,514
		Vernacular		43	6,891	...	...	...	1,837	...	1,837
	Aided	English		55	11,488	968	3	971	2,961	8	2,969
		Vernacular		1	52	52	...	52	...	...	...
	Unaided	English		53	8,275	781	...	781	2,362	...	2,362
		Vernacular		1	78	5	...	5	6	...	6
		Total		315	58,590	2,941	3	2,944	16,122	8	16,130
For Girls.	Government	English		2	300	...	21	21	...	96	96
	Local Fund	Vernacular		1	32	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Municipal	Vernacular		4	291	...	...	...	...	53	53
	Aided	English		20	1,291	...	38	38	...	339	339
		Vernacular		3	532	...	...	...	...	51	51
	Unaided	Vernacular		1	92	...	...	...	...	6	6
		Total		31	2,538	...	59	59	...	550	550
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			346	61,128	2,941	62	3,003	16,122	558	16,680
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government			5	513	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Local Fund			1,603	71,419	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal			101	7,499	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Aided			643	24,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided			101	4,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total		2,453	108,315	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund			94	2,707	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal			95	3,621	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided			118	4,083	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Unaided			10	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL		317	10,731	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,770	119,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL			3,116	180,174	2,941	62	3,003	16,122	558	16,680

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
403	...	403	239	...	239	...	...	...	1,207	...	1,207
530	...	530	960	...	960	...	...	...	2,013	...	2,013
2,123	...	2,123	5,891	...	5,891	435	...	435	12,034	...	12,034
5,007	...	5,007	5,841	...	5,841	286	...	286	16,552	...	16,552
1,327	...	1,327	3,396	...	3,396	331	...	331	6,891	...	6,891
2,948	14	2,962	4,423	42	4,465	121	...	121	11,421	67	11,488
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
2,050	...	2,050	3,082	...	3,082	...	...	...	8,275	...	8,275
16	..	16	51	...	51	...	...	...	78	...	78
14,404	14	14,418	23,883	42	23,925	1,173	...	1,173	58,523	67	58,590
...	84	84	...	99	99	...	...	..	...	300	300
...	2	2	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	32	32
...	158	158	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	291	291
6	401	407	71	436	507	...	...	...	77	1,214	1,291
...	116	116	...	323	323	...	42	42	...	532	532
...	15	15	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	92	92
6	776	782	71	1,034	1,105	...	42	42	77	2,461	2,538
14,410	790	15,200	23,954	1,076	25,030	1,173	42	1,215	58,600	2,528	61,128
123	...	123	390	...	390	...	...	...	513	...	513
13,467	...	13,467	57,334	...	57,334	618	...	618	71,419	...	71,419
416	...	416	6,476	...	6,476	607	...	607	7,499	...	7,499
2,391	7	2,398	22,222	5	22,227	163	...	163	24,776	12	24,788
260	...	260	3,766	...	3,766	70	...	70	4,096	...	4,096
16,657	7	16,664	90,188	5	90,193	1,458	...	1,458	108,303	12	108,315
...	243	243	...	2,464	2,464	...	...	...	...	2,707	2,707
...	209	209	...	3,412	3,412	...	...	...	...	3,621	3,621
7	241	248	12	3,617	3,629	...	206	206	19	4,064	4,083
1	20	21	10	289	299	...	...	...	11	309	320
8	713	721	22	9,782	9,804	...	206	206	30	10,701	10,731
16,665	720	17,385	90,210	9,787	99,997	1,458	206	1,664	108,333	10,713	119,046
31,075	1,510	32,585	114,164	10,863	125,027	2,631	248	2,879	166,933	13,241	180,174

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE OFFICIAL

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
					1		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ...	Government ...	English ...	2	367	34	...	34
	Aided	English ...	11	677	68	3	71
		Total ...	13	1,044	102	3	105
For Girls ...	Government ...	English ...	2	300	...	21	21
	Aided	English ...	15	954	...	17	17
		Total ...	17	1,254	...	38	38
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			30	2,298	102	41	143
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys—Aided			1	29	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	29	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Aided		2	44	...	...	...
	Unaided		1	26	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	70	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			4	99	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			34	2,397	102	41	143

RAL TABLE V (A).

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) AT THE END YEAR 1896-97.

Middle Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.*			Upper Primary Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			Lower Primary Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.* Reading Printed Books.			Total.		
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
121	...	121	99	...	99	113	...	113	367	...	367
201	8	209	136	14	150	205	42	247	610	67	677
322	8	330	235	14	249	318	42	360	977	67	1,044
...	96	96	...	84	84	...	99	99	...	300	300
...	285	285	6	310	316	71	265	336	77	877	954
...	381	381	6	394	400	71	364	435	77	1,177	1,254
322	389	711	241	408	649	389	406	795	1,054	1,244	2,298
...	...	...	2	7	9	15	5	20	17	12	29
...	...	...	2	7	9	15	5	20	17	12	29
..	...	...	7	11	18	12	14	26	19	25	44
...	...	...	1	3	4	10	12	22	11	15	26
...	...	...	8	14	22	22	26	48	30	40	70
...	...	...	10	21	31	37	31	68	47	52	99
322	389	711	251	429	680	426	437	863	1,101	1,296	2,397

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENE

	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.	Government ... English ...	2	840	140	...	140	270	...	270
	Local Fund ... English ...	10	2,013	57	...	57	466	...	466
	Local Fund ... Vernacular ...	79	12,034	...	...	...	3,585	...	3,585
	Municipal ... English ...	69	16,552	904	...	904	4,514	...	4,514
	Municipal ... Vernacular ...	43	6,891	...	...	...	1,837	...	1,837
	Aided ... ... English ...	44	10,811	900	...	900	2,760	...	2,760
	Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	1	52	52	...	52	...	...	...
	Unaided .. .. English ...	53	8,275	781	...	781	2,362	...	2,362
	Unaided .. .. Vernacular ...	1	78	5	...	5	6	...	6
	Total	302	57,546	2,839	...	2,839	15,800	...	15,800
For Girls.	Local Fund ... Vernacular ...	1	32	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Municipal ... Vernacular ...	4	291	...	...	...	...	53	53
	Aided ... ... English ...	5	337	...	21	21	...	54	54
	Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	3	532	...	...	...	...	51	51
	Unaided ... Vernacular ...	1	92	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Total	14	1,284	...	21	21	...	169	169
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	316	58,830	2,839	21	2,860	15,800	169	15,969
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.	Government...	5	513	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	1,603	71,419	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	101	7,499	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	642	24,759	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	101	4,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,452	108,286	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund	94	2,707	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	95	3,621	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	116	4,039	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	9	294	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	314	10,661	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	2,766	118,947	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,082	177,777	2,839	21	2,860	15,800	169	15,969

RAL TABLE V (B).

RAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
304	...	304	126	...	126	...	...	...	840	...	840
530	...	530	960	...	960	...	...	...	2,013	...	2,013
2,123	...	2,123	5,891	...	5,891	435	...	435	12,034	...	12,034
5,007	...	5,007	5,841	...	5,841	286	...	286	16,552	...	16,552
1,327	...	1,327	3,396	...	3,396	331	...	331	6,891	...	6,891
2,812	...	2,812	4,218	...	4,218	121	...	121	10,811	...	10,811
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
2,050	...	2,050	3,082	...	3,082	...	...	...	8,275	...	8,275
16	...	16	51	...	51	...	...	...	78	...	78
14,169	...	14,169	23,565	...	23,565	1,173	...	1,173	57,546	...	57,546
...	2	2	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	32	32
...	158	158	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	291	291
...	91	91	...	171	171	...	...	...	...	337	337
...	116	116	...	323	323	...	42	42	...	532	532
...	15	15	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	92	92
...	382	382	...	670	670	...	42	42	...	1,284	1,284
14,169	382	14,551	23,565	670	24,235	1,173	42	1,215	57,546	1,284	58,830
123	...	123	390	...	390	...	...	...	513	...	513
13,467	...	13,467	57,334	...	57,334	618	...	618	71,419	...	71,419
416	...	416	6,476	...	6,476	607	...	607	7,499	...	7,499
2,389	...	2,389	22,207	...	22,207	163	...	163	24,759	...	24,759
260	...	260	3,766	...	3,766	70	...	70	4,096	...	4,096
16,655	...	16,655	90,173	...	90,173	1,458	...	1,458	108,286	...	108,286
...	243	243	...	2,464	2,464	...	...	...	...	2,707	2,707
...	209	209	...	3,412	3,412	...	...	...	...	3,621	3,621
...	230	230	...	3,603	3,603	...	206	206	...	4,039	4,039
...	17	17	...	277	277	...	...	...	...	294	294
...	699	699	...	9,756	9,756	...	206	206	...	10,661	10,661
16,655	699	17,354	90,173	9,756	99,929	1,458	206	1,664	108,286	10,661	118,947
30,824	1,081	31,905	113,738	10,426	124,164	2,631	248	2,879	165,832	11,945	177,777

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ARTS COLLEGES.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	1	4	13	5	1	11	30	6	5	...	4	15	...	...	14	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	71	75	62	82	290	33	23	20	24	100	...	3	79	18	...
3. First Arts	2	3	3	8	84	96	157	101	438	55	53	98	40	246	...	3	189	54	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
3. „ „ Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	1	8	...	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	7	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	5	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	1	1	3	1	9	3	4	17	1	6	...	..	7	...	...	7	...	...
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	2	7	9	...	10	27	1	38	...	8	5	1	14	...	...	14	...	...
5. „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	8	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	4	9	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	...
5. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Colleges for Professional Training.																								
Law.																								
1. Bachelor of Law	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	12	26	...	12	...	11	23	...	...	21	2	...
Medicine.																								
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(a) 28	...	...	...	(a) 28	(b) 9	...	...	...	(b) 9	...	2	4	3	...
3. First M. B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
3. ,, L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	82	...	...	2	84	37	...	...	...	37	...	2	25	10	...
Schools for General Education.																								
Matriculation ... ... Boys	27	29	17	73	522	464	385	236	1,607	306	300	165	56	827	31	15	599	182	...
Matriculation ... ... Girls	...	5	...	5	...	17	...	...	17	...	11	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... Boys	202	47	50	299	2,970	926	786	750	5,432	2,372	675	460	274	3,781	46	42	2,647	1,046	...
Middle School Examination ... Girls	4	15	1	20	22	60	2	3	87	17	55	...	2	74	33	24	7	10	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	1,459	96	38	1,593	10,525	1,805	452	82	12,864	8,248	1,336	292	54	9,930	127	70	6,420	3,305	8
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	93	49	2	144	365	299	6	3	673	263	239	1	3	506	129	26	226	125	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	1,606	95	33	1,734	15,771	1,615	434	38	17,858	12,243	1,040	260	26	13,569	1	20	8,125	5,414	9
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	136	56	2	194	739	467	14	...	1,220	486	285	10	...	781	...	72	459	248	2
Schools for Special Instruction.																								
1. Training School for Masters Examination Upper	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	64	118	47	...	...	38	85	...	...	56	29	...
1. Training School for Masters Examination Lower	6	...	...	6	316	...	...	158	474	228	...	...	68	296	...	3	187	106	...
2. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	(c) 113	...	...	...	(c) 113	(d) 59	...	...	...	(d) 59	...	2	33	24	...
3. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	1	2	7	...	8	...	15	7	...	7	...	14	...	...	14	...	...
4. Industrial School Examination	3	...	...	3	102	...	...	...	102	90	...	...	...	90	...	...	43	47	...
5. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	39	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	7	21	...

(a) Includes 3 girls.
(b) ,, 2 girls.
(c) Includes 3 girls.
(d) ,, 2 girls.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	316
University Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	236
University Education. COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,206	...	...	2,206
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,206	...	552	2,758
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General. *For Boys*— High Schools	2	519	516	436	1,200	2,723	207	5,943	...	...	10,073	...	7,816	819	11,358
School Education, General. Middle Schools English	8	1,494	1,473	1,229	...	5,431	1,316	10,543	744	30	18,064	...	17,543	1,140	24,114
School Education, General. Middle Schools Vernacular	79	12,034	11,726	10,095	...	55,885	455	24,093	263	70	80,766	...	16,666	...	72,551
School Education, General. *For Girls*— Middle Schools—Vernacular	1	32	35	30	36	417	...	...	...	...	453	...	...	200	617
Total	90	14,079	13,750	11,790	1,236	64,456	1,978	40,579	1,007	100	1,09,356	...	42,025	2,159	1,08,640
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General. For Boys	1,603	71,419	67,892	58,312	120	2,97,390	121	36,227	106	461	3,34,425	...	1,372	35,884	3,34,596
School Education, General. For Girls	94	2,707	2,614	2,088	1,428	17,077	264	...	100	11	18,880	...	943	1,349	19,369
Total	1,697	74,126	70,506	60,400	1,548	3,14,467	385	36,227	206	472	3,53,305	...	2,315	37,183	3,53,965
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.															
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	268
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
School Education, Special. Industrial Schools	1	77	63	47	...	...	...	...	224	...	224	...	8	...	8
Total	1	77	63	47	...	...	...	...	224	...	224	284	8	...	292
Buildings	...	...	...	...	412	53,392	...	...	...	...	53,804	...	13,903	...	67,295
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	9,017	22	...	...	59	9,098	3	414	...	9,434
Total	...	...	...	...	412	62,409	22	...	...	59	62,902	3	14,317	...	76,729
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,431
Scholarships on Fees &c. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
Scholarships on Fees &c. Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351
Scholarships on Fees &c. Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,485
Scholarships on Fees &c. Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
Scholarships on Fees &c. Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,442
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,411
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,951
GRAND TOTAL	1,788	88,282	84,319	72,237	3,196	4,41,332	2,385	76,806	1,437	631	5,25,787	2,493	58,665	39,894	6,40,335

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	40	41	35	...	2,262	...	3,152	...	...	5,414	...	...	1,500	3,762	4,078	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	516	752	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,404	...	...	3,404	5,610	
1	40	41	35	...	2,262	...	3,152	...	...	5,414	3,404	...	2,016	7,682	10,440	
22	7,271	7,232	6,229	802	95,901	7,816	1,02,971	1,233	224	2,08,947	1,200	207	12,603	1,09,911	1,21,269	
47	9,281	9,046	7,652	...	48,983	17,543	70,341	961	843	1,38,671	...	1,316	4,063	54,362	78,476	
43	6,891	6,858	5,831	...	16,231	16,666	14,295	449	47	47,688	...	455	...	16,686	89,237	
4	291	307	252	525	8,597	...	...	...	25	9,147	...	...	767	9,364	9,981	
116	23,734	23,443	19,964	1,327	1,69,712	42,025	1,87,607	2,643	1,139	4,04,453	1,200	1,978	17,433	1,90,323	2,98,963	
101	7,499	7,088	6,019	...	36,687	1,372	12,579	...	2	50,640	...	121	6,798	43,606	3,78,202	
95	3,621	3,466	2,627	1,727	21,585	943	...	...	76	24,331	...	264	2,845	24,694	44,063	
196	11,120	10,554	8,646	1,727	58,272	2,315	12,579	...	78	74,971	...	385	9,643	68,300	4,22,265	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	324	592	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	1,200	1,219	1,228	
4	408	384	309	...	4,350	8	33	...	...	4,391	...	...	...	4,350	4,358	
4	408	384	309	...	4,350	8	33	...	...	4,391	359	...	1,200	5,909	6,201	
...	...	...	...	62	22,645	13,903	...	...	...	36,610	...	...	...	22,645	89,940	
...	...	...	...	...	5,736	414	...	...	...	6,150	7	22	144	5,909	15,343	
...	...	...	...	62	28,381	14,317	...	...	...	42,760	7	22	144	28,554	1,05,283	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,363	16,794	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,422	3,911	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	2,380	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,239	59,724	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,951	4,393	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,974	46,385	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,978	1,33,929	
317	35,302	34,422	28,954	3,116	2,62,977	58,665	2,03,371	2,643	1,217	5,31,989	4,970	2,385	30,436	3,36,746	9,77,081	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF				EXPENDITURE FROM					REMARKS.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government	11	840	111	386	...	343	6,620	...	(a) 47,398	8,643	62,661	(a) Includes Rs. 47,048 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards...	184	4,197	...	3,894	303	...	...	28,114	406	6,467	34,987	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	16	758	62	673	23	...	4,909	1,385	22,105	26,210	54,609	
4. Unaided	36	1,318	348	909	61	...	...	...	15,415	14,093	29,508	
Total ...	247	7,113	521	5,862	387	343	11,529	29,499	85,324	55,413	1,81,765	
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government	2	287	...	287	...	...	1,979	...	(b) 51,330	3,166	56,469	(b) From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	9	550	...	550	...	...	5,268	...	42,952	43,055	91,275	
3. Unaided	11	551	...	246	290	15	...	...	26,529	7,792	34,321	
Total ...	22	1,388	...	1,083	290	15	7,241	...	1,20,811	54,013	1,82,965	
GRAND TOTAL ...	269	8,501	521	6,945	677	358	18,770	29,499	(c) 2,06,135	1,09,426	3,63,830	(c) Includes Rs. 98,378 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (A).

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF	EXPENDITURE FROM				REMARKS.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Secondary Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FOR MALES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government	2	355	355	2,168	(a) 47,048	6,331	55,547	(a) From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	4	228	228	4,129	12,421	25,407	41,957	
Total ...	6	583	583	6,297	59,469	31,738	97,504	
FOR FEMALES.								
1. Managed by Government	2	287	287	1,973	(b) 51,330	3,166	56,469	(b) From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	9	550	550	5,268	42,952	43,055	91,275	
Total ...	11	837	837	7,241	94,282	46,221	1,47,744	
GRAND TOTAL ...	17	1,420	1,420	13,538	(c) 1,53,751	77,959	2,45,248	(c) Includes Rs. 98,378 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (B).

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF				EXPENDITURE FROM					REMARKS.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government	9	485	111	31	...	343	4,452	...	350	2,312	7,114	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards...	184	4,197	...	3,894	203	...	...	28,114	406	6,467	34,987	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	12	530	62	445	23	...	780	1,385	9,684	803	12,652	
4. Unaided	36	1,318	348	909	61	...	...	...	15,415	14,093	29,508	
Total ...	241	6,530	521	5,279	387	343	5,232	29,499	25,855	23,675	84,261	
FOR FEMALES.												
Unaided	11	551	...	246	290	15	...	...	26,529	7,792	34,321	
Total ...	11	551	...	246	290	15	...	...	26,529	7,792	34,321	
GRAND TOTAL ...	252	7,081	521	5,525	677	358	5,232	29,499	52,384	31,467	1,18,582	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98,

BY

MR. W. BELL, M. A.,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Published by Authority.

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Contractors to the Punjab Government.

1898.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1155, dated 22nd November, 1898.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1897-98, forwarded with his letter, No. 106 S., dated the 30th September, 1898.

REMARKS.—During the year under review, the number of Public Institutions fell by 1, or from 3,144 to 3,143; but the number of scholars rose from 183,738 to 184,990, or by 1,252. Private Institutions decreased by 312, or from 5,363 to 5,051, with a decline also in the scholars from 82,184 to 77,561, or by 4,623. In Public and Private Institutions taken together, there is a decrease of 3,371 in the scholars, giving now a total under instruction of 262,551, of whom 240,522 are males, and 22,029 females, or 14·24 and 1·52 per cent., respectively, of the number of school-going age. The decrease of 1 in the Public Institutions is the result of a considerable fall in the Primary Aided Schools, which was not completely counterbalanced by the increase of other institutions. The fall in the Private Institutions, which was chiefly in the Rote Schools and Advanced Schools for Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit, is attributed partly to the scarcity that prevailed during the year, and, in the Ráwalpindi Circle, the disturbances on the frontier, but chiefly to the growing preference of the people for the Public Schools, where a better education can be obtained.

2. Viewing the returns of the year according to the ethnical or creed distinction of the scholars, there was a rise of 2,627 Hindús under instruction, of 165 Others, and of 43 Europeans, but a fall of 6,118 Muhammadans, and of 88 Native Christians. The fall on the side of the Muhammadans, in contrast with the considerable advance on the side of the Hindús, is remarkable. The greater part of the fall was in the Private, and especially the Rote, Schools, which is, consequently, not of very much significance; but as many as 1,564 of the diminished number of scholars belonged to Public Institutions, and, as remarked by the Officiating Director, this cannot be deemed unimportant. There can, however, be little doubt that the unusual circumstances of the last two years have pressed somewhat harder on the poorer Muhammadans than on the other larger sections of the community. As the figures now stand, the number of Muhammadan boys under instruction in both Public and Private Institutions is 12·05 per cent. of the children of school-going age, compared with 16·41 of Hindús, and 18·14 of Sikhs. As regards girls, the percentages for the three communities are 1·24, 1·36, and 2·39, respectively. Taking attendance at Public Institutions as the most reliable test of progress, Muhammadans have 1 in every 14 boys at school, and 1 in every 196 girls; whereas Hindús have about 1 in every 7 boys, and 1 in every 87 girls, and Sikhs, a slightly larger proportion of boys than Hindús, and 1 in every 52 girls. There was a rise of Muhammadans in Secondary Schools, and in the number that passed the Entrance Examination; but otherwise the year was one of retrogression for this section of the community, which has increased the deficit requiring to be made up.

3. The total expenditure for the year on Public Institutions was Rs. 31,56,514, or Rs. 83,800 more than in 1896-97, the increase being wholly on *direct*, or tuitional, expenditure. The following table shows the proportion in which the expenditure was derived from the different sources:—

	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.
Imperial Revenues	4·2	4·6
Provincial Revenues	23·4	23·7
District Funds	19·6	20·9
Municipal Funds	10 8	11
Fees	26·1	26
Other Sources	15·9	13 8

Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 9,791, and District Funds Rs. 19,756, less than in the previous year; whilst from the remaining sources, the contributions were in every case larger. On the whole, Public Funds contributed Rs. 16,607 less, and Fees and Other Sources, Rs. 1,00,407 more, than in 1896-97, the steady rise in Fees being especially satisfactory.

4. Comparing Public Institutions according to their management, it is found that 68 per cent. of these, with a slightly larger proportion of the scholars, are under Public Management, mostly of District and Municipal Boards. The management of their schools by District Boards is characterised, on the whole, as fairly satisfactory; but in the Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Lahore, and Gujránwála Districts, and throughout the Deraját Circle, there appears to be a good deal left to be desired. Some Municipal Committees are said to take little real interest in school affairs, and so delays occur in matters requiring promptitude; and some are inclined to be illiberal in the supply of the necessary equipment. But the method adopted by at least one Inspector of appealing to the controlling authority, which "seldom fails to put matters to rights," is the correct one to follow.

5. The work of inspection appears to have been performed with the usual zeal and efficiency. In the Delhi and Jullundur Circles, however, the number of schools to be inspected is too large for a single Assistant; and the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to consider favourably, as far as the funds will permit, the question of providing a second Assistant for each of those Circles. The visitation of the schools by the Tahsíl authorities was, on the whole, satisfactory; but certain Tahsíls are noticed for remissness in this respect, the Indigenous and Female Schools, which most require local interest and encouragement, being frequently overlooked.

6. As regards University Education, the number of Colleges rose by one during the year, by the opening of the Khálsa College at Amritsar; but there was a decrease of 45 in the number of students,—14 in the Arts Colleges, and 31 in the Medical College. The number of Colleges is now 11,—10 Arts Colleges, and 1 Medical College; and the number of students, 1,364. In the Intermediate Examination (Arts side), 258 passed out of 551, or 44·6 per cent., compared with 270 out of 489 in 1896-97. On the Oriental side, 5 out of 6 passed. In the B. A Examination, 142 passed out of 369, or 38·5 per cent., compared with 104 out of 309, or 33·6 per cent. Two out of 6 passed the B. O. L. Examination. Nine passed the M. A. Examination, compared with 16; and both candidates in the M. O. L. Examination failed. On the whole, the results are slightly less favourable than in the previous year. For the first time, two candidates appeared in the Intermediate Examination in Science, and both passed; and this, it is hoped, will be followed by a yearly increase in the same direction.

7. The following table gives the proportion of passes to candidates in the different Colleges, and for the private candidates within the Province:—

Name of College.	Intermediate.			B. A.			M. A.			Percentages of success on the whole	Average annual cost of educating a student.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentages of success.	Candidates	Passes.	Percentages of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentages of success.		
											Rs.
St. Stephen's College ...	19	13	68·4	6	5	83·3	...	...	...	72	307
Forman Christian College	91	52	57·1	68	36	52·9	...	...	...	55·3	107
Government College ...	51	31	60·8	59	21	35·6	19	7	36·8	45·7	223
Dayanand College ...	159	73	45·9	73	25	34·2	...	...	...	42·2	46
Amritsar Municipal Board College.	24	19	79·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·2	157
Gordon Mission College ...	11	6	54·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·5	191
Islámiya College ...	27	13	48·1	...	...	...	..	..	...	48·1	68
Scotch Mission College ...	7	3	42·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·9	259
Private candidates ...	100	23	23·0	140	44	31·4	9	2	22·2	27·7	...

The Dayanand College is by far the largest, and is, in consequence, comparatively the cheapest College. The St. Stephen's College, and the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, with their small numbers, did unusually well. The increasing number of private candidates, especially in the B. A. Examination, is striking; but a doubt, which is shared by the Lieutenant-Governor, is frequently expressed, whether the arrangement by which so many can appear in the University Examinations independently of the training and discipline they may have received, is altogether good for the Province. His Honor acknowledges the excellent work that is being done in most of the Colleges, and especially the efforts made in behalf of the moral and physical training and general uplifting of the students, which is far more important than any degree of pass percentages. The Government College worked at considerable disadvantage during the year; but, as Mr. Bell observes, its prospects, with an able and complete staff, are now very hopeful.

From the figures of all the Colleges, the average annual cost of educating a student is found to be Rs. 133, compared with Rs. 115 last year, to which Public Funds contributed 33·4 per cent., and Private Funds, including Fees, 66·6 per cent. Fees alone covered 43·2 per cent. of the total expenditure.

8. In the Oriental College there was a rise in the attendance from 122 to 136, of whom 74 belong to the College Department, and 62 to the School, 20 of the former and 19 of the latter being on the General side of the institution, that is, the side concerned with imparting advanced general knowledge through the medium of the Vernacular. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 31,336, of which only Rs. 263 was met from Fees. Nearly two-thirds of the students draw scholarships or stipends. On the General side, 12 out of 18 candidates passed the Entrance and higher examinations, compared with 7 out of 9 in the previous year. On the Language side, 29 out of 35 passed the Oriental Titles Examinations, compared with 33 out of 48. These results are not much in view of the expenditure incurred; but the management of the institution under Dr. Stein continues efficient; and the activity now displayed in the preparation of text-books may be expected to place the General side on a sounder instructional footing than has hitherto been the case.

9. Turning to Secondary education, the number of schools has increased by 23, and the number of scholars, by 2,160. Of the new schools, 20 are Anglo-Vernaculur, and 16 the result of private enterprise. The whole attendance at Secondary Schools is now 59,706, of whom 57 per cent. belong to Anglo-Vernacular, and 43 per cent. to Vernacular Schools. The number learning English is 43 per cent. of the whole, and the number of agriculturists, over 24 per cent. Of 3,153 at the High stage of instruction, all but 68 learn English; and of 16,852 at the Middle stage, 65 per cent. learn English. The average annual cost of educating a boy in Secondary Schools is Rs. 15-8-0, of which 40·5 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and 59·5 per cent. from Private Sources, Fees alone contributing 45·8 per cent. of the latter. In Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the average annual fee paid was Rs. 9-9-0; in Vernacular Schools, it was a little over Rs. 2. Scholarships were held by about 1 in 7 in High Departments, 1 in 10 in Middle Departments, and 1 in 261 in Primary Departments.

In the Entrance Examination, 945 out of 1,447 candidates passed, or 65·3 per cent., compared with 740 out of 1,323, or 55·9 per cent., in the previous year. Only 5 of the successful candidates belonged to the Vernacular side. As in the Intermediate Examination, candidates appeared for the first time in the Entrance Examination in Science, and 10 passed from the schools, as well as 1 private candidate. In the Middle School Examination, 3,563 out of 4,782 passed, or 74·5 per cent., against 73·9 per cent. last year. Of the successful candidates, 1,343, or 37·6 per cent., belonged to Vernacular Schools. Instructional improvement in Board and Aided Schools, owing to the increased proportion of certificated teachers, is noticed; but the accommodation and appliances are not always as they might be. Drawing and Shorthand are being gradually introduced into the schools; and, in this connection, Mr. Bell very naturally expresses surprise that a city of the commercial importance of Delhi should yet have nothing to report in the way of special commercial training.

10. Primary Education is dealt with in Chapter V of the Report, where it is seen that the number of Primary Schools for boys has fallen by 32, and the number of scholars, by 1,573. The decline was wholly in the Indigenous and Elementary Schools in receipt of grants, and is accounted for as a reaction in favour of schools following the ordinary courses of instruction, and by the 'hard times.' The attendance on these schools is now 106,713, of whom 53,948, or just over 50 per cent., are agriculturists. There was a slight rise in the expenditure; and the average annual cost per scholar now works out to about Rs. 4-12-0, of which 79·6 per cent. is met from Public Funds, and 20·4 per cent. from Private Sources including Fees. The Fees rose slightly, and cover 13·8 per cent. of the cost, compared with 45·8 per cent. in Secondary Schools. The average annual fee per head in Government and Board Schools was Re. 1-6-0, agriculturist scholars being exempt; in Aided Schools, it was 13 annas; and in Unaided Schools, it was Re. 1-8-0. The examination results, though somewhat less favourable than in the previous year, were yet satisfactory, with 71 per cent. of successes in the Upper Primary, and 75·2 per cent. in the Lower Primary. The general character of the instruction is said to be gradually improving everywhere; but the supply of the simple apparatus necessary for Practical Mensuration continues very defective, the reverse of which might have been expected from District Boards, considering the importance of this study to a village boy.

In last year's review, it was desired that the tendency of boys to remain at their homes and hereditary callings after passing the Upper Primary Examination should be noticed in future reports. Three of the Inspectors give about 25 per cent. as the proportion of the successful candidates who do this; though it is not known whether these remain at their hereditary callings. In the Deraját Circle, it is given at 38 per cent., and in the Ráwalpindi Circle at 43 per cent. On the whole, as Mr. Bell says, there is reason to believe that the number who break off at the Upper Primary stage is increasing; but a longer observation is required before a definite conclusion could be arrived at.

11. The Zamíndári Schools continue to decline in the same way as some of the Private and Aided Indigenous Schools; and, in consequence, the Zamíndári Classes attached to the Normal Schools have been reduced to one only at Lahore. For Gurmukhi Branch Schools for boys, there seems never to have been any real demand; and it is no doubt the case, as remarked by two of the Inspectors, that, where instruction in Gurmukhi is desired, "the people prefer to send their children to *dharmsálas* where it can be had free."

12. The report on the Training Institutions is very satisfactory. Higher attainments are now required for admission to the English Classes of the Central Training College, with the best results. There were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, which is proof of the efficiency of this important part of the training. The addition of Drawing to the course of studies is specially noticed; but the number of passes was disappointing, owing chiefly to the fact, as stated by the Principal, that the men had had no previous training of the kind. Part of the object, however, appears to have been attained in the greatly improved Blackboard work of the students. The lapsing of the Normal School stipends, especially in the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Circles, would seem to call for more care in the selection of the stipendiaries. In all the Certificate Examinations, 301 passed, which is a substantial addition to the number of qualified teachers. That the need of such is great is evident from the fact that of 6,525 teachers in Boys' Schools, no fewer than 2,492 are without certificates of any kind.

13. The Chapter on Technical Education is again a record of interesting work and considerable progress. The Law School has 434 students, or much as last year; and the examination results, with 56 per cent. of passes on the whole, were fairly satisfactory. During the year, a Standing Committee was constituted for the better management and supervision of the institution. In the Lahore Medical College and School, the numbers fell somewhat, owing, in the case of the College, to the higher preliminary qualifications required, and in the case of the School, to a reduction in the number of stipends available. The examination

results were hardly so favourable as in the previous year; but there is no doubt about the continued excellence of the work done. The Principal notices deficient observing faculty in the First Year students; and in this connection it might be considered whether a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Science, of which there were 146 last year, might not be added to the qualifications required. The Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána improved its equipment during the year, and has an interesting, as well as very useful, work before it. The Veterinary College, which is separately reviewed by Government, can reckon the past year as one of the most successful on record.

The Mayo School of Art was conducted throughout the year with the usual efficiency. The number of students rose considerably; and the usefulness of the institution was extended by the addition of two Drawing Masters, and the opening of Evening Classes. From the Engineering Class, which has now 30 students, 3 passed the First Examination in Engineering of the Punjab University; and the Officiating Principal expresses regret that the Senate should have decided to abolish the Class, which is supported by the Mayo-Patiála Readership, from October, 1900. Of the 19 students who left during the year, 15 are known to have found suitable employment. The Industrial Schools remain 7, with an increased number of scholars; and, in all the schools for males, good progress appears to have been made. Evening Classes for artisans have been started in connection with the Railway Technical School. The Sozankári School at Gujrát seems to prosper; that at Jalálpur Jattán, less so; but the experiment is interesting.

14. The returns for Female Education show an increase of 4 schools, and of 660 scholars, Board Schools being 1 fewer, and Aided and Unaided Schools 5 more, than in 1896-97. Three Districts in the Ráwalpindi Circle remain blank; and the Deraját Circle, with five Districts, has but 9 schools in all, with 550 scholars. The Simla, Kárnal, and Montgomery Districts have also but little to show; and it cannot yet be said that Female Education is in other than a backward condition. The Secondary Schools are 15, or one more than last year, with 1,440 scholars, of whom only 18 belong to the High stage of instruction, and 200 to the Middle stage. The Primary Schools are now 317, with 11,165 scholars. Only 254 learn English, or just over 16 per cent. of the number in Secondary Schools. The average annual cost of educating a girl is Rs. 10-5-0, of which over 60 per cent. is met from Public Funds, and about 40 per cent. from Private Sources, of which only 1·5 per cent. came from Fees. Scholarships form a large additional item of expenditure on Girls' Schools, and amounted last year to Rs. 17,561, or an average of Re. 1-6-0 per head, compared with an average fee per head of less than 3 annas.

The examination results for the Secondary Classes were an improvement on the previous year, with an average of 80 per cent. of passes. For the Primary Classes, the results were not so good; but about 60 per cent. passed. In the examination for Female Teachers' Certificates, 10 out of 13 passed. The progress of the year was not marked; but the view of the Inspecting Officers that there was some advance may be accepted. The opening of College Classes in connection with the Lady Dufferin School, though the number of girls who pass the Entrance Examination is still very small, was an event of importance. The growing interest of Public Societies, especially the Arya Samáj, in Female Education, is the best ground for hope of future progress. The fact noticed by Miss Francis in connection with the Siálkot Schools, that many of the girls are drawn from the villages, is also hopeful; and it may be taken as a sign of what will come in time, if slowly, that the Victoria School, Lahore, should now have, with its Branches, as many as 745 on the rolls.

15. The Schools for Europeans have risen from 47 to 51, and the scholars attending these, from 2,600 to 2,623. The increase of girls in the Private Schools is marked, which the Inspector is inclined to attribute to the severer early requirements of the Public Schools. In the latter, the number at the Secondary stage of instruction has fallen from 854 to 743, owing to a reclassification entailed by the Revised Code. Leaving out the Lawrence Military Asylums, the average cost of educating a scholar is about Rs. 83, of which 36 per cent. was met from Public

Funds, and 64 per cent. from Private Sources, 46 per cent. being on account of Fees. The scholarships current at the end of the year were 29 only, or an average of 1 in about every 26 in the Secondary Classes.

The results of the examinations were, on the whole, less favourable than in the previous year, especially in the Middle and Primary tests; but this was owing to an alteration in the standards under the Revised Code, and to the fact that more have now to appear from the proper classes. The Inspector's remarks on the increased attention given to Kindergarten occupations and object lessons are matter for congratulation. The manual training in some of the schools is highly satisfactory; in others, much more might be done in this direction. The past year is said to have been one of distinct progress; and the endeavour which has been made by the Managers to add to the equipment of their schools, so as to meet the requirements of the new regulations, is gratifying.

16. The attendance at the Aitchison College was slightly higher than last year, and would have been higher but for the fact that as many as 10 of the 30 scholarships were vacant. The remark of the Governor that not a single Deputy Commissioner had any one to recommend for the vacant scholarships would seem to imply some misconception of the conditions. The work of the year was generally very satisfactory; the training afforded is of a high order, due regard being paid to the national customs of the boys; and the institution deserves more appreciation and support from the gentlemen of rank than it at present receives. Out of a total of 626 boys of family rank in the Province, it is highly satisfactory that only 5 are returned as receiving no instruction; but, on the other hand, as Mr. Bell remarks, it is a matter for regret that only about one-tenth of the whole should have found their way to the Aitchison College, an institution established solely for their benefit.

17. The reports on conduct and discipline, both in Schools and Colleges, continue satisfactory; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that much attention is given to this most important matter. Difficulties occasionally exist in the teachers themselves; and, in some cases, want of harmony among teachers, which should be put down with a high hand, is still noticed; but as the Inspectors, without exception, report, "there is reason to believe that teachers are becoming more alive to the educative effect of their own example." The Unaided Schools sometimes set discipline at defiance; and the University rules regarding the recognition of schools are perhaps hardly so exacting in this particular as they might be; but matters in this respect are better than they were, and may be expected to become more and more so, as the sense of what is best in education is awakened. The practice on the part of Inspecting Officers of estimating discipline and tone above examination results is altogether correct.

18. Much importance continues to be attached to the Boarding House system, as a means of discipline and moral influence. The returns give 259 such institutions existing at the end of the year, with 7,202 inmates; and most of these are said to be fairly well equipped and efficiently supervised. The Montgomery, Gujránwála, and Peshâwar Districts are least well off in this particular; and the Delhi Municipality seems not to realize the importance of the matter. The opening of a Boarding House for girls in connection with the Kanniyán Maha-Vidyala at Jullundur, under excellent management, is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, a most interesting undertaking. With regard to the Officiating Director's remark that there is an urgent demand for increased boarding accommodation in connection with the Lahore Colleges, it may be stated that sanction has been given to the completion of the Government College Boarding House as soon as funds are available.

19. The remarkable progress in physical training, which has been noticed for several years past, still continues; and Mr. Bell's observation that the attitude of the people "has passed through the stages of indifference and passive acquiescence into active interest and appreciation" is gratifying. The want of play-grounds in some localities will probably soon be met by the public spirit that has been awakened in the matter. All the Inspecting Officers "attribute the most wholesome effects upon school discipline and individual character to the growing taste for games and athletics."

20. A General and a Departmental Educational Conference was held in April last, on which a special Resolution was published at the time. Among the recommendations accepted by Government, that regarding the employment of the collective method of examining in Lower Primary Departments, in place of the individual method, in order to leave more time for looking into organization, methods of teaching, and discipline, deserves mention in this Review.

21. The work done by the Text-Book Committee continues invaluable. In addition to great care in the production and adaptation of text-books, the scheme for providing a 'Healthy Literature for the Young' in the Vernacular is commendable.

22. On the whole, the past year may be reckoned as one of progress. "In all kinds of public schools," says the Officiating Director, "the character of the teaching is reported to have generally improved, and examination results continue to be satisfactory. The expenditure from private sources and the income from tuition fees have risen considerably. With the increasing supply of qualified teachers, discipline is being strengthened, and greater attention paid to moral and physical training. Private enterprise is widening its scope, and there is a growing recognition of the value of technical and industrial education."

23. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Dr. Sime for another year's efficient supervision of the Educational needs of the Province, and Mr. Bell for his clear and interesting report, which is a record of work creditable to the Department. The thanks of Government are also due to the officers specially mentioned in the Report, to the members of the Text-Book Committee, and to the Committee and Lecturers who continued the Magic Lantern Readings during the last winter.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the Government Gazette and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—29-11-98—440.

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DELHI CIRCLE, 1897-98.

HISSAR DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Hissár M. B., A.-V., High.
- Sirsa „ „ Middle.
- Bhiwání „ „ „
- Hánsi M. B., V., „
- Barwála D. B., V. „

63 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary-School for European Girls at Sirsa.
45 Private Schools (42 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

119

ROHTAK DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Rohtak M. B., A.-V., High.
- Jhajjar „ „ Middle.
- Gohána „ „ „
- Kalánaur D. B., V., „
- Bádlí „ „ „
- Mahm „ „ „
- Bahádargarh M. B., V., Middle.
- Kharkhanda D. B., V., „
- Berí M. B., V., „

58 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
41 Private Schools (40 for Boys and 1 for Girls).

113

GURGAON DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Rewárí M. B., A. V., High.
- Gurgáon D. B., V., Middle.
- Nuh „ „ „
- Hasanpur „ „ „
- Sohna M. B., „ „
- Palwal „ „ „
- Firozpur „ „ „

91 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 Primary Schools for Girls.
38 Private Schools (37 for Boys and 1 for Girls).

146

DELHI DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College.
12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Delhi Anglo-Arabic, High.
- „ M. B., „
- „ Aided Mission, „
- „ „ Anglo-Sanskrit, High.
- „ „ Suraiya Jáh's A.-V., High.
- Sonepat M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mahraulí D. B., V., „
- Najafgarh „ „ „
- Ballabgarh M. B., V., „
- Farídábád „ „ „
- Unaided A.-V. Middle School at Delhi.
- Unaided A.-V. Middle Mukhlis Academy at Delhi.

2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Delhi S. P. G. Mission Aided Boarding, A.-V., Middle.
- Delhi Baptist „ „ „ „

1 Secondary School for European Boys at—
Delhi (Station School) Middle.
95 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 Primary Schools for Girls.
3 Special Schools at—
Delhi { Government Normal School for Masters. M. B. Industrial and Tibbiya (Medical) Schools for Males.
141 Private Schools (125 for Boys and 16 for Girls).

265

KARNAL DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Karnál M. B., A.-V., High.
- Kaithal „ „ Middle.
- Pánipat „ „ „
- Thánesar M. B. V., „
- Sháhábád „ „ „
- Ládwa „ „ „
- Púndrí D. B., „ „
- Kunjpura „ „ „
- Gharaunda „ „ „

87 Primary Schools for Boys.
3 Primary Schools for Girls.
91 Private Schools (83 for Boys and 8 for Girls).

190

UMBALLA DISTRICT—

14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jagádhrí M. B., A.-V., High.
- Umballa City Aided Mission, A.-V., High.
- Umballa Cantonment Aided, A.-V., High, Hindú-Muhammadan.
- Umballa City M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Rúpar „ „ „
- Cantonment (Mission) Aided, A.-V., Middle.
- Murinda D. B., V., Middle.
- Kharar „ „ „
- Biláspur „ „ „
- Manímázra „ „ „
- Naráyangarh „ „ „
- Mullána „ „ „
- Sádhaura M. B., „ „
- Búriya „ „ „

101 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Girls.
1 Private School for European Girls, Umballa.
82 Private Schools (74 for Boys and 8 for Girls).

210

SIMLA DISTRICT—

8 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Simla Islámiya, A.-V., Unaided, High.
- Simla Anglo-Sanskrit A.-V., „ „
- Simla M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Kasaulí A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
- Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High.
- Simla Bishop Cotton, Aided, „
- „ Christ Church, Aided, Middle.
- „ St. Michael's, „ „

8 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High.
- Simla Auckland House, Aided, „
- „ Convent Boarding „ „
- „ Ayrcliff „ „
- „ Mayo Industrial, „ Middle.
- „ St. Francis' Convent, Aided, Middle.
- „ Christ Church, „ „
- „ St. Joseph's Day, „ „

13 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
10 Private Schools (9 for Boys and 1 for Girls).
10 „ „ for Europeans (4 for Boys and 6 for Girls).

50

1,093

JULLUNDUR CIRCLE, 1897-98.

KANGRA DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Pálampur D. B., A.-V., High.
- Núrpur M. B., „ Middle.
- Kángra Aided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
- Sujánpur Tira D. B., V., Middle.
- Nadaun „ „ „
- Sultánpur „ „ „
- Bhowarna Unaided, A.-V., Middle.

62 Primary Schools for Boys.

9 Primary Schools for Girls.

14 Private Schools for Boys.

1 Private School for European Boys at Dharmsála.

93

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT—

14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Mahalpur Popular, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Hoshiárpur M. B., A.-V., High.
- Bajwára A.-V., High (Middle Department, Aided).
- Tánda M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Hoshiárpur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Ditto ditto Vernacular High.
- Hoshiárpur National, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Mahalpur D. B., V., Middle.
- Garhshankar D. B., V., Middle.
- Hariána M. B., „ „
- Mukerían „ „ „
- Dasúyah „ „ „
- Una „ „ „
- Rurkí Mughlán, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.

138 Primary Schools for Boys.

13 Primary Schools for Girls.

104 Private Schools (91 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

269

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jullundur M. B., A.-V., High.
- „ Aided Mission, High.
- „ Unaided Doába Anglo-Sanskrit, High.
- „ Islámiya A.-V., Middle, Unaided.
- Ráhon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Kartárpur „ „ „
- Nakodar „ „ „
- Phillour „ „ „
- Cantonment Aided „ „
- Adampur D. B., V., „
- Pharála „ „ „
- Sháhkot „ „ „
- Aláwalpur M. B., „ „
- Banga „ „ „
- Nawashahr „ „ „
- Núrmahal „ „ „
- Jullundur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.

1 Secondary School for Girls at Jullundur maintained by the Arya Samáj.

141 Primary Schools for Boys.

24 Primary Schools for Girls.

1 Special School (Government Normal School for Masters).

248 Private Schools (217 for Boys and 31 for Girls).

432

LUDHIANA DISTRICT—

19 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ludhiána M. B., A.-V., High.
- „ (Mission) Aided, A.-V., High.
- „ Christian Boys' Boarding High School (Aided).
- Sanskrit School, Ludhiána (Rái Jugal Kishor's).
- Jagráon Engineering Popular, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Jagráon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Ludhiána (Arya), Aided, A.-V., Middle (High Unaided).
- Ludhiána (Haqqání), Aided, A.-V., Middle (High Unaided).
- Samrála D. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Gujarwál „ V., „
- Shahna „ „ „
- Baddowál „ „ „
- Ráepur „ „ „
- Malaudh „ „ „
- Sánehwál „ „ „
- Sawaddí „ „ „
- Khánna M. B. „ „
- Máchhíwára „ „ „
- Ráekot „ „ „

1 Secondary School for Girls at—
- Gujarwál, D. B., V., Middle.

1 North-West Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána City, Unaided.

102 Primary Schools for Boys.

17 Primary Schools for Girls.

1 Industrial School at Ludhiána for Boys.

155 Private Schools (138 for Boys and 17 for Girls).

296

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT—

10 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ferozepore M. B., A.-V., High.
- The Popular Islámiya and the Arya Anglo-Sanskrit High Unaided Schools, Ferozepore City.
- Fázilka M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Cantonment Aided „ „
- Mebráj D. B., V., „
- Moga „ „ „
- Buttar „ „ „
- Zíra M. B., „ „
- Dharmkot „ „ „

84 Primary Schools for Boys.

4 Primary Schools for Girls.

125 Private Schools (114 for Boys and 11 for Girls).

223

1,313

LAHORE CIRCLE, 1897-98.

JHANG DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhang Victoria Jubilee M. B., A.-V., High.
Chiniot M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Lyallpur D. B., „ „
Ahmadpur D. B., V., „
Shorkot „ „ „
53 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
122 Private Schools (117 for Boys and 5 for Girls).

191

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Montgomery Diamond Jubilee M. B., A.-V., High.
Kamália M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Pákpattan „ V., „
Dipálpur D. B., A.-V., „
Saiyadwála D. B., V., „
Kamália Brádrí School, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
37 Primary Schools for Boys.
2 Primary Schools for Girls.
131 Private Schools (127 for Boys and 4 for Girls).

176

LAHORE DISTRICT—

1 Government Arts College.
1 Aided „ „ (Mission).
1 Unaided „ „ (Dayánand A.-V.).
1 „ „ „ (Islámiya A.-V.).
1 Aided Oriental College.
1 Government Medical College.
29 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Lahore Government, A.-V. (Central Model), High.
Qasúr M. B., „ High.
Lahore Aided (Mission), A.-V., „
„ „ (Aitchison College), A.-V., „
„ Unaided (Dayánand School), „ „
„ „ (Dayánand School), „ „
„ „ (Madrast-ul-Musalmín) „ „
„ „ Sanátan Dharm Sabha School, High.
„ „ Union Academy, High.
„ Aided (Oriental College School), V., High.
„ „ (European Boys), E., High.
„ „ (Aitchison School), A.-V., Middle.
Chúnián M. B., „ „
Lahore Aided (Mission Night), „ „
Meean Meer Cantonment, Aided, „ „
Lahore Unaided (Lyall School), „ „
Unaided Shankar Dás School, Sháhdara, A.-V., Middle.
Punjábí School, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
'Alírazábád A.-V., Middle.
Lahore Aided (N.-W. Ry. Night School), E., Middle.
„ „ (Cathedral Orphanage), E., „
„ „ (St. Anthony's) „ „
Railway School, Aided, Middle, E.
Bhadána D. B., V., Middle.
Sursingh „ „ „
Bághbánpur „ „ „
Khem Karn M. B., V., „
Pattí „ „ „
Sharaqpur „ „ „
5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Lahore Aided (Lady Dufferin School), A.-V., High.
„ „ (Cathedral Girls' School), E., Middle.
„ „ (Convent „) „ „
„ „ (Cathedral Orphanage) „ „
„ „ (Victoria School), V., „
88 Primary Schools for Boys.
28 Primary Schools for Girls.
7 Special Institutions at—
Lahore Government Central Training College.
„ „ Normal School.
„ „ Mayo School of Art.
„ Aided Law School.
„ Government Medical School.
„ „ Railway Technical School.
„ „ Veterinary School.
141 Private Schools (112 for Boys and 29 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Girls.

305

AMRITSAR DISTRICT—

1 Municipal Board College.
1 Khálsa Arts College, Unaided.
19 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Amritsar M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Aided (Mission), A.-V., „
„ „ (M. A. O.), „ „
„ Unaided (Khálsa) „ „
„ „ Sir James Lyall A.-V., „
„ „ Hindú Sabha School „ „
Model High School, Amritsar.
Amritsar Pt. Baijnáth School, Unaided, Middle.
Tarn Táran D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Jandiála A.-V. M. B. School, Middle.
Amritsar Aided (Mission Night), A.-V., Middle.
Majitha „ („), „ „
Ajnála D. B., V., „
Ram Dás „ „ „
Rája Sánsí „ „ „
Vairowál „ „ „
Fatehátád „ „ „
Butála „ „ „
Tarn Táran Khálsa School, A.-V., Middle, Unaided
3 Secondary Schools for Girls—
Amritsar Aided (Alexandra), A.-V., High.
„ (Christian Boarding), A.-V., Middle.
„ M. B., V., Middle.
116 Primary Schools for Boys.
42 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Girls.
1 Special School (Amritsar M. B., Industrial).
177 Private Schools (166 for Boys and 11 for Girls).

361

GURDASPUR DISTRICT—

18 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gurdáspur M. B., A.-V., High.
Batála Aided (Baring School), A.-V., High.
Rái Bhág Singh School, Batála, Unaided, High.
Rafai-'Am Unaided High School, Batála.
Batála M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Dínanagar M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Pathánkot „ „ „
Srígobindpur „ „ „
Dera Bába Nának „ „ „
Batála A. L. O. E. Aided (Mission), A.-V., Middle.
Kanjrúr D. B., V., „
Shakargarh D. B., „ „
Sujánpur M. B., „ „
Kalánaur „ „ „
Dharmkot Randháwa Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Fatehgarh A. V., Middle, Aided.
Diamond Jubilee Unaided, Middle, Qádián.
„ „ National Unaided, A.-V., Middle, Dínanagar.
132 Primary Schools for Boys.
7 Primary Schools for Girls.
Dalhousie Convent School (Unaided) E., Middle.
„ Station School (Aided), E., Primary.
130 Private Schools (117 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

289

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Wazírábád „ („), „ „
Gujránwála Khálsa, Unaided, High.
„ Islámiya School, Unaided, High.
Diamond Jubilee High School, Wazírábád (Unaided).
Háfizábád Brandreth School, A.-V., Unaided Middle.
Anglo-Sanskrit School, Jalálpur Bhattián A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
Lyall Anglo-Sanskrit School, Rámnagar „ Unaided Middle.
Naushahra Virkan, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Akálgarh M. B., „ „
Eminábád Unaided „ „
Háfizábád D. B., V. „
Sohdra D. B., V., „
Pindí Bhattián D. B., V., „
Rámnagar M. B., V., „
Qila' Dídár Singh M. B., V., „
Gujránwála M. B., A.-V., „
2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), V., Middle.
„ (M. B.), V., Middle.
97 Primary Schools for Boys.
19 Primary Schools for Girls.
157 Private Schools (127 for Boys and 30 for Girls).

292

1,614

RAWALPINDI CIRCLE, 1897-98.

SIALKOT DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College at Siálkot.
17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Siálkot M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Aided (Scotch Mission), A.-V., High.
„ „ (American „), „ „
Siálkot Unaided A.-V., High.
(Christian Training Institute).
Pasrúr D. B., A.-V., High.
„ Unaided A.-V., Mission, Middle.
Zafarwál M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Jámke „ „ „
Nárowál Unaided, „ „
„ Aided, „ „
Daska Unaided Mission, A. V., Middle.
Sankhatra D. B., V., Middle.
Sambariál „ „ „
Gota „ „ „
Daska M. B., A.-V., „
Qila' Sobha Singh M. B., V., „
Ghartal A.-V. Middle School.
5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Siálkot 4, V., Middle.
„ Aided (Convent), E., Middle.
170 Primary Schools for Boys.
32 Primary Schools for Girls.
185 Private Schools (179 for Boys and 6 for Girls).

410

GUJRAT DISTRICT—

10 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujrát M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Aided (Mission), A.-V., „
Dinga Aided (Mission), „ Middle.
Gujrát Unaided (Islámiya), A.-V., „
Kunjah D. B., V., „
Phália „ „ „
Jalálpur Jattán, Aided, A.-V., „
Khárián D. B., V., „
Dinga A.-V. (Aided) „
Victoria Bharatri A.-V., Middle, Jalálpur Jattán (Unaided).
94 Primary Schools for Boys.
4 Primary Schools for Girls.
2 Industrial Girls' Schools—one at Gujrát, and the other at Jalálpur Jattán.
250 Private Schools (231 for Boys and 19 for Girls).

360

SHAHPUR DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Bhera M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Unaided Anglo-Sanskrit, „
Shahpur D. B., A.-V. (Davies School), Middle.
Miáni M. B., A.-V., „
Khushab „ „ „
Sáhíwál „ „ „
Naushahra D. B., V., „
63 Primary Schools for Boys.
12 Primary Schools for Girls.
262 Private Schools (233 for Boys and 29 for Girls).

344

JHELUM DISTRICT—

11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhelum M. B., A.-V., High.
Pind Dádan Khán M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Chakwál D. B., A.-V., „
Rohtás D. B., V., „
Talagang „ A.-V., „
Bhawan „ V., „
Sanghoí Aided (Mission), A.-V., „
Kálo A.-V., Aided, „
Dandot A.-V., Unaided, „
Domelí „ „ „
Hindú Diamond Jubilee A.-V. Middle School, Pind Dádan Khán (Unaided).
63 Primary Schools for Boys.
13 Primary Schools for Girls.
446 Private Schools (406 for Boys and 40 for Girls).

533

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT—

1 Unaided Arts College at Ráwalpindi.
17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Ráwalpindi Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., „
Ráwalpindi Aided (Denys), A.-V., „
Islámiya Unaided A.-V., High, Ráwalpindi.
Sagrí D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Ráwalpindi M. B., A.-V., „
Hazro „ „ „
Murree Aided (St. Thomas), E., „
Ráwalpindi Aided (Station), „ „
Gujár Khán D. B., V., „
Kallar „ „ „
Sukho „ „ „
Gulliána „ „ „
Pindígheb M. B., „ „
Sharesht Nítí Shála of Bhái Búta Singh at Ráwalpindi (Unaided), A.-V., Middle.
Sadar Bazár, Ráwlpindi, Arya Samáj, A.-V., Middle.
Sukho Unaided A.-V., Middle.
4 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., High.
„ Aided (St. Denys), E., „
„ „ (Convent) „ Middle.
Ráwalpindi Aided (Convent), E., „
96 Primary Schools for Boys.
26 Primary Schools for Girls.
2 Special Schools at—
Ráwalpindi Government Normal School for Masters.
Ráwalpindi Unaided Industrial School.
446 Private Schools (415 for Boys and 31 for Girls).
1 „ School for European Boys at Murree.
1 „ „ „ Girls at Ráwalpindi.

594

HAZARA DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Abbottabad Albert Victor (Unaided), A. V., High.
„ M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Harípur M. B., A.-V., „
Kot Najíbullah D. B., V., „
Baffa M. B., „ „
30 *Primary Schools for Boys.*
228 *Private Schools (201 for Boys and 27 for Girls).*

263

PESHAWAR DISTRICT—

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Pesháwar M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Aided (Edwardes Mission), A.-V. „
Lála Rádha Kishan's Páthshála (Unaided), V., High.
National Unaided A.-V., High.
Islámiya School (Unaided), A.-V., Middle.
Mardán D. B., V., „
Naushahra Kalán D. B., V., „
Chársadda „ „ „
Zaidú „ „ „
Chamkaní „ „ „
Islámiya „ „ „
Arya A.-V. Middle School, Pesháwar.
64 Primary Schools for Boys.
191 Private Schools (173 for Boys and 18 for Girls).

267

KOHAT DISTRICT—

1 Secondary School for Boys at—
Kohát M. B., A.-V., High.
10 Primary Schools for Boys.
41 Private Schools for Boys.

52

2,823

DERAJAT CIRCLE, 1897-98.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT—

11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Mooltan M. B., A.-V., High.
- „ Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- „ Cantonment Aided „ „
- „ Unaided (Anglo-Sanskrit Technical), A.-V., High.
- Shuj'ábád M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mooltan Unaided (Islámiya), A.V., Middle.
- Kahror D. B., V., Middle.
- Saráí Siddhú „ „ „
- Jalálpur M. B., „ „
- Tulamba „ „ „
- Mooltan St. Philip's School, E., Middle.

81 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Boys at Mooltan.
1 Special School at—
- Mooltan Government Normal School for Masters.

205 Private Schools (187 for Boys and 18 for Girls).

300

BANNU DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Bannú Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- „ M. B., „ Middle.
- Míánwálí D.-B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mína Khel M. B., „ „
- 'Isa Khel „ „ „

42 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary Unaided School for Girls.
193 Private Schools (182 for Boys and 11 for Girls).

241

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- D. I. Khán Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- „ Unaided (Bharátri Sabha), A.-V., High.
- „ M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Leiah „ „ „
- Kuláchí D. B., „ „
- Bhakkar M. B., V., „

46 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
364 Private Schools (292 for Boys and 72 for Girls).

421

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- D. G. Khán M. B., A.-V., High.
- Rájanpur „ „ Middle.
- Rojhán D. B., V., „
- Taunsa „ „ „
- Jámpur M. B., A.-V., „

52 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
179 Private Schools (162 for Boys and 17 for Girls).

237

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT—

3 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Muzaffargarh M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Kot Adú D. B., V., „
- 'Alípur M. B., V., „

51 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
94 Private Schools (87 for Boys and 7 for Girls).

149

1,348

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges ... { English ...	9	8	1	...	1,083	1,101	...	18	1,31,256	1,22,424	8,832	...
Arts Colleges ... { Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	74	70	4	...	19,952	20,826	...	874
Medical College	1	1	...	...	207	238	...	31	83,937	81,687	2,250	...
High Schools	89	74	15	...	23,743	21,826	1,917	...	6,23,599	5,74,244	49,355	...
Middle Schools	250	241	9	...	37,009	36,764	245	...	3,98,830	3,91,279	7,551	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	339	315	24	...	60,752	58,590	2,162	...	10,22,429	9,65,523	56,906	...
Primary Schools	2,423	2,453	...	30	106,792	108,315	...	1,523	4,90,029	4,79,207	10,822	...
Total Schools for General Education	2,762	2,768	...	6	167,544	166,905	639	...	15,12,458	14,44,730	67,728	...
Schools for Special Instruction ...	16	16	...	...	1,983	1,918	65	...	1,60,354	1,57,871	2,483	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,778	2,784	...	6	169,527	168,823	704	...	16,72,812	16,02,601	70,211	...
For Females.												
High Schools	8	8	...	...	722	750	...	28	67,042	77,115	...	10,073
Middle Schools	24	23	1	...	1,922	1,788	134	...	63,919	61,153	2,766	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	32	31	1	...	2,644	2,538	106	...	1,30,961	1,38,268	...	7,307
Primary Schools	319	317	2	...	11,206	10,731	475	...	82,422	83,280	...	858
Total Schools for General Education	351	348	3	...	13,850	13,269	581	...	2,13,383	2,21,548	...	8,165
Schools for Special Instruction ...	3	2	1	...	249	237	12	...	20,288	387	19,901	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	3,143	3,144	...	1	184,990	183,738	1,252	...	21,41,628	20,49,473	92,155	...
PRIVATE ISTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,545	4,844	...	299	69,770	74,847	...	5,077	...	...	...	...
For Females	506	519	...	13	7,791	7,337	454	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	5,051	5,363	...	312	77,561	82,184	...	4,623	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	8,194	8,507	...	313	262,551	265,922	...	3,371	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,166	1,55,477	...	5,311
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,64,720	8,67,764	..	3,044
Grand Total of Expenditure ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	31,56,514	30,72,714	83,800	...
	Number of Scholars.											
High Stage ... ... { Boys ...	3,230	2,941	289	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				1,33,315	1,43,106	...	9,791
High Stage ... ... { Girls ...	63	62	1	...								
Middle Stage ... ... { Boys ...	17,115	16,122	993	...	,, Provincial Revenues ...				7,37,616	7,27,394	10,222	...
Middle Stage ... ... { Girls ...	558	558	...	...	,, District Funds				6,21,245	6,41,001	...	19,756
Total ... { Boys ...	20,345	19,063	1,282	...	,, Municipal Funds ...				3,39,921	3,37,203	2,718	...
Total ... { Girls ...	621	620	1	...								
Upper Primary Stage* { Boys ...	31,825	31,075	750	...	,, Fees... { Tuition Fees ...				6,40,502	6,20,216	20,286	...
Upper Primary Stage* { Girls ...	1,443	1,510	...	67		Other Fees ...			1,81,910	1,78,374	3,536	...
Lower Primary Stage* { Boys ...	115,387	116,795	...	1,408	,, Other Sources				5,02,005	4,25,420	76,585	...
Lower Primary Stage* { Girls ...	11,773	11,111	662	...								
Total ... { Boys ...	147,212	147,870	..	658								
Total ... { Girls ...	13,216	12,621	595	...	Total				31,56,514	30,72,714	83,800	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The statistics of the year under report compared with those of the previous year.

1. In form and arrangement this report strictly follows the lines laid down in the revised instructions contained in this Office Circular No. 9—40, dated the 10th March, 1897. Last year's report was a quinquennial one; in the present one the statistics of the year are compared with those of the previous year.

Statistical summary.

2. The table on the opposite page gives a general summary of the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the Punjab for the last two years.

Number of institutions and scholars.

3. The number of Public Institutions is practically unchanged, being 3,143, against 3,141 last year, but the number of scholars has risen from 183,738 to 184,990, or by 1,252. The fall is in Primary Schools, in which there are 1,523 fewer boys and 475 more girls than in the previous year, but this is more than counterbalanced by the marked rise in the attendance at Secondary Schools, the number of which institutions has increased by 25. On the whole, the total number of Public Schools for General Education is only 3 less than in the previous year, while the attendance in them has risen by 1,220. The Public Schools for Special Instruction are much the same as last year. Apart from the Primary Schools, the only Public Institutions in which the attendance has fallen off, and these only to a very slight extent, are the Arts Colleges, the Medical College, and High Schools for girls. The rapid decrease in the number of Private Institutions, which are steadily giving way before our Public Schools, continues, and their number is now 5,051, against 5,363 last year, with a fall of 4,623 in the attendance. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, we find that there are now 8,194 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 262,551 scholars, or to 8·38 per cent. of the children of school-going age, compared with 8,507 institutions and 265,922 scholars (or 8·49 per cent.) reported last year. The increase in the number of pupils at every stage of instruction except the lowest shows that the prevailing scarcity and other circumstances which led to the collapse of many small and struggling schools through diminished enrolment in the lower classes have not checked the educational progress of those pupils who had got beyond the initial stage, and the advance made in recent years now shows its effect in the consequent increased demand for Secondary Schools. As these Secondary Schools have mostly large Primary Departments attached, it follows that the increasing demand for higher education tends for the time being to produce a falling off in the number of separate Primary Schools, and the growing recognition of what constitutes a useful education leads to the closing of many schools that no longer satisfy a general demand. Of the whole number of pupils in the Province, 240,522 are males, or 14·24 in 100 of school-going age, and 22,029 females, or 1·52 per cent.

Colleges.

4. The number of Colleges is now 11, namely, 10 Arts Colleges (9 English and 1 Oriental), and 1 Medical College; last year 9 Arts Colleges were returned, the new one being the Khálsa College at Amritsar. The attendance on the Arts (English) Colleges has fallen by 18, and on the Medical College by 31; in the Oriental College there was an increase of 4. In all, the number now receiving a University education in the Province is 1,364; this does not include those reading in the Law and Engineering Classes.

Chapter I, 5. General Summary.

Secondary Schools.

5. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen during the year from 315 to 339, and the number of pupils from 58,590 to 60,752. The number of such schools for girls has risen from 31 to 32, and the number of pupils from 2,538 to 2,644. Of the whole number of Secondary Schools, 325 are for Natives, and 14 for Europeans; and of the pupils, 59,706 are Natives, and 1,046 Europeans. Of the total number of pupils in these schools, 3,293 belong to the High stage, and 17,673 to the Middle stage of instruction, compared with 3,203 and 16,680 in the previous year.

Primary Schools.

6. The number of Primary Public Schools for boys has fallen from 2,453 to 2,423, and the attendance from 108,315 to 106,792. The number of such schools for girls has risen from 317 to 319, and the attendance from 10,731 to 11,206. Taking both Boys and Girls' Schools together, we find that there are now altogether 2,742 Primary Public Schools in the Province attended by 117,998 pupils, against 2,770 schools and 119,046 pupils last year. Five of the schools are for Europeans with 120 pupils, and 2,737 for Natives with 117,878 pupils. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added to the above, we get a total of 160,428 pupils at the Primary stage of instruction in Public Schools; of these, 33,268 are at the Upper Primary stage, against 32,585 last year.

Schools for Special Instruction.

7. Besides the ordinary schools for General Education referred to above, there are 19 schools for Special Instruction with 2,232 pupils, against 18 such schools with 2,155 pupils returned last year. The new institution is the North India Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána. Of the whole number of pupils, 252 are females, of whom 3 attend the Medical School at Lahore.

Private Institutions.

8. The statement below gives the distribution of Private Institutions according to their kinds, with the number of pupils attending them:—

For Natives—

	Schools.	*Scholars.*
Advanced Schools teaching Oriental Classical Languages.	445	6,612
Elementary Schools teaching—		
(*a*) A Vernacular Language	1,158	25,796
(*b*) By rote	3,388	43,820
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.	45	1,080
Total ...	5,036	77,308
For Europeans	15	253

The number of boys in these schools is altogether 69,628, against 74,431 last year, and the number of girls 7,933, against 7,753, or a decrease on the whole of 4,623 pupils and 312 schools.

Classification of institutions according to management.

9. The following table gives a classification of all kinds of institutions according to their management:—

	1897-98.		1896-97.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Under Public Management—				
Managed by Government	23	3,665	23	3,524
Managed by Local Boards	2,123	124,131	2,105	123,584
Under Private Management—				
Aided Institutions	784	40,412	846	43,222
Unaided Institutions	213	16,782	170	13,408
Total ...	3,143	184,990	3,144	183,738
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Indigenous Schools	5,036	77,308	5,350	81,981
European Schools	15	253	13	203
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,194	262,551	8,507	265,922

There is no change in the number of schools managed by Government, but there is an increase in the number of Board Schools; there is also a decrease in the number of Aided Schools, many of which have not been able to continue to satisfy the requirements for a grant-in-aid, and an increase in the number of Unaided Institutions. The fall in the Indigenous Schools, noticed last year, still continues (see Chapter XII).

10. The classification of the pupils according to creed is shown below for the last two years:— Classification of scholars according to creed.

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hindús	In Public Institutions ...	109,262	106,588	2,674	...
	In Private do. ...	24,901	24,948	...	47
Muhammadans ...	In Public Institutions ...	70,537	72,101	...	1,564
	In Private do. ...	51,882	56,436	...	4,554
Native Christians	In Public Institutions ...	1,679	1,702	...	23
	In Private do. ...	114	179	...	65
Others	In Public Institutions ...	1,153	960	193	...
	In Private do. ...	412	440	...	28
Europeans ...	In Public Institutions ...	2,359	2,387	...	28
	In Private do. ...	252	181	71	...

Except in the case of Europeans, there is everywhere a falling off in the numbers attending Private Institutions, and the growing appreciation of Public Schools by the Hindú community is very marked. On the whole, the number of Hindús under instruction has risen during the year by 2,627, of Others by 165, and of Europeans by 43; while Muhammadans have fallen by 6,118, and Native Christians by 88.

11. The following table shows the proportion of boys at school in the different Districts of the Province, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, and is given to show the comparative progress of education on the boys' side in different parts of the Province. Column 5 gives the total attendance at schools of all kinds; column 6 gives the total, omitting the attendance on Rote Schools; and the comparative percentages in column 7, on which depends the relative position of the Districts, Comparison of boys under instruction in the different Districts.

Chapter I, 12. General Summary.

are derived from the figures of column 6, in accordance with the orders of Government on the subject:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Districts.	Male population.	Boys of school-going age.	Total number of boys at school.	Number of boys at school omitting those attending Rote Schools.	Percentage of boys at school.
1	Simla	28,091	4,213	1,944	1,859	44·1
2	Amritsar	543,084	81,462	14,988	13,872	17·0
	Ráwalpindi ...	478,457	71,768	15,506	12,234	17·0
4	Ludhiána	354,409	53,161	9,747	8,493	15·9
	Gujrát	400,514	60,077	11,409	9,580	15·9
6	Gujránwála ...	379,034	56,855	9,421	8,593	15·1
	Jhelum	317,581	47,637	10,168	7,227	15·1
8	Jullundur	492,877	73,931	13,075	11,007	14·8
	Lahore	592,293	88,843	14,295	13,218	14·8
10	Delhi	344,801	51,720	8,894	7,434	14·3
11	Siálkot	598,415	89,762	13,715	12,045	13·4
12	Sháhpur	258,147	38,722	7,209	4,966	12·8
	Dera Isma'íl Khán ...	260,687	39,103	7,400	5,003	12·8
14	Mooltan	347,158	52,073	7,679	6,395	12·2
15	Gurdáspur	513,429	77,014	9,919	9,334	12·1
16	Dera Ghází Khán ...	221,946	33,291	5,770	3,907	11·7
17	Hoshiárpur	540,048	81,007	9,721	9,255	11·4
	Bannú	197,536	29,630	5,331	3,404	11·4
19	Jhang	233,589	35,038	4,370	3,695	10·5
20	Rohtak	313,442	47,016	5,211	4,900	10·4
21	Umballa	567,381	85,107	9,316	8,642	10·1
22	Pesháwar	383,036	57,455	7,248	5,256	9·1
23	Gurgáon	350,229	52,534	4,910	4,777	9·0
24	Karnál	370,890	55,633	5,542	4,964	8·9
25	Muzaffargarh ...	206,924	31,038	3,271	2,660	8·3
26	Ferozepore	485,600	72,840	6,568	5,795	7·9
27	Montgomery ...	269,613	40,441	3,650	2,909	7·1
28	Hissár	414,909	62,236	4,319	3,911	6·2
29	Hazára	278,265	41,739	5,150	2,544	6·0
30	Kángra	397,061	59,559	3,532	3,493	5·8
31	Kohát	112,803	16,920	1,244	911	5·3
	Total ...	11,252,249	1,687,837	240,522	202,223	11·9

Omitting Simla, Amritsar now takes the first place, Gujrát having fallen considerably behind. There are now only two Districts with 1 boy in 6 attending school, and the following Districts still have less than 1 in 10—Pesháwar, Gurgáon, Karnál, Muzaffargarh, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Hissár, Hazára, Kángra, and Kohát.

Expenditure.

12. During the year under report, the total departmental expenditure was Rs. 31,56,514, against Rs. 30,72,714 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 83,800, which was solely on the *direct* side, *i.e.*, the expenditure on Tuition. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,41,628; and the indirect expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on Scholarships, Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c., to Rs. 10,14,886, against Rs. 10,23,241 last year. The rise in direct expenditure extended over all kinds of institutions, with the exception of the Oriental College and the High and Primary Schools for girls. On the indirect side, the decrease was mainly on Scholarships, Buildings, Furniture, and Miscellaneous. Of the total expenditure, 67·8 per cent. was direct and 32·1 indirect, compared with 66·7 and 33·3 per cent., respectively, last year.

Direct expenditure analysed.

13. The direct expenditure on University Education, as shown in the table at the beginning of this Chapter, was Rs. 2,35,145, against Rs. 2,24,937 in the previous year. In Arts Colleges (English), there was an increase of Rs. 8,832, owing to the establishment of a new Unaided College and higher salaries paid in the Lahore Government College. In the Medical College, the increase of Rs. 2,250 was due to causes explained in the Principal's

report. The average cost of educating a student in an Arts College is Rs. 143-0-10, and in the Medical College it is Rs. 399-11-2, against Rs. 126-3-4 and Rs. 330-11-5 in the previous year.

In High Schools for boys, there is a rise of Rs. 49,355 in the direct expenditure, due to the increased number of schools, and for the same reason there is an increase of Rs. 7,551 in the case of Middle Schools for boys. The increase of Rs. 10,822 in the expenditure on Primary Schools for boys is partly on European and partly on Native Schools. In High Schools for girls, there is a decrease of Rs. 10,073, due mainly to a fall in the expenditure of Aided European Schools. In Middle Schools for girls, the rise of Rs. 2,766 is due mainly to the addition of one Vernacular School. The total direct expenditure on general education in boys' and girls' schools together was Rs. 17,25,841, or Rs. 59,563 more than last year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-1-0; in a Primary School it is Rs. 5-0-5. In the former case Public Funds contributed Rs. 7-2-11, or 39·7 per cent., and in the latter Rs. 3-14-3, or 77·4 per cent.

In Schools for Special Education the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,80,642, or Rs. 22,384 more than in the previous year. Of this total, Rs. 63,152 was spent on the Training Institutions for male teachers, and Rs. 1,17,490 on the other special schools for professional or technical education. The increase is shared by all the schools except the Lahore Medical School, the Delhi Tibbiya School, and the Lahore Veterinary School. In the case of schools for males, the increase is Rs. 2,483, and in those for females Rs. 19,901; in the latter case, the rise is due to the inclusion for the first time of the statistics of the Ludhiána Medical School for Women. The average cost of educating a pupil in a Training Institution is Rs. 179-14-9, the whole being met from Public Funds; in the other institutions, it is Rs. 64-10-0, of which Rs. 34-11-0, or 53 per cent., is so met.

14. Indirect expenditure is given in the General Summary table prefixed to this Chapter, under the two heads of Scholarships and Other Charges. On Scholarships, the expenditure was Rs. 1,50,166, or Rs. 5,311 less than last year, a smaller number of Scholarships being current. The details under the head of Other Charges are given below:— Indirect expenditure analysed.

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,25,962	1,38,912	...	12,950
Furniture and Apparatus	34,863	37,610	...	2,747
University	98,049	93,427	4,622	...
Direction	49,887	49,947	...	60
Inspection	1,68,466	1,58,769	9,697	...
Miscellaneous	3,87,493	3,89,099	...	1,606
Total	8,64,720	8,67,764	...	3,044

There has been an increase in the University expenditure and that on Inspection, and a decrease under all other heads. The enhanced University expenditure was due to a rise in examiners' fees, and higher pay was drawn by the Inspectors at Lahore and Deraját. The cost of Scholarships is 4·75 per cent. of the total expenditure; of Buildings 3·99 per cent.; of Furniture 1·1 per cent.; of the University 3·1 per cent.; of Direction 1·58 per cent.; and of Inspection 5·34 per cent.

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Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.

15. The expenditure from Imperial Revenues during the year under report was Rs. 1,33,315, or Rs. 9,791 less than in the previous year. The decrease is under the Sanáwar Schools, the Veterinary School, and Miscellaneous. The expenditure from this source is 4·2 per cent. of the total.

Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.

16. Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,37,616, or Rs. 10,222 more than last year, the increase being distributed over Arts and Medical Colleges, High Schools for boys, Primary Schools for boys, and Schools for Special Instruction, under the heads of University, Inspection, and Miscellaneous. There was a decrease in the case of Middle Schools for boys and for girls, and High Schools for girls, under the heads of Scholarships, Buildings, Furniture, and Direction. The expenditure from this source is 23·4 per cent. of the total.

Expenditure from District and Municipal Funds.

17. The expenditure from District Funds was Rs. 6,21,245, or Rs. 19,756 less than last year, the decrease being mostly in indirect expenditure and chiefly under Scholarships, Buildings, and Miscellaneous. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 3,39,921, or Rs. 2,718 more than last year. The increase was in all kinds of institutions except the Oriental and Medical Colleges and Middle Schools for girls. On the indirect side there was a decrease under all heads except Scholarships. The expenditure from District Funds was 19·7 per cent. of the total; from Municipal Funds, it was 10·8 per cent.

Expenditure from Private Sources.

18. As shown in the General Summary table, Private Sources, under the head of "Other Sources," contributed Rs. 5,02,005 to the expenditure, against Rs. 4,25,420 last year. The expenditure from this source is 15·9 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 13·8 in the contrasted year.

Fees.

19. The income from Tuition Fees was Rs. 6,40,502, or Rs. 20,286 more than last year. There was a rise in High Schools for boys, in Middle and Special Schools for both boys and girls, and (in spite of a decrease in the schools) in Primary Schools for boys. There was a decrease in Colleges and in High and Primary Schools for girls. The income from "Other Fees," which includes University and Boarding House Fees, was Rs. 1,81,910, or Rs. 3,536 more than last year, the rise being in Boarding House Fees only. Taking both classes of Fees together, we get a total of Rs. 8,22,412, or 26·1 per cent., of total departmental expenditure, compared with 25·9 per cent. in the previous year.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

20. The statement below compares the expenditure on Scholarships in each class of institution, from Public and Private Sources separately, for the last two years:—

		From Public Sources	From Private Sources.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure on Education.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	1897-98	18,468	8,066	26,534	·84
	1896-97	18,755	7,580	26,335	·85
Professional Colleges	1897-98	5,931	3,037	8,968	·28
	1896-97	9,327	3,257	12,584	·41
Secondary Schools	1897-98	73,753	5,123	78,876	2·50
	1896-97	76,176	2,656	78,832	2·56
Primary Schools	1897-98	9,343	491	9,834	·31
	1896-97	13,195	24	13,219	·43
Schools for Special Education ...	1897-98	18,880	7,074	25,954	·82
	1896-97	17,989	6,518	24,507	·79
Total ...	1897-98	1,26,375	23,791	1,50,166	4·76
	1896-97	1,35,442	20,035	1,55,477	5·06

The expenditure from Public Sources has decreased in all kinds of institutions except Special Schools, the total fall being Rs. 9,067. The expenditure from Private Sources has considerably increased in Secondary and Primary Schools, and to a smaller extent in Arts Colleges and Special Schools.

Examination results.

21. The following table gives the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the last two years:—

			Number of successful candidates.			
			1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts			9	15	...	6
Master of Oriental Learning			...	1	...	1
Bachelor of Arts			131	100	31	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			2	1	1	...
Intermediate	Arts	Calcutta	(a) 4	1	3	...
		Punjab	231	246	...	15
	Science	Punjab	2	...	2	...
	Oriental	Punjab	5	4	1	...
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations.	English	Boys	(b) 1,043	805	238	...
		Girls	13	8	5	...
	Oriental		9	4	5	...
Entrance, Calcutta		Boys	15	18	...	3
		Girls	2	3	...	1
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations.	English	Boys	2,786	2,538	248	...
		Girls	42	52	...	10
	Vernacular	Boys	1,417	1,243	174	...
		Girls	30	22	8	...
Upper Primary		Boys	9,504	9,930	...	426
		Girls	365	406	...	41
Lower Primary		Boys	13,600	13,569	31	...
		Girls	730	781	...	51

(a). Includes one girl.
(b). Includes 11 students who passed in Science Faculty.

There is an increase under most of the important heads, the notable exceptions being the M. A. Examination, the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the Upper Primary Examination for boys and girls, and the Lower Primary Examination for girls.

Management of schools by District Boards.

22. It is difficult to characterise in general terms the efficiency of the management of schools by District Boards, and it seems best to let the Inspectors speak for themselves.

In the Delhi Circle "the order of merit of the Districts in this respect may be stated thus—(1) Umballa, (2) Hissár, (3) Karnál, (4) Rohtak, (5) Delhi, and (6) Gurgáon."

In the Jullundur Circle "the management is practically carried on by the Deputy Commissioners, generally in their capacity as Presidents of the Boards. In the Hoshiárpur District all educational matters are first discussed by a Sub-Committee, and in the Ferozepore District they go up to an Assistant Commissioner in charge of education before they go to the Deputy Commissioner for final orders. The arrangements appear generally to be working satisfactorily, especially in the Ludhiána District, where Mr. H. A. Rose, the Deputy Commissioner, takes a personal interest in the cause. In the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts, however, the outward wants of the schools require a good deal more attention."

The Lahore Inspector says "the District Board Schools in the Lahore and Gujránwála Districts are unsatisfactorily looked after. In both of these the ordinary wants of schools are very poorly supplied, and the schools suffered through injudicious transfers of teachers. In the Amritsar District the loss of Mr. E. Nicholl, who supervised the schools in a very efficient manner, will be severely felt. In the Jhang District, Captain Burlton, like his predecessor, Captain Douglas, took a warm personal interest in the schools. In the Montgomery District, too, the work of the schools was disturbed by too many changes in the teaching staff. On the whole, the District Board Schools in Montgomery and Gurdáspur may be considered to be managed in a fairly satisfactory way."

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The Ráwalpindi Inspector declares that "the schools thrive or the reverse according as the Deputy Commissioner does or does not take an interest in education and according as the District Inspector has the confidence of the Deputy Commissioner. A District Board, except in extremely rare cases, merely echoes the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. Most of the Deputy Commissioners in this Circle are greatly interested in education, and my suggestions are almost invariably carried out, the exceptions being when funds are not available."

The Deraját Inspector says that "the District Boards and Municipal Committees generally take no interest at all in the administration of the schools committed to their charge. In some cases they are very dilatory in dealing with educational matters, while in others there is a tendency to appoint uncertificated Assistant English Masters on low pay. In the Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismaíl Khán, and Bannú Districts, matters relating to school-houses and the supply of furniture have received scant attention, while in the last-named Districts many unnecessary changes were made among the teachers."

Management of schools by Municipal Boards.

23. The report on the management of Municipal Board Schools in the Delhi Circle continues to be unfavourable, especially in the city of Delhi itself, the next worst being the Committees of Umballa, Rúpar, and Gohána. The management in Hissár has much improved. The Jullundur Inspector makes a serious indictment in asserting that "there is hardly any appreciable display of activity on the part of Local Bodies anywhere except when a question of reducing the school expenditure or of showing favour to the member of a particular party comes up. One of the most unsatisfactory features of municipal management is the extraordinary delay which often occurs in filling up vacancies." The Lahore Inspector says the management in the Montgomery District is not what it should be, and the Committees at Jandiála, Sujánpur, Kalánaur, and Qila' Dídár Singh have been somewhat remiss; "in the Lahore District they were not sufficiently liberal." In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the idea seems to be prevalent "that the best claim a man can have for a post is that he is a friend, protégé, or relation of one of the members of Committee. The great dilatoriness of many Committees, not only in their educational work, but also in sending in copies of resolutions sometimes, nay often, causes inconvenience and harm to the schools. "But I am glad," the Inspector reports, "to say that the Committees are now much more prompt in dealing with educational work than they were when I took over the Circle, the system I have found to work being, if a Committee breaks the rules or delays matters, to write to the Deputy Commissioner to kindly ask the Committee to expedite matters or to point out where rules have not been followed. This course, if steadily and courteously persisted in, seldom fails to put matters to rights."

Extent to which District Boards fulfil their pecuniary obligations to education.

24. From columns 3 and 4 of the accompanying statement of expenditure on education from District Funds it appears that the total budget provision for all the Districts fell short of the minimum that might be required by Rs. 1,21,921, and from column 8, that the gross actual expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 15,574. There was thus spent by District Boards on their schools Rs. 1,37,495 less than they might have been called upon to spend; last year the shortage was Rs. 1,34,951. From a comparison of columns 9, 10, and 11, it will be found that the *net* expenditure—that is, the expenditure from the bare twenty-five per cent. requirement given in column 2—was Rs. 3,837 less than in the previous year, and Rs. 1,25,717 in excess of that expenditure the year before the localisation of the schools twelve years ago. It was, however, less than might have been required by Rs. 1,42,269. As District Funds were relieved of charges for inspection and for training institutions in order that the amount thus set free might be expended on Primary

Statement of Expenditure on Education from District Funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Budget Provision for Education.						Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Twenty-five per cent. of District Fund income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Fifteen per cent. of District Fund income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government for Primary education.	Provision made in the budget for Primary education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended on education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár	24,548	25,616	16,965	14,729	15,429	11,437	16,232	15,120	15,134	8,141
Rohtak	26,438	28,664	26,336	15,797	17,113	12,492	28,778	26,315	25,190	16,209
Gurgáon ...	31,248	33,148	24,895	18,869	19,969	14,540	23,861	21,837	21,550	21,274
Delhi	23,155	25,595	20,255	14,135	14,965	11,149	20,446	17,739	17,470	16,907
Karnál	18,370	19,870	20,880	11,097	12,097	12,644	19,922	18,114	17,499	11,641
Umballa	33,349	37,054	31,216	20,250	21,950	16,381	29,763	26,100	26,250	24,072
Simla	794	1,520	1,584	476	1,202	1,268	1,376	642	619	1,096
Total Delhi Circle	1,57,902	1,71,467	1,42,131	95,353	1,02,725	79,911	1,40,378	1,25,867	1,23,712	99,340
Kángra	31,379	36,190	24,604	19,375	20,532	13,542	23,910	19,857	18,950	12,340
Hoshiárpur ...	38,139	43,384	33,227	23,057	27,143	20,002	34,729	30,344	30,530	22,711
Jullundur	32,998	37,484	32,397	20,100	22,580	21,108	31,099	26,191	28,868	29,079
Ludhiána	28,445	35,273	33,486	17,688	20,376	17,944	30,368	21,648	28,339	21,723
Ferozepore ...	30,824	33,514	25,773	18,632	20,408	11,900	25,199	22,013	20,676	14,430
Total Jullundur Circle	1,61,785	1,85,845	1,49,487	98,852	1,11,039	84,496	1,45,305	1,20,053	1,27,358	1,00,283
Jhang	19,782	21,262	16,027	11,869	12,669	7,382	16,392	14,584	11,841	8,883
Montgomery ...	16,265	17,523	14,975	9,873	10,373	4,925	12,175	10,791	11,594	5,597
Lahore	23,171	25,399	20,000	12,152	12,832	11,596	20,100	17,714	18,704	15,975
Amritsar	26,900	34,372	31,600	16,140	18,340	17,660	34,704	26,548	25,839	21,993
Gurdáspur ...	36,363	40,715	36,331	21,833	24,985	22,429	30,921	26,138	29,805	25,340
Gujránwála ...	22,056	26,509	21,427	13,352	16,605	14,199	23,496	19,029	18,171	14,477
Total Lahore Circle	1,44,537	1,65,780	1,40,360	85,219	95,804	78,191	1,37,788	1,14,804	1,15,954	92,265
Siálkot	42,613	51,863	47,757	26,443	29,863	26,936	45,480	36,248	37,517	22,168
Gujrát	21,471	25,573	25,505	13,150	15,400	12,903	23,333	19,317	18,886	15,107
Sháhpur	16,928	21,088	20,184	10,496	12,396	9,568	18,968	14,608	15,238	8,292
Jhelum	14,015	20,291	21,259	8,409	10,189	12,306	22,026	15,124	14,146	15,255
Ráwalpindi ...	20,147	25,603	26,910	12,607	14,607	14,241	27,947	22,731	21,902	16,129
Hazára	7,409	7,709	7,186	4,460	4,660	5,714	7,404	7,033	6,800	6,054
Pesháwar	24,922	25,316	22,562	14,953	15,078	11,555	20,255	19,772	18,605	10,622
Kohát	7,776	7,994	3,404	4,666	4,884	3,404	2,887	2,680	2,463	1,289
Total Ráwalpindi Circle	1,55,281	1,85,437	1,74,747	95,184	1,07,077	96,627	1,68,300	1,37,513	1,35,557	94,916
Mooltan	31,322	32,744	20,060	18,864	19,814	13,190	19,579	18,295	17,563	15,425
Bannú	12,543	13,143	11,527	7,548	7,998	7,305	11,891	11,085	10,867	8,407
D. I. Khán ...	16,373	18,070	13,741	9,910	10,250	7,498	14,165	12,352	12,168	7,519
D. G. Khán ...	12,491	13,583	12,568	7,590	8,045	7,002	12,379	11,208	11,653	10,280
Muzaffargarh ...	13,185	13,685	13,212	7,920	8,360	7,572	12,474	11,973	12,155	8,998
Total Deraját Circle	85,914	91,225	71,108	51,832	54,467	42,567	70,488	64,913	64,406	50,629
Grand Total for the Province ...	7,05,419	7,99,754	6,77,833	4,26,440	4,71,112	3,81,792	6,62,259	5,63,150	5,66,987	4,37,433

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education, it is evident that if their net expenditure on education is less than before, they do not expend the money placed at their disposal on the object for which it was given. From columns 6 and 7, it will be seen that the budget provision for Primary education was Rs. 89,320 less than might be required, compared with Rs. 88,910 last year and Rs. 65,009 six years ago.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations by District Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

25. Taking the expenditure by District Boards according to Inspectional Circles, we find that the gross expenditure in the Ráwalpindi Circle was 90·8 per cent. of what might have been required, the percentage varying in the different Districts thus :— Ráwalpindi 109·2, Jhelum 108·6, Hazára 96, Gujrát 91, Sháhpur 89·9, Siálkot 87·7, Pesháwar 80, and Kohát 36. In the Lahore Circle, the percentage has risen on the whole from 80 to 83, the figures for the various Districts being—Amritsar 101, Gujránwála 88·6, Lahore 79, Jhang 77, Gurdáspur 75·9, and Montgomery 69·5. In the Delhi Circle, the percentage has risen from 78 to about 82, the Rohtak and Karnál Districts leading the way with over 100 per cent., the others being Simla 90·5, Umballa 80·3, Delhi 79·8, Gurgáon 72, and Hissár 63·4. In the Jullundur Circle, there is a further fall from 84 to 78, the highest figure for any District being 86 in Ludhiána; the other Districts are Jullundur 83, Hoshiárpur 80, Ferozepore 75, and Kángra 66. In the Deraját Circle, the percentage has fallen from 80 to 77, though three Districts—Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghází Khán, and Bannú—spent over 90 per cent., the others being Dera Ismaí'l Khán 78·4 and Mooltan 59·8. So that in 11 Districts the expenditure was over 90 per cent. of what might have been required, and in 19 Districts altogether it was 80 per cent. or more.

Extent to which Municipal Boards fulfil their pecuniary obligations to education.

26. The table extending from pages 13 to 17 shows the extent to which the Municipalities of the Province have discharged their pecuniary obligations to education. From columns 3 and 4 it will be seen that the total budget provision for all the Municipalities taken together fell short of what might have been required by Rs. 1,49,248, against Rs. 1,60,721 last year; and from column 5, that the actual gross expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 25,405, against Rs. 18,917 last year. The total gross expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 1,74,653 less than might have been required, compared with Rs. 1,79,638 in the previous year. From a comparison of columns 6, 7, and 8, it will be seen that the total *net* expenditure was Rs. 4,892 more than last year, and Rs. 71,304 more than in the year prior to localisation. The total *net* expenditure is still Rs. 1,72,665 less than the minimum that might be required. On the average the Municipalities of the Province spent about 77 per cent. of the demandable minimum, compared with 76·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations by Municipal Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

27. Comparing the Inspectional Circles, we find that the Jullundur Circle continues to have the highest average of expenditure, *viz.*, 91·53, against 90·6 last year; the Deraját Circle has 76·78, against 87·1; the Ráwalpindi Circle 74·5, against 79·6; the Lahore Circle 73·8, against 73·3; and the Delhi Circle 69·8, against 65·7. The Principal Municipalities show to most advantage in the Jullundur Circle where their percentage of expenditure is 92; in the Delhi Circle it is only 61; in the Lahore Circle 69; in the Ráwalpindi Circle about 71; and in the Deraját Circle 71·4. Those at Sirsa, Rohtak, Jagádhrí, Ludhiána, Gurdáspur, Batála, Gujránwála, Wazírábád, Gujrát, Bhera, Jhelum, and Abbottabad spend more than the minimum, and fifteen others spend more than 80 per cent. The Amritsar Municipality spends 77 per cent., Delhi 53, Simla 20, Lahore 17, Ráwalpindi 32·7, and Pesháwar 37. For the whole Province the average for

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár	Bhiwáni	5,044	9,604	7,497	7,637	3,294	3,187	1,383
	Sirsa	1,742	5,242	5,060	5,316	1,616	1,134	1,624
	Minor	3,854	9,214	9,281	8,846	3,479	2,872	1,607
	Total Hissár ...	10,640	24,060	21,838	21,799	8,389	7,193	4,614
Rohtak	Rohtak	1,375	8,263	9,512	8,311	700	834	584
	Minor	2,871	10,175	11,829	10,573	3,413	3,655	2,524
	Total Rohtak ...	4,246	18,438	21,341	18,884	4,113	4,489	3,108
Gurgáon	Rewárí	5,959	14,149	13,768	13,384	3,287	1,793	2,751
	Minor	3,460	4,507	4,449	5,167	2,714	2,328	1,765
	Total Gurgáon ...	8,519	18,656	18,217	18,551	6,001	4,121	4,516
Delhi	Delhi	39,201	59,936	32,029	31,852	10,337	13,080	9,223
	Minor	2,221	5,566	5,374	5,219	1,659	1,640	1,400
	Total Delhi ...	41,422	65,502	37,403	37,071	11,996	14,720	10,623
Karnál	Karnál	2,216	8,476	7,889	8,257	1,140	1,481	1,014
	Minor	6,591	11,082	14,185	8,682	4,442	4,528	3,563
	Total Karnál ...	8,807	19,558	22,074	16,939	5,582	6,009	4,577
Umballa	Umballa	3,830	8,150	6,501	6,400	1,797	2,520	526
	Jagádhrí	1,554	7,504	8,262	7,958	1,825	2,555	1,035
	Minor	3,943	8,774	8,873	8,808	3,783	3,048	2,481
	Total Umballa ...	9,327	24,428	23,636	23,166	7,405	8,123	4,042
Simla	Simla	31,485	34,650	7,150	6,961	3,534	3,717	1,107
	Total Simla ...	31,485	34,650	7,150	6,961	3,534	3,717	1,107
	Total Principal ...	91,506	1,55,974	97,668	96,076	27,530	30,301	19,247
	„ Minor ...	22,940	49,318	53,991	47,295	19,490	18,071	13,340
	Grand Total Delhi Circle	1,14,446	2,05,292	1,51,659	1,43,371	47,020	48,372	32,587

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kángra	Núrpur	837	4,645	4,837	4,522	774	575	1,084
	Minor	1,581	1,665	364	451	367	363	1,621
	Total Kángra ...	2,418	6,310	5,201	4,973	1,141	938	2,705
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	3,040	16,378	15,739	15,304	3,647	2,166	952
	Minor	2,941	11,542	11,652	10,502	2,214	2,591	1,549
	Total Hoshiárpur ...	5,981	27,920	27,391	25,806	5,861	4,757	2,501
Jullundur	Jullundur	5,583	15,343	13,343	12,965	3,516	3,045	1,957
	Ráhon	709	5,609	4,965	4,815	64	364	408
	Minor	3,562	14,373	12,829	12,577	3,306	2,012	3,764
	Total Jullundur ...	9,854	35,325	31,137	30,357	6,886	5,421	6,129
Ludhiána	Ludhiána	8,074	18,744	20,596	18,974	9,472	8,339	5,243
	Minor	2,672	6,758	8,015	7,431	3,052	2,503	3,082
	Total Ludhiána ...	10,746	25,502	28,611	26,405	12,524	10,842	8,325
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore	3,985	13,245	13,084	11,684	3,972	4,079	2,686
	Minor	2,929	6,079	5,546	5,478	1,455	2,466	2,228
	Total Ferozepore ...	6,914	19,324	18,630	17,162	5,427	6,545	4,914
	Total Principal ...	22,228	73,964	72,564	68,264	21,445	18,568	12,330
	„ Minor ...	13,685	40,417	38,406	36,439	10,394	9,935	12,244
	Grand Total Jullundur Circle	35,913	1,14,381	1,10,970	1,04,703	31,839	28,503	24,574

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, i.e., in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang	Jhang	3,186	14,735	14,745	14,515	3,505	3,003	1,998
	Minor	1,318	3,418	4,056	4,254	2,101	1,513	958
	Total Jhang ...	4,504	18,153	18,801	18,769	5,606	4,516	2,956
Montgomery ...	Montgomery	787	6,017	5,242	4,496	417	604	598
	Minor	1,348	5,042	4,106	3,777	1,293	325	2,112
	Total Montgomery ...	2,135	11,059	9,348	8,273	1,710	929	2,710
Lahore	Lahore	42,842	45,266	9,064	7,729	5,374	6,544	4,250
	Qasúr	4,112	7,808	6,971	6,737	2,679	3,090	2,368
	Minor	4,467	8,381	7,613	6,865	2,555	2,823	1,919
	Total Lahore ...	51,421	61,455	23,648	21,331	10,608	12,457	8,537
Amritsar	Amritsar	40,174	73,054	57,000	56,321	22,589	22,712	13,121
	Minor	1,672	1,792	2,314	2,463	1,692	1,512	1,825
	Total Amritsar ...	41,846	74,846	59,314	58,784	24,281	24,224	14,946
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	705	12,485	12,494	12,527	281	597	358
	Batála	2,401	8,581	8,743	8,632	3,159	2,253	1,890
	Minor	3,139	12,173	12,177	12,095	2,152	1,697	4,847
	Total Gurdáspur ...	6,245	33,189	33,414	33,254	5,592	4,547	7,095
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	5,435	12,255	14,083	13,185	6,445	5,944	3,983
	Wazírábád	1,952	1,952	2,000	1,976	1,976	1,964	669
	Minor	1,332	4,984	5,282	5,324	1,036	545	1,665
	Total Gujránwála ...	8,719	19,191	21,365	20,485	9,457	8,453	6,317
	Total Principal ...	1,01,594	1,82,103	1,30,342	1,26,118	46,425	46,711	29,235
	„ Minor ...	13,276	35,790	35,548	34,778	10,829	8,415	13,326
	Grand Total Lahore Circle	1,14,870	2,17,893	1,65,890	1,60,896	57,254	55,126	42,561

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, i.e., in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Siálkot	Siálkot	10,616	16,446	17,042	15,711	10,363	10,408	2,211
	Minor	2,969	11,443	10,917	10,392	2,094	2,815	3,839
	Total Siálkot ...	13,585	27,889	27,959	26,103	12,457	13,223	6,050
Gujrát	Gujrát	2,108	11,628	12,024	11,993	2,517	2,755	600
	Minor	1,734	1,734	1,542	1,649	1,565	1,994	241
	Total Gujrát ...	3,842	13,362	13,566	13,642	4,082	4,749	841
Sháhpur	Bhera	1,381	7,281	7,270	8,018	1,681	1,078	1,162
	Minor	2,516	7,506	7,652	7,559	2,880	2,657	2,066
	Total Sháhpur ...	3,897	14,787	14,922	15,577	4,561	3,735	3,228
Jhelum	Jhelum	2,286	7,458	7,733	7,572	2,462	2,710	1,990
	Minor	2,670	5,934	4,654	4,572	1,716	1,099	866
	Total Jhelum ...	4,956	13,392	12,387	12,144	4,178	3,809	2,856
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	19,848	22,048	8,500	7,214	5,359	5,142	4,343
	Minor	6,092	8,237	4,062	4,493	2,131	2,285	1,262
	Total Ráwalpindi ...	25,940	30,285	12,562	11,707	7,490	7,427	5,605
Hazára	Abbottabad	1,043	3,403	3,734	3,803	1,229	1,181	452
	Minor	1,852	3,262	3,508	3,330	1,996	1,989	1,465
	Total Hazára ...	2,895	6,665	7,242	7,133	3,225	3,170	1,917
Pesháwar	Pesháwar	19,396	21,816	8,777	8,093	4,805	5,103	1,697
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Pesháwar ...	19,396	21,816	8,777	8,093	4,805	5,103	1,697
Kohát	Kohát	2,630	7,240	6,452	6,495	1,471	1,603	742
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Kohát ...	2,630	7,240	6,452	6,495	1,471	1,603	742
	Total Principal ..	59,308	97,320	71,532	68,899	29,887	29,980	13,197
	„ Minor ...	17,833	38,116	32,335	31,995	12,382	12,839	9,739
	Grand Total Rawalpindi Circle	77,141	1,35,436	1,03,867	1,00,894	42,269	42,819	22,936

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	Mooltan	14,678	29,538	21,762	20,507	7,932	7,368	6,049
	Minor	1,984	4,154	4,769	4,760	2,461	2,481	1,177
	Total Mooltan ...	16,662	33,692	26,531	25,267	10,393	9,849	7,226
Bannú	Bannú	3,930	5,280	4,639	4,319	3,022	2,664	1,286
	Minor	1,422	2,889	2,634	2,817	1,325	1,071	708
	Total Bannú ...	5,352	8,169	7,273	7,136	4,347	3,735	1,994
Dera Ismaí'l Khán	Dera Ismaí'l Khán ...	5,105	7,010	6,638	6,976	5,026	4,035	1,975
	Minor	3,379	5,524	5,407	5,437	3,324	3,653	1,788
	Total Dera Ismaí'l Khán	8,484	12,534	12,045	12,413	8,350	7,688	3,763
Dera Ghází Khán	Dera Ghází Khán ...	5,837	13,491	12,369	12,070	4,672	4,905	1,531
	Minor	2,119	4,822	5,446	5,455	2,839	3,135	1,200
	Total Dera Ghází Khán ...	7,956	18,313	17,815	17,525	7,511	8,040	2,731
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	2,249	6,297	6,709	5,149	1,425	1,384	732
	Total Muzaffargarh ...	2,249	6,297	6,709	5,149	1,425	1,384	732
	Total Principal ...	29,550	55,319	45,408	43,872	20,652	18,972	10,841
	,, Minor ...	11,153	23,686	24,965	23,618	11,374	11,724	5,605
	Grand Total Derajat Circle	40,703	79,005	70,373	67,490	32,026	30,696	16,446
	Grand Total Principal,	3,04,186	5,64,680	4,17,514	4,03,229	1,45,939	1,44,532	84,850
	,, ,, Minor ...	78,887	1,87,327	1,85,245	1,74,125	64,469	60,984	54,254
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PUNJAB ...	3,83,073	7,52,007	6,02,759	5,77,354	2,10,408	2,05,516	1,39,104

Chapter I, 28. General Summary.

the Minor Municipalities is about 93, against 71·4 for the Principal Municipalities.

Private enterprise in education.

28. The Delhi Inspector reports the establishment of two new schools in his Circle under the auspices of the Arya Samáj, and regrets that they do not observe inter-school rules.

In the Jullundur Circle the Arya Samáj has opened Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Ferozepore and Hoshiárpur, and High Classes are said to have been opened in connection with the Sanátan Dharm Sabha School at the latter place. The National Middle School, also at Hoshiárpur, has been raised to the status of a High School, and two schools have been started by men seeking a livelihood—one a High School at Ferozepore, and the other a Middle School at Rurkí Mughlán in the Hoshiárpur District.

In the Lahore Circle," the only District in which there has been little or no private enterprise is Jhang ; in every other District schools have been started by private enterprise. At Kamália, in the Montgomery District, a Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School and a Girls' School have been opened by some native gentlemen. The opening of College Classes at the Khálsa College, the construction of the school-house at Chabhal, for which the widow of the late Rája Híra Singh gave Rs. 3,000, and the building of three new Primary school-houses through private liberality were the chief events in the Amritsar District. In the Gurdáspur District two High Schools at Batála and two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools elsewhere, and in the Gujránwála District the Diamond Jubilee High School at Wazírábád and an Anglo-Sanskrit School at Jalálpur Bhattián, were established during the year under report. An Islámiya School was also opened at Qasúr."

The Ráwalpindi Inspector has nothing new to report, but some of the Unaided Schools recently established are said to be very well managed, especially that at Abbottabad. The National School at Pesháwar "has the makings of a useful school, if the staff of masters was stronger and better paid."

General estimate of progress.

29. The year has been, on the whole, one of progress. In all kinds of Public Schools the character of the teaching is reported to have generally improved, and examination results continue to be satisfactory. The expenditure from private sources and the income from tuition fees have risen considerably. With the increasing supply of qualified teachers, discipline is being strengthened, and greater attention paid to moral and physical training. Private enterprise is widening its scope, and there is a growing recognition of the value of technical and industrial education.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Director.

30. Dr. Sime was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and, during the touring season, visited the main educational centres of no fewer than sixteen Districts, in addition to Lahore and Simla. The Districts visited by him were Umballa, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Gujrát, Dera Ismaí'l Khán, Dera Ghází Khán, Muzaffargarh, Mooltan, Jhang, Ferozepore, Hissár, Rohtak, Gurgáon, Delhi, and Karnál.

Inspectors.

31. The charge of the Delhi, Lahore, and Ráwalpindi Circles remained unchanged throughout the year; in the Jullundur Circle, Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., was in officiating charge until December, when he was relieved by Sardár Harí Singh; and Khán Sáhib Maulaví Muhammad Yusaf 'Alí Khán was in charge of the Deraját Circle throughout the year except for three months (July, August, and September), when Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., acted for him.

Miss F. A. Francis remained in the office of Inspectress of Schools throughout the year.

Assistant Inspectors.

32. Amongst the Assistant Inspectors the following changes took place in the course of the year:—Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Delhi Circle, went for three months to officiate as Inspector in the Deraját Circle, his place being taken by Pandit Rám Lachhman, Assistant Inspector, Ráwalpindi Circle. In the Jullundur Circle, the permanent Assistant Inspector, Lála Amolak Rám, was on leave till the 2nd May, 1897, when he was appointed Tutor to the young Gurú of Kartárpur, and Lála Fateh Chand, B.A., continued to act for him. In the Lahore Circle, Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., was the Senior Assistant Inspector up to the 4th of February, 1898, when he went on privilege leave; Lála Sundar Dás, Súrí, M.A., officiated for him for a few days, when Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., the permanent Senior Assistant Inspector, reverted. Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., of the Central Model School, acted as Junior Assistant Inspector from the 1st of April to the 20th of May, 1897, and Lála Kundan Lál, B.A., throughout the remainder of the year. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, Lála Sundar Dás, Súrí, M.A., officiated for Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., the Senior Assistant Inspector, from 1st April, 1897, to 23rd January, 1898, after which Munshí Niáz 'Alí, District Inspector of Jhelum, acted until the return of Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., on the 1st February, 1898. Pandit Rám Lachhman's place as Junior Assistant Inspector was held during his absence at Delhi by Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., until the 1st of September, 1897.

Inspection work.

33. The Delhi Inspector was 171 days on tour and inspected 115 schools; the above number of days does not include the time spent by him in the inspection of schools in the city of Delhi. In the Jullundur Circle, the officiating and the permanent Inspectors were altogether 227 days on tour and inspected 105 schools *in situ* and 14 by centres. The Lahore Inspector was 176 days on tour and paid 190 visits to schools; he also spent 33 days in inspecting schools at head-quarters. The Ráwalpindi Inspector was in camp for 238 days and inspected 94 schools. The permanent and officiating Inspectors of the Deraját Circle were altogether 171 days on tour and visited 90 schools; 31 days were also devoted to inspection work at head-quarters. In the Delhi Circle, the Assistant Inspector inspected 563 schools in 253

Chapter II, 34. Controlling Agencies.

days; of these 243 schools were inspected *in situ*, the others at centres. The Jullundur Assistant was 232 days in camp and inspected 450 schools, of which 261 were examined on the spot. In the Lahore Circle, the Senior Assistant paid 308 visits in 195 days (including the Quetta Schools), and the Junior Assistant 255 visits in 216 days. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the Senior Assistant was in camp for 248 days and inspected 304 schools; the Junior Assistant inspected 309 schools in 269 days. The Personal Assistant to the Deraját Inspector was 194 days on tour and visited 208 schools. In all the Circles, District Inspectors had to be called in to assist in the work of the annual inspection, and, as usual, the proportion of schools examined at Centres instead of being actually visited is pretty large, especially in the Delhi and Jullundur Circles, where the work is too heavy for a single Assistant. The question of lightening the burden thrown upon Assistant Inspectors during the camping season was considered at the last Educational Conference, and the measures adopted will assuredly afford them some relief. The Inspectors all speak very favourably of the work of their Assistants, and it appears that in every Circle the Code requirements as to inspection have been, as far as possible, complied with.

Inspectress of Schools.

34. The Inspectress of Schools was 85 days on tour and examined 152 schools, besides superintending the Standard Examinations for European Girls at the Lahore Centre and visiting the Victoria School, Lahore. She inspected all the Aided Schools in the Province, and all the Municipal Board Schools except a few outlying ones.

District Inspectors

35. The work assigned to District Inspectors is stated in last year's report, and the Inspectors of Schools again testify to the generally satisfactory way in which these officers have performed their duties. In the Delhi Circle all, without exception, completed their periodical inspections in accordance with the rules of the Education Code, and the Inspector specially commends the energy shown by Khalífa Imád-ud-dín of Umballa, Khwája Sajjád Husain of Karnál, Lála Makkhan Lál of Hissár, and Lála Lachhman Dás of Umballa. In two Districts of the Jullundur Circle the Code requirements were not fully met; but the Inspector attributes this not to slackness on the part of the officers concerned, but to the heavy work of these Districts; the work of Lála Jugal Kishor of Ludhiána and of Bhái Mohan Singh of Ferozepore is very favourably reported on. In the Lahore Circle every District Inspector spent the requisite time on tour; but in the Gujránwála District the number of visits fell short of the Code minimum: the excellent work done by Pandit Telú Rám in the Amritsar District is again specially commended, and Khalífa Imád-ud-dín is bringing about marked improvement in the Lahore District. The Ráwalpindi Inspector praises the work of Bábú Sobha Singh of Ráwalpindi, Shaikh Dánishmand, Suqrát, of Gujrát, Munshí Niáz 'Alí of Jhelum, and Munshí Khurshíd Ahmad and Shaikh Niáz 'Alí of Siálkót; in Hazára and Sháhpur the work was not satisfactory. In the Deraját Circle most creditable work has been done in Dera Ghází Khán and Muzaffargarh, but the work of Lála Jamíyat Rái in the Mooltan District is severely criticised by the Inspector.

Cost of Direction and Inspection.

36. The expenditure on Direction and Inspection for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,18,353, or 6·91 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, compared with Rs. 2,08,716, or 6·79 per cent., in the previous year. Of this expenditure Rs. 2,01,321 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 15,716 from District Funds, and Rs. 1,316 from Municipal Funds, or 27·29

per cent., 2·52 per cent., and ·38 per cent., respectively, of the total expenditure from the same sources, compared with Rs. 1,91,922 (or 26·37 per cent.), Rs. 15,431 (or 2·4 per cent.), and Rs. 1,363 (or ·4 per cent.), for the previous year.

District Officers.

37. The duties prescribed for Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs in regard to the inspection of schools have been on the whole satisfactorily performed during the year; but in some cases plague and famine operations are said to have left little leisure for this work, and in every Circle complaint is made that the visits paid to schools are often perfunctory. The Delhi Inspector says: "some of these officers have been slow to appreciate their duties or to distinguish wherein their presence in a school has a decidedly beneficial effect. They are pre-eminently suited to enquire what classes of the people frequent the schools, what fees they can pay, and what the sanitary arrangements are like, and to encourage certain classes to take more kindly to the schools. But these points are almost always ignored by them, and a capricious examination in Persian, or perhaps English, substituted." The following are specially named as having been remiss in their educational duties: the Tahsíldárs of Delhi, Ludhiána, Jullundur, Dera in Kángra, Zíra in Ferozepore, Gujránwála, Háfizábád, Gurdáspur, Pindígheb, Murree, Fattehjang, and Bannú. It is to be regretted that in many cases the visits are confined to Board Primary Schools, Indigenous and Female Schools being overlooked; for, as pointed out in last year's report, there is free scope for especially useful activity in connection with the latter classes of schools.

Chapter III, 38.

University Education.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1897-98 AND 1896-97.

Examinations.		Provincial Institutions.				Extra Provincial Institutions.				Private Students.				Total.			
		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Calcutta First Arts.	Candidates	*4	2	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	2	2	...
	Passes...	*4	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	*4	1	3	...
Punjab Intermediate (Arts).	Candidates	388	337	51	...	37	24	13	...	126	128	..	2	551	489	62	...
	Passes...	209	205	4	...	18	13	5	...	31	52	..	21	258	270	...	12
Punjab Intermediate (Science).	Candidates	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
	Passes...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Punjab Intermediate (Oriental).	Candidates	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...
	Passes...	5	4	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	5	4	1	...
Punjab B. A.	Candidates	206	208	...	2	11	4	7	..	152	97	55	..	369	309	60	...
	Passes...	87	76	11	...	5	1	4	...	50	27	23	..	142	104	38	...
Punjab B. O. L.	Candidates	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	3	3	...
	Passes...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...
Punjab M. A.	Candidates	19	19	...	...	...	.	...	...	10	14	...	4	29	33	..	4
	Passes...	7	11	...	4	.	...	..	...	2	5	..	3	9	16	...	7
Punjab M. O. L.	Candidates	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	...
	Passes...	...	1	...	1	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	1	...	1
Oriental Language Examinations.																	
Sanskrit Examination.	Candidates	45	51	...	6	50	40	10	...	25	10	15	...	120	101	19	...
	Passes...	36	21	15	...	24	19	5	...	6	3	3	...	66	43	23	...
Arabic Examination.	Candidates	8	16	...	8	18	19	...	1	4	7	...	3	30	42	...	12
	Passes...	8	9	...	1	7	11	...	4	3	2	1	...	18	22	...	4
Persian Examination.	Candidates	5	11	...	6	87	92	...	5	14	16	...	2	106	119	...	13
	Passes...	3	7	...	4	50	40	10	..	5	8	..	3	58	55	3	...
Gurmukhí Examination.	Candidates	3	2	1	...	4	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	8	8	...	...
	Passes...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	..	7	6	1	...
Urdú Examination	Candidates	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Passes...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...
Professional Examinations.																	
Law (Preliminary Examination).	Candidates	147	124	23	...	.	..	...	...	6	7	...	1	153	131	22	...
	Passes...	91	95	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	2	94	100	...	6
Law (First Certificate Examination)	Candidates	101	74	27	...	..	..	...	...	9	4	5	..	110	78	32	...
	Passes .	63	25	38	...	...	.	...	...	7	1	6		70	26	44	...
Law (Licentiate Examination).	Candidates	17	12	5	...	.	..	...	...	1	6	.	5	18	18	...	...
	Passes ..	7	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	8	13	...	5
Law (Intermediate Examination).	Candidates	48	35	13	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	..	2	60	49	11	...
	Passes...	19	23	...	4	..	..	...	...	3	7	...	4	22	30	...	8
Law (L. L. B. Examination).	Candidates	31	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	..	8	35	26	9	...
	Passes...	17	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	10	18	23	..	5
Medicine (First Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	60	82	...	22	..	..	...	...	...	2	..	2	60	84	...	24
	Passes ..	20	37	...	17	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		20	37	...	17
Medicine (Second Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	34	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	28	6	...
	Passes...	13	9	4	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	13	9	4	...
Medicine (First Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	6	2	4	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	6	2	4	...
	Passes...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	2	2	...	...
Medicine (Second Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	3	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	3	1	2	...
	Passes...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
Civil Engineering (First Examination).	Candidates	14	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	..	19	15	4	...
	Passes...	8	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	12	14	...	2

* Of which one was a female.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

University Convocation.

38. The seventeenth Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 4th January, 1898, when 146 candidates were admitted to Degrees, compared with 127 in the previous year,—1 to M. O. L., 1 to B. O. L., 16 to M. A., 104 to B.A., 1 to M. B., and 23 to B. L. The Convocation address was delivered by His Honor the Chancellor, who referred to the services of Sir Charles Roe as Vice-Chancellor, to the obligation of the University to communicate by means of translations the treasures of Western Knowledge, to the diffusion of wholesome and pure knowledge as one of the accepted duties of the British Government to India, to the growing endeavour to fit students for a variety of occupations, to the increasing culture of athletics, and to the solemn responsibilities undertaken by the new graduates.

Chief measures during the year.

39. Besides the above assembly in Convocation, the Senate during the year under report held one meeting at which Dr. Stein was re-appointed for a further term of five years to the combined posts of Principal of the Oriental College and Registrar of the University, certain changes were approved in the regulations for the M. A. and Entrance Examinations, and it was determined that from 1st October, 1900, the Engineering Class should be closed so far as the University is concerned, and the Mayo-Patiála Readership restored to its original position.

Table of results.

40. The table opposite gives the results of the various University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the past two years.

Arts Examinations.

41. In the Intermediate Examination, 551 candidates appeared on the Arts side, and 258 passed, or 46·8 per cent., compared with 270 out of 489, or 55 per cent., last year. In the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, 4 candidates, one being a girl, appeared from Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and all passed. On the Oriental side, there were 6 candidates, and 4 passed. In the B. A. Examination, 142 passed out of 369, or 38·5 per cent., against 104 out of 309, or 33·6 per cent., in the previous year. In the B. O. L. Examination, 2 passed out of 6, against 1 out of 3 last year. In the M. A. Examination, 9 passed out of 29, or 31 per cent., compared with 16 out of 33, or 48·5 per cent., last year; and in the M. O. L. Examination, the two candidates who appeared were unsuccessful. In all the Arts Examinations of the Punjab University taken together, the number of candidates rose from 831 to 949, and the number of passes from 390 to 409. On the Oriental side, the number of candidates rose from 9 to 14, while the number of passes remained unchanged, *viz.*, 6. It is evident that the Master of Arts Examination is a very severe test; the lower percentage of passes in the Intermediate Examination is chiefly due to less favourable results in Mathematics and Philosophy. Of the candidates in the Arts Examinations, 288, or less than one-third, were private candidates, and 28 per cent. of their number passed, against 49 per cent. of passes from the Colleges. For the first time, 2 candidates appeared in the Intermediate Examination on the Science side, and both passed.

Oriental Language Examinations.

42. In the Oriental Language Examinations, the total number of candidates has fallen from 271 to 265; fewer presented themselves in Arabic and Persian, but more in Sanskrit. But the

Chapter III, 43. University Education.

total number of passes rose from 126 to 149. In Sanskrit, 66 out of 120 passed, or 55 per cent.; in Arabic, 18 out of 30, or 60 per cent.; in Persian, 58 out of 106, or 54 per cent.; and in Gurmukhí, 7 out of 8, or 87 per cent.; these percentages are a decided improvement on last year's. There was again one unsuccessful candidate in Urdú. And, as last year, considerably more than one-half of the candidates came from institutions beyond the Province.

Law Examinations.

43. In the Preliminary Examination in Law, 153 candidates appeared, and 94 passed, or 61 per cent., compared with 100 out of 131, or 76 per cent., last year. In the First Certificate Examination, 70 out of 110 passed, or 63 per cent., against 26 out of 78, or 33 per cent. In the Licentiate Examination, 8 out of 18 passed, or 44 per cent., against 13 out of 18, or 72 per cent. In the Intermediate Examination, 22 out of 60 passed, or 36 per cent., against 30 out of 49, or 61 per cent.; and in the L.L. B. Examination, 18 out of 35, or 51 per cent., against 23 out of 26, or 88 per cent. Altogether the number of candidates in the Law Examinations rose from 302 to 376, and the number of passes from 192 to 212.

Medical Examinations.

44. In the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery out of 60 candidates 20 passed, or 33 per cent., against 37 out of 84, or 44 per cent., last year. In the Second Examination for Licentiate, 13 passed out of 34, or 38 per cent., against 9 out of 28, or 32 per cent. In each of these examinations there was one female candidate, and both failed. In the First M. B. Examination, 2 passed out of 6, against 2 out of 2; and in the Second M. B. Examination all 3 candidates passed.

Engineering Examinations.

45. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering, 19 candidates appeared, and 12 passed, against 14 out of 15 last year. Five of the candidates were private students, and of the others, 7 (with 3 passes) were from the Mayo School of Art Engineering Class, and 7 (with 5 passes) from the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.

Arts Colleges.

46. The number of Arts Colleges in the Province and within British territory is now 9, against 8 last year, the new College being the Khálsa College near Amritsar; the others are the Lahore Government College, the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, the St. Stephen's College at Delhi, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore, all teaching up to the Degree Standards; and the Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi, the Scotch Mission College at Siálkot, the Amritsar Municipal Board College, and the Lahore Islámiya College, all teaching up to the Intermediate Standard only.

Number of students.

47. The following statement gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges for the past two years:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ...	First Year ...	310	370	...	60
	Second Year	390	337	53	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...	154	162	...	8
	Fourth Year	207	208	...	1
M. A. Class		22	24	...	2
Total ...		1,083	1,101	...	18

There is a decrease of 18 students in all, and a fall of 60 in the First Year Class is counterbalanced by a rise of 53 in the Second Year Class. Last year the number in the First Year Class was 37 per cent. of the passes in the previous Entrance Examination; this year, though the actual number of students is smaller,

it is 42 per cent. of those who passed the Entrance Examination of 1897.

Expenditure.

48. The statement below gives the direct expenditure on all the Colleges, from the various sources, during the past two years :—

From	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	39,356	36,839	2,517	...
District Funds	300	316	...	16
Municipal Funds	4,196	3,762	434	...
Fees	56,685	59,358	...	2,673
Subscriptions	11,017	5,722	5,295	...
Endowments and other sources...	19,702	16,427	3,275	...
Total	1,31,256	1,22,424	8,832	...

The increase from Provincial Revenues is entirely on Establishment in the Government College. The increase from Municipal Funds is due to the purchase of apparatus and a falling off in the fee-income in the case of the Municipal Board College, Amritsar. The increase from Subscriptions and Endowments is accounted for by the establishment of the Khálsa College and the serious diminution in the fee-income of the St. Stephen's and Forman Colleges. In the different institutions the average annual cost of educating a student is as follows :—St Stephen's College, Rs. 307; Siálkot Scotch Mission College, Rs. 259; Lahore Government College, Rs. 223; Gordon Mission College, Rs. 191; Amritsar M. B. College, Rs. 157; Forman Christian College, Rs. 107; Islámiya College, Rs. 68; and the Dayanand College, Rs. 46.

Fees.

49. The income from Fees in all the Colleges now stands at Rs. 56,685, or 43·2 of the total expenditure, against Rs. 59,358, or 48·4 per cent. last year. During the year the fees have fallen off in the Government College, the Forman College, St. Stephen's College, the Amritsar College, and the Gordon College, and risen considerably in the Dayanand, Islámiya, and Siálkot Colleges. The percentage of expenditure covered by the fees differs considerably in the different institutions; in the Government College it is 38; in St. Stephen's College 21; in the Forman College 53; in the Dayanand College 81; in the Amritsar College 44; in the Islámiya College 30; in the Khálsa College 8·6; in the Siálkot College 24; and in the Gordon College 17. The average annual fee paid by each student in Colleges under public management was about Rs. 80, against Rs. 83-5 last year; in Aided Colleges it was Rs. 62, against Rs. 64-3; and in Unaided Colleges, Rs. 31-6, against Rs. 31-1.

Scholarships.

50. The following statement gives the number of scholarships of different kinds current at the end of the year, with the expenditure on these from the various sources :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	75	80	...	5
	Jubilee Scholarships	20	21	...	1
	Zamíndárí Scholarships	7	7	...	...
	Other Scholarships	55	48	7	...
	Total	157	156	1	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	10,183	9,953	230	...
	District Funds	748	898	...	150
	Municipal Funds	1,501	2,120	...	619
	University Funds	6,223	5,998	225	...
	Other sources	1,982	1,989	...	7
	Total	20,637	20,958	...	321

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The number of Scholarships current in the Government College, St. Stephen's College, and the Forman College has fallen by 11; but there is an increase of 8 in each of the Siálkot and Islámiya Colleges. In the St. Stephen's College there were, in addition to public scholarships, 6 Mission stipends current. Altogether there was in the Province 1 scholarship provided for every 7 students reading in Colleges, equivalent to an average annual gift of Rs. 19 for every student enrolled.

Examination results in Arts Colleges only.

51. The table below gives the results of the University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the Provincial Arts Colleges only:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab (Arts). Candidates ...	388	337	51	...
Intermediate, Punjab (Arts). Passes ...	209	205	4	...
Intermediate, Punjab (Science). Candidates ...	1	...	1	...
Intermediate, Punjab (Science). Passes ...	1	...	1	...
B. A., Punjab ... Candidates ...	206	208	...	2
B. A., Punjab ... Passes ...	87	76	11	...
M. A., Punjab ... Candidates ...	19	19	...	...
M. A., Punjab ... Passes ...	7	11	...	4

There is an increase of 50 in the number of candidates, and of 11 in the number of passes. In the Intermediate Examination, the percentage of passes was 54, against 60·8; in the B. A. Examination, it was 42·2, against 36·5; and in the M. A. Examination 36·8, against 57·8. These figures are in each case better than those for the candidates generally.

Results of different Colleges compared.

52. The following table shows the percentage of passes to candidates in the different Colleges:—

Name of College.	Intermediate.			B. A.			M.A.			Percentage of success on the whole.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	
Government College	51	31	60·8	59	21	35·6	19	7	36·8	45·7
Dayanand College	159	73	45·9	73	25	34·2	...	...	...	42·2
St. Stephen's College	19	13	68·4	6	5	83·3	...	...	...	72·0
Forman Christian College	91	52	57·1	68	36	52·9	...	...	...	55·3
Gordon Mission College	11	6	54·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotch Mission College	7	3	42·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar M. B. College	24	19	79·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islámiya College	27	13	48·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Candidates	100	23	23·0	140	44	31·4	9	2	22·2	27·7

53. The statement below gives the results for the Provincial Colleges, in each subject of examination :— **Chapter III, 53.**

University Education.

Results in each subject.

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Physics and Chemistry.	
Intermediate Examination.	Candidates...	1897-98	..	388	36	74	284	388	...	118	49	216	
		1896-97	...	337	28	57	260	337	...	91	46	195	
		Increase	...	51	8	17	24	51	...	27	3	21	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Passes ...	1897-98	...	306	35	64	243	269	...	87	37	146	
		1896-97	...	279	28	50	246	265	...	82	40	138	
		Increase	...	27	7	14	...	4	..	5	...	8	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
												Physics.	Chemistry
B. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1897-98	...	206	8	10	98	84	11	31	100	50	15
		1896-97	...	207	11	12	101	77	14	37	80	58	9
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	20	...	6
		Decrease	...	1	3	2	3	...	3	6	...	8	...
	Passes ...	1897-98	...	108	6	8	85	45	6	31	82	29	10
		1896-97	...	133	8	7	45	39	12	36	71	34	6
		Increase	...	...	...	1	40	6	...	...	11	...	4
		Decrease	...	25	2	...	...	...	6	5	...	5	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates...	1897-98	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	
		1896-97	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	4	
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	
		Decrease	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Passes ...	1897-98	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
		1896-97	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Decrease	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	

In the Intermediate Examination the percentages of passes in the different subjects were—in Arabic 97, in Sanskrit 86, in Persian 85, in English 76, in History 75, in Philosophy 73, in Mathematics 69, and in Science 67. These percentages are, on the whole, less favourable than last year's. In the B. A. Examination the percentages were—in Philosophy 100, in Persian 86, in History 82, in Sanskrit 80, in Arabic 75, in Chemistry 66, in Physics 58, in Mathematics (B Course) 54, in Mathematics (A Course) 53, in English 52. In 1896, the percentage in Persian was 72, last year it was 44, and this year it has bounded up to 86; the other results need no comment, except that it appears to be an easy matter to pass in Philosophy. In the B. A. Examination there was only one candidate that passed in the First Division. In the M. A. Examination, 8 took up English, 5 Science, 3 Philosophy, 1 Sanskrit, and 1 Mathematics; all were students of Government College, and 7 passed, all in the Third Division.

LAHORE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

54. The report of the Principal on the Government College, Lahore, is given as Appendix A to this report. **Principal's report.**

55. Mr. Dallinger remained in charge of the College until the 2nd of February, 1898, when he was relieved by Mr. S. Robson, formerly Principal of the Dacca College. Lála Ruchí Rám, M. A., continued to act as Professor of Science, his Assistant being first Lála Kanwar Sein, M. A., and afterwards Lála Khushí Rám, M.A., of the Central Training College. On the resignation of Mr. Ussher in October, 1897, Lála Jíya Rám, M.A., was appointed to act as Professor of Philosophy, and continued to do so until the **Changes in the staff.**

Chapter III, University Education.

appointment of Mr. T. W. Arnold, of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, 'Aligarh. Owing to these changes the College worked at a disadvantage during the year.

Statistics.

56. The number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 235, against 246 last year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 49,698, against Rs. 48,177, of which 38 per cent. was met from fees. The number of scholarships current at the end of the year was 39, against 41 last year.

Examination results.

57. There is a decrease in the number of candidates and passes in the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations, but an increase in the M. A. Examination. One very satisfactory feature is the small proportion of students from this institution that find a place in the Third or lowest Division. Of the first 10 places on the B. A. pass list, 5 were taken by its students. But the percentage of successes on the whole has fallen from 56·8 to 45·7.

General remarks.

58. The Union and Sports Clubs showed a healthy activity during the year. In the Punjab University Sports Tournament, the College secured trophies for Football and Gymnastics. The conduct of the boarders was generally satisfactory, and their health excellent. Every year the applicants for admission are much in excess of the accommodation. The staff continued to co-operate heartily with the Principal in all matters affecting the welfare of the College, Mr. Allen being specially mentioned. The College was unfortunate in losing during the year the services of Messrs. Dallinger and Ussher, but its prospects with the present experienced and able staff are very hopeful.

DELHI MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

59. The report on St. Stephen's College, Delhi, is given as Appendix B to this report.

Statistics.

60. At the close of the year the number of students was 58, compared with 75 in the previous year; there were 3 Christians. There was no M. A. Class, and the numbers further suffered owing to the dismissal of students "by the incidence of the rules enforced for securing better discipline and work in the College." The expenditure for the year was Rs. 18,458, against Rs. 18,295 last year; of this amount 42 per cent. was met from Mission Funds, against 35 per cent. The number of scholarships, apart from Mission stipends, current at the end of the year was 9, against 7 last year.

Examination results.

61. The number of candidates fell from 39 to 25; but the percentage of passes in both the Intermediate and the B. A. Examinations was very high. In the Intermediate Examination 13 passed out of 19, against 12 out of 26 last year; and in the B. A. Examination, 5 passed out of 6, against 3 out of 9 last year.

General remarks.

62. The conduct of the non-Christian students in the Boarding House was excellent, and of the students in the College the Principal reports "so far as I know there were no cases of misconduct." The improvement in the general tone is very marked and encouraging. The College and Shakespeare Clubs continue to flourish. Cricket languished owing to Mr. Wright's illness, but lawn-tennis is popular, and gymnastics has been introduced.

LAHORE MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

63. The report on the Forman Mission College, Lahore, is given as Appendix C to this report.

Statistics.

64. The number of students fell from 270 to 225, the decrease being in the First and Third Year Classes: 27 were Christians.

The First Year Class of 26 is an unusually small one, and this is attributed by the Principal "chiefly to an unaccountable feeling of unfriendliness towards the College at the time when the new classes were being formed." The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 25,850, against Rs. 23,320 last year, the increase being due to enhanced salaries: one-third of this was met from Mission Funds, and more than one-half from Fees. The number of scholarships current was 32, against 43 last year.

Examination results.

65. Though the number of students in the College was smaller, the number of candidates and passes was larger than last year, and the pass percentage on the whole was 55·3, against 41·2. The results in the B. A. Examination were particularly good; last year the disappointing results in the B. A. Examination were attributed by the Principal to a sudden variation in the test in Persian, and the fact that in that year only 39 per cent. passed in that subject and 93 per cent. in the year under report, seems to show that he was right.

General remarks.

66. This College highly distinguished itself in the Punjab University Sports Tournament, winning both the cricket and the athletic trophies, besides a number of prizes. There are three Boarding Houses,—for Hindús, Muhammadans, and Christians, respectively, with 144 residents in all. The various College Societies have done good work during the year, and the Library has been well utilised. The remarks of the Principal on the conduct of the students are worthy of attention, and the fact that quarterly reports to parents and guardians have had a salutary effect indicates that the College student, like the school boy, is amenable to home influence and opinion.

DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

67. The report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College is given as Appendix D to this report.

Statistics.

68. The number of students at the close of the year was 415, compared with 383 in the previous year. Of these, 377 were Hindús, 36 Sikhs, and 2 Muhammadans. This continues to be numerically the largest College in the Province. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 14,827, against Rs. 14,082 last year. As in the previous year, 30 scholarships were current at the end of the year under report.

Examination results.

69. This College sent up more candidates than any other institution both for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations, but did not distinguish itself in its percentages of passes. The Principal claims, however, that what was lost in quantity was gained in quality, for in the B. A. Examination the only candidate in the First Division entered from this College; and in the Intermediate Examination out of 14 candidates in the First Division, 5 belong to this College, with first places in English, Persian, Philosophy, Mathematics, and Science.

General remarks.

70. Increased attention has been paid during the year to physical training. The number of boarders was 198, and supervision has improved. The College Clubs have worked on the whole satisfactorily, and the Library has been added to. The conduct of the students is said to have been uniformly good. Special attention continues to be paid to Sanskrit Literature and Philosophy.

THE MINOR COLLEGES.

Municipal Board College, Amritsar.

71. The roll of the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, owing to the opening of the Khálsa College, has fallen from 40 to 35. The expenditure was Rs. 4,877, or Rs. 537 less than last

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year, of which more than one-half was met from Municipal Funds. Three scholarships were current at the end of the year. The percentage of passes in the Intermediate Examination (19 out of 24) was a good deal higher than in any other institution in the Province. Science is popular, and the Municipality has provided improved appliances. Physical training and conduct were most satisfactory during the year.

Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.

72. The Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, had 27 students, against 14 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 5,444, against Rs. 5,964 in the previous year, the increase in fees being more than counterbalanced by a smaller contribution from Endowments and Other Sources. As usual, the grant from District and Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 600. Twelve scholarships were current at the end of the year, against 4 last year. In the Intermediate Examination, 3 passed out of 7. There is little or no physical training, but the tone of the institution is reported to be excellent, and the erection of a Boarding House is contemplated.

Islámiya College, Lahore.

73. The Islámiya College, Lahore, had 56 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 48 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 3,956, against Rs. 2,754, of which Rs. 1,219 was met from Fees, and Rs. 2,737 from Subscriptions. The increase of Rs. 522 in the fee-income is due to the fact that the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám paid to the College the moiety of fees from which half-rate students were formerly exempted. There were 12 scholarships current, besides 11 stipends awarded by various Muhammadan Societies. In the Intermediate Examination, 15 passed out of 27. It is gratifying to report that the study of Science has now been introduced, and Rs. 1,000 spent on apparatus. The students of this College made a good appearance in the University Sports Tournament. The number of boarders was 24, and great care has been taken with religious and moral instruction.

Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi.

74. The Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, had 18 students on the roll, against 25 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 3,826, of which over one-sixth was met from Fees, and the balance from Mission Funds. There was no scholarship current during the year. Of 11 candidates in the last Intermediate Examination, 9 passed. Football is played, and the general conduct is reported to be good.

Khálsa College, Amritsar.

75. In May, 1897, a First Year Class was opened in connection with the Khálsa College, Amritsar, and there were 14 students on the roll at the close of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,320, of which 91 per cent. was met from Subscriptions. Fees are levied at the rate of Rs. 4 from non-Sikhs and Rs. 2 from Sikhs. No scholarships paid from Public Funds were current, but the College Council has awarded 3 stipends from College Funds. Candidates for the Intermediate Examination will be sent up in 1899. There is no separate Boarding House for the College students. The possibilities of this institution are very great.

THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Principal's report.

76. The report of the Principal on the Oriental College, Lahore, with the remarks thereon of the Managing Committee, is given as Appendix E.

Number and distribution of students.

77. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 136—74 belonging to the College Department, and 62 to the School: this total is higher than for any year since 1889-90. Of those in the College Department, 20 belong to the *General* side, and are reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and

54 to the *Language* side, reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations; and of those in the School, 19 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, and 43 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. Of the 97 students on the Language side, 92 read English. In addition, instruction is given in Oriental Languages to 163 students of the Government College. Fifty-three of the College students are in receipt of scholarships or stipends, and 25 in the School; in other words, out of 136 students in the institution, 88 receive assistance in the form of scholarships or stipends. But the Committee considers that the fact of the increase of students being entirely among the non-stipendiaries is a proof of the increasing popularity of the institution. The distribution of the students according to creed is as follows:—65 Muhammadans, 57 Hindús, and 14 Sikhs. The increase of students in the Entrance Class is regarded by the Committee as promising for the future an increased attendance in the classes preparing for the degrees of the Oriental Faculty—"a branch of study which the Syndicate and Senate have recently taken special steps to encourage by the preparation of suitable text-books in the Vernacular." These steps are of interest in view of the remarks made on the subject in the review of last year's Education Report and in the Convocation address. A Sub-Committee of the Syndicate was appointed to select text-books for translation into the Vernacular, and as the Punjab Text-Book Committee can conveniently deal with all text-books up to the Entrance Standard, this Sub-Committee has till now confined its operations to books required for the Intermediate course of study. The books most urgently required were found to be those in History and Philosophy, and two text-books in each of these subjects have been translated, or are now in course of translation. The Sub-Committee has recently been re-constituted as "The Standing Committee for the preparation of approved Vernacular books," and now includes ten members, most of whom are highly competent Urdú scholars or specialists. The work of this Committee, if actively continued, will be of the greatest value in promoting sound education through the medium of the Vernacular.

Chapter III, 78. University Education.

78. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 31,336, or Rs. 811 less than in the previous year; of this expenditure, Rs. 263 was met from tuition fees. The average cost of educating a student in the College Department is Rs. 281; in the School, it is Rs. 90.

Expenditure.

79. From the College Department, on the General side, 6 went up to the Intermediate Examination, and 5 passed; 4 appeared in the B. O. L. Examination, and 2 passed; and 2 appeared and failed in the M. O. L. Examination; in all, 7 passes out of 12 candidates, compared with 5 out of 7 in the previous year. On the Language side, 6 appeared in the two higher examinations, both in Sanskrit and in Arabic, and 3 passed in the former and 2 in the latter; 5 appeared in Persian, and 3 passed; and 1 appeared in the High Proficiency Examination in Gurmukhí, and passed; in all, 9 passes out of 12, or 75 per cent., compared with 19 passes out of 28, or 67 per cent., in the previous year. Four out of 8 candidates—1 on the Sanskrit, 2 on the Arabic, and 1 on the Persian side—passed the Special Examination in English now necessary for Oriental Titles diplomas. From the School Department, General side, 6 appeared in the Entrance Examination, and 5 passed, compared with 2, who both passed, in the previous year. On the Language side, all the 7 that went up passed the Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit; in the corresponding examination in Arabic, all 3 candidates were successful; 1 went up and failed in Persian; and in Gurmukhí, 1 out of 2 passed; in all, 11 passes out of 13, against 14 out of 20 at the end of the previous

Examination results.

Chapter III, 80. University Education.

year. The results for the students of the Government College for Oriental Languages were satisfactory, with 88·5 per cent. of passes on the whole, compared with 87 per cent. last year.

General remarks.

80. The institution continues to be efficiently managed. A regular system of house examinations has been maintained throughout the year, and the principle of awarding stipends to needy and industrious students only has been duly observed. In addition to their College duties, a good deal of scholarly activity has been displayed by several members of the staff, as will be seen from the annual report. In January, 1898, Dr. Stein accompanied the Buner Field Force for the purpose of an archæological survey. The Boarding House arrangements have now been greatly improved, and gymnastic appliances provided. It is satisfactory to record that of those students who left the College during the year ten found situations in which their knowledge of English would enable them to give instruction in Classical Languages through the medium of that tongue and in accordance with modern methods.

Tournament report.

81. The gist of the report on the Punjab University Sports Tournament of 1897 is given as Appendix J.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (NATIVE BOYS).

82. The table below gives the statistics of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years :—

			Anglo-Vernacular.				Vernacular.							Number of				
			Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Open Scholarships.	Jubilee Scholarships.	Zamindári Scholarships.	Other Close Scholarships.	Total.
Number of High Schools.	1897-98	...	27	28	27	82	...	1	2	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97	...	26	24	18	68	...	1	1	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	1	4	9	14	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Middle Schools.	1897-98	...	58	17	41	116	124	...	...	124	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97	...	55	20	35	110	122	..	...	122	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	3	...	6	6	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Secondary Schools.	1897-98	...	85	45	68	198	124	1	2	127	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97	...	81	44	53	178	122	1	1	124	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	4	1	15	20	2	...	1	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars. — *High Stage.*	1897-98	...	1,170	965	950	3,085	...	62	6	68	3,153	3,085	431	299	66	24	63	452
	1896-97	...	1,101	900	781	2,782	...	52	5	57	2,839	2,821	369	295	64	18	79	456
	Increase	...	69	65	169	303	...	10	1	11	314	264	62	4	2	6	..	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4
Middle Stage.	1897-98	...	5,331	2,730	3,117	11,178	5,634	...	40	5,674	16,852	11,013	4,360	687	187	102	680	1,656
	1896-97	...	5,250	2,760	2,362	10,372	5,422	...	6	5,428	15,800	10,315	3,919	656	166	84	702	1,608
	Increase	...	81	...	755	806	212	...	34	246	1,052	698	441	31	21	18	...	48
	Decrease	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Total Secondary Stage.	1897-98	...	6,501	3,695	4,067	14,263	5,634	62	46	5,742	20,005	14,098	4,791	986	253	126	743	2,108
	1896-97	...	6,351	3,660	3,143	13,154	5,422	52	11	5,485	18,639	13,136	4,288	951	230	102	781	2,064
	Increase	...	150	35	924	1,109	212	10	35	257	1,366	962	503	35	23	24	...	44
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Upper Primary Stage.	1897-98	...	5,894	2,695	2,537	11,126	3,524	...	38	3,562	14,688	11,092	3,575	26	9	16	75	126
	1896-97	...	5,841	2,812	2,050	10,703	3,450	...	16	3,466	14,169	10,679	3,320	16	14	23	69	122
	Increase	...	53	...	487	423	74	...	22	96	519	413	255	10	...	...	6	4
	Decrease	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...
Lower Primary Stage.	1897-98	...	6,967	4,276	3,681	14,924	10,007	...	82	10,089	25,013	728	6,128	...	..	...	26	26
	1896-97	...	7,213	4,339	3,082	14,634	10,053	...	51	10,104	24,738	916	5,847	...	...	...	25	25
	Increase	...	...	...	599	290	...	...	31	...	275	...	281	...	...	...	1	1
	Decrease	...	246	63	...	...	46	..	..	15	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Stage.	1897-98	...	12,861	6,971	6,218	26,050	13,531	...	120	13,651	39,701	11,820	9,703	26	9	16	101	152
	1896-97	...	13,054	7,151	5,132	25,337	13,503	...	67	13,570	38,907	11,595	9,167	16	14	23	94	147
	Increase	...	...	...	1,086	713	28	...	53	81	794	225	536	10	...	...	7	5
	Decrease	...	193	180	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	7	...	...
Grand Total.	1897-98	...	19,362	10,666	10,285	40,313	19,165	62	166	19,393	59,706	25,918	14,494	1,012	262	142	844	2,260
	1896-97	...	19,405	10,811	8,275	38,491	18,925	52	78	19,055	57,546	24,731	13,455	967	244	125	875	2,211
	Increase	...	...	...	2,010	1,822	240	10	88	338	2,160	1,187	1,039	45	18	17	...	49
	Decrease	...	43	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...

Chapter IV, 83. Secondary Education.

Number and classification of schools.

83. The number of Secondary Schools rose by 23 during the year, and now stands at 325. Of the additional schools, 20 are Anglo-Vernacular, 14 High Schools, and 6 Middle Schools, the great majority of them being Unaided. Of the present total, 198 are Anglo-Vernacular and 127 Vernacular. According to grade, there are now 85 High Schools in the Province, 82 Anglo-Vernacular, and 3 Vernacular, and 240 Middle Schools—116 Anglo-Vernacular and 124 Vernacular. This increase in the number of Secondary Schools within a year is most noteworthy, and is largely due to the efforts of religious associations. For example, in the Lahore Circle four new Unaided Schools owe their existence to the Arya Samáj, which is now more or less directly connected with 11 Secondary Schools in that Circle.

Number and distribution of scholars.

84. The number of pupils reading in Secondary Schools has risen from 57,546 to 59,706, the increase being almost entirely in the Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In the High Departments there are now 3,153 pupils, against 2,839 last year, and all but a few are learning English; in the Middle Departments, 16,852, against 15,800, of whom about two-thirds learn English; in all, a rise from 18,639 to 20,005 in the Secondary Departments. In the Primary Departments there are now 39,701 pupils, against 38,907, and of these more than one-half are in Vernacular Schools. The number learning English is now 25,918, against 24,731; and the number of agriculturists 14,494, against 13,455, so that, of the additional pupils in Secondary Schools, almost every second pupil is an agriculturist.

Expenditure.

85. The statement on the next page gives the expenditure from different sources on all classes of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years. There is a total increase of Rs. 46,516, of which Rs. 13,561 was on Government and Board Schools, Rs. 4,374 on Aided Schools, and Rs. 28,581 on Unaided Schools. The total expenditure on these schools is now Rs. 9,27,206, to which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 77,705, of which no less than Rs. 67,598 went as grants to Aided Schools; District Funds contributed Rs. 1,07,078, or Rs. 945 less than last year; Municipal Funds, Rs. 1,89,888; and Private Sources, Rs. 5,52,535. There is an increase under every head except District Funds, and 42·6 of the increase was met from Fees. The average annual cost per pupil in Secondary Schools now works out to Rs. 15-8-0; in Anglo-Vernacular Schools it is Rs. 19-10-0; in Vernacular Schools it is Rs. 6-14-0. This shows a slight increase on the Anglo-Vernacular side and an appreciable and welcome decrease on the Vernacular side.

Fees.

86. The Fee receipts for the year rose by Rs. 19,853, and now stand at Rs. 4,24,867, or 45·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. Of the increase no less than Rs. 13,963 comes from Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools; in Aided Schools the amount drawn in fees is practically the same as last year, while there is a rise of Rs. 5,790 in Board Schools. The average annual fee paid in Anglo-Vernacular Schools comes to Rs. 9-9-0, or about 48·6 per cent. of the cost; in Vernacular Schools it comes to a little more than Rs. 2, compared with Rs. 2-2-0 last year. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools contribute over 90 per cent. of the total fee collection.

Scholarships.

87. The table of statistics at the beginning of this Chapter shows that 2,260 scholarships were current at the end of the past year, against 2,211 in the previous year. Of these, 452 were current in High Departments, 1,656 in Middle Departments, and 152 in Primary Departments; altogether, one pupil out of every 26 was a scholarship-holder. The increase was distributed over Open,

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE BOYS.

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1897-98 ...	10,107	30,938	1,57,874	2,07,532	7,995	4,14,446
	1896-97 ...	9,150	33,513	1,47,607	2,02,276	7,433	3,99,979
	Increase ...	957	...	10,267	5,256	562	14,467
	Decrease ...	...	2,575	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	65,958	3,700	15,925	1,14,086	55,405	2,55,074
	1896-97 ...	64,672	1,885	16,504	1,13,993	53,641	2,50,695
	Increase ...	1,286	1,815	...	93	1,764	4,379
	Decrease ...	...	...	579	...	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	400	64,303	59,122	1,23,825
	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	50,340	45,736	96,076
	Increase ...	...	...	400	13,963	13,386	27,749
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	1897-98 ...	76,065	34,638	1,74,199	3,85,921	1,22,522	7,93,345
	1896-97 ...	73,822	35,398	1,64,111	3,66,609	1,06,810	7,46,750
	Increase ...	2,243	...	10,088	19,312	15,712	46,595
	Decrease ...	...	760	...	...	...	...
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
Board Schools ...	1897-98 ...	...	72,375	15,624	38,922	627	1,27,548
	1896-97 ...	...	72,551	16,686	38,388	829	1,28,454
	Increase ...	...	...	...	534	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	176	1,062	...	202	906
Aided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	1,640	65	65	24	2,803	4,597
	1896-97 ...	1,829	74	162	17	2,520	4,602
	Increase ...	...	...	...	7	283	...
	Decrease ...	189	9	97	...	...	5
Unaided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	1,716	1,716
	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...	884	884
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	832	832
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Schools.	1897-98 ...	1,640	72,440	15,689	38,946	5,146	1,33,861
	1896-97 ...	1,829	72,625	16,848	38,405	4,233	1,33,940
	Increase ...	...	...	...	541	913	...
	Decrease ...	189	185	1,159	...	...	79
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools	1897-98 ...	77,705	1,07,078	1,89,888	4,24,867	1,27,668	9,27,206
	1896-97 ...	75,651	1,08,023	1,80,959	4,05,014	1,11,043	8,80,690
	Increase ...	2,054	...	8,929	19,353	16,625	46,516
	Decrease ...	...	945	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	1897-98 ...	4,712	46,946	11,776	...	4,743	68,177
	1896-97 ...	4,934	47,452	12,189	...	2,318	66,893
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	2,425	1,284
	Decrease ...	222	506	413	...	...	...

Jubilee, and Zamíndárí Scholarships, the only decrease being under the head of "Other Close Scholarships." The expenditure on Scholarships for the past year was Rs. 68,177, or Rs. 1,284 more than last year; less was spent from Provincial Revenues and Local Funds, and more from Other Sources.

Examination results.

88. The statement on the next page gives the results of the Entrance and Middle School Examinations for the last two years.

Entrance Examination.

89. In the last Entrance Examination of the Punjab University 1,447 candidates appeared and 945 passed, or 65·3 per cent., compared with 740 out of 1,323, or 55·9 per cent. last year. Of the successful candidates 940 belonged to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and 5 to the Vernacular. This year the Government and Board Schools had the highest percentage of passes, *viz.*, 68·5; next came the Aided Schools with 66 per cent.; and, lastly,

Chapter IV, 89. Secondary Education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION—NATIVE BOYS—ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.				
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.									
Government and Board Schools.	1897-98 ...	601	412	68·5	1,541	1,128	73·2	159	134
	1896-97 ...	510	302	59·2	1,429	1,089	76·2	126	111
	Increase ...	91	110	9·4	112	39	...	33	23
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	....	3·0	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	436	287	65·8	782	556	71·1	153	136
	1896-97 ...	431	273	63·3	784	551	70·2	107	92
	Increase ...	5	14	2·5	...	5	·9	46	44
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	404	241	59·6	882	536	60·8	80	67
	1896-97 ...	380	163	42·8	711	396	55·6	59	50
	Increase ...	24	78	16·8	171	140	5·2	21	17
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1897-98 ...	†1,441	‡940	65·2	3,205	2,220	69·3	392	337
	1896-97 ...	1,321	738	55·8	2,924	2,036	69·6	292	253
	Increase ...	120	202	9·4	281	184	...	100	84
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...
Vernacular Examination.									
Board Schools ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	1,567	1,334	85·1	...	...
	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	1,396	1,157	82·8	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	171	177	2·3	...	...
	Decrease ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1897-98 ..	6	5	83·3	1	...	...	...	...
	1896-97 ...	2	2	100·0	1	1	100·0	...	...
	Increase ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	16·7	...	1	100·0	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	9	9	100·0	...	...
	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	16	14	87·5	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1897-98 ...	6	5	83·3	1,577	1,343	85·2	...	...
	1896-97 ...	2	2	100·0	1,413	1,172	82·9	...	...
	Increase ...	4	3	...	164	171	2·3	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	16·7	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1897-98 ...	1,447	945	65·3	4,782	3,563	74·5	392	337
	1896-97 ...	1,323	740	55·9	4,337	3,208	73·9	292	253
	Increase ...	124	205	9·4	445	355	·6	100	84
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.
† Includes 10 students who went up in Science Faculty.
‡ Includes 10 students who passed in Science Faculty.

the Unaided Schools with 59 per cent. (against 42·8 per cent. last year). According to the number of passes in this examination, the Lahore Circle stands first, with 381; the Ráwalpindi Circle second, with 167; the Jullundur Circle third, with 158; the Delhi Circle fourth, with 137; and the Deraját Circle fifth, with 97. According to the average of passes, the order is: Delhi first, with 74·0 per cent.; Deraját Circle second, with 67·8 per cent.; Lahore Circle third, with 66·5 per cent.; Ráwalpindi fourth, with 60·2 per cent.; and Jullundur fifth, with 59·4 per cent. Besides the candidates from the schools under report, 270 others

appeared, mostly private candidates, and 82 passed, giving 1,717 candidates in all, of whom 1,027 passed, or 59·8 per cent., compared with 823 out of 1,674, or 49 per cent. in the previous year.

In the Entrance (Science Faculty) Examination 10 candidates appeared from the schools under report, and all passed; there were also 2 private candidates, of whom 1 passed. The institutions sending up candidates for this examination were the Central Model School, the Lahore Union Academy, the Ráwalpindi Mission High School, the Pesháwar Edwards Mission School, and the Mooltan Anglo-Sanskrit High School.

Most successful schools in the Entrance Examination.

90. Of those schools that sent up not fewer than 10 candidates to the Entrance Examination, the following had the highest percentages of passes:—The Montgomery Diamond Jubilee High School, 100 per cent.; the V. B. High School, Dera Ismaí'l Khán, 94 per cent; the M. B. High School, Hissár, 93 per cent.; the Umballa Mission High School, 91 per cent. The largest numbers of candidates were sent up by the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School (70), the M. B. High School, Amritsar, (53), the M. B. High School, Mooltan, (49), and the Central Model School (43) Last year the highest place was taken by the M. B. High School, Mooltan, which this year takes both the first and the fourth places.

Middle School Examination.

91. The number of candidates from the schools in the last Middle School Examination was altogether 4,782, of whom 3,563 passed, or 74·5 per cent., compared with 3,208 out of 4,337, or 73·9 per cent., last year. Besides these, 392 took up English only, and 337 passed. On the Anglo-Vernacular side, 69·3 per cent. in all passed, the Board Schools having secured 73·2 per cent. of successes, the Aided Schools, 71·1 per cent. and the Unaided Schools, 60·8 per cent. (against 55·6). In this examination, as in the Entrance Examination, the Unaided Schools have improved considerably. On the Vernacular side, 85·2 per cent. passed, all but ten of the candidates being from Board Schools. The order of the Circles of Inspection, according to the number of passes in this examination is: Lahore first, with 1,076; Ráwalpindi second, with 833; Jullundur third, with 753; Delhi fourth, with 527; and Deraját fifth, with 374. According to the proportion of passes, the order is: Ráwalpindi first, with 79·2 per cent.; Deraját second, with 76·3 per cent.; Jullundur third, with 75·3 per cent.; Lahore fourth, with 72·6 per cent.; and Delhi fifth, with 69·3 per cent. Besides the candidates from schools, 790 others appeared in this examination, mostly private candidates, and 264 passed, giving 5,572 candidates in all, of whom 3,827 passed, or 68·7 per cent., compared with 3,530 out of 5,182, or 68·1 per cent., last year.

Most successful schools in the Middle School Examination.

92. Of those Anglo-Vernacular Schools that sent up not fewer than 25 candidates to the Middle School Examination, the following had the highest percentages of passes:—Gujránwála M. B. School (100); Pasrúr Montgomery School (94·3); Gujránwála Mission High School (93·6); Ráhon M. B. School (93·5); Jullundur M. B. High School (93·3); Wazírábád Mission School (92·6); Tánda M. B. School (92); Amritsar Khálsa College School (90·7); and Rewárí M. B. School (90·6). The largest numbers of candidates appeared from the Ráwalpindi Mission School (71), the Mooltan M. B. School (66), Gujrát Mission School (65), Gujránwála Mission School (63), Jhang M. B. School (62), Delhi M. B. School (62), and the Central Model School (60). Of the first ten places in the order of merit list the Gujránwála Mission High School took the first, fifth, ninth, and tenth, and the Siálkot M. B. High School took the second and third. On the Vernacular side, the Qila' Dídár

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Singh, Banga, and Moga Schools passed the largest number of candidates; and of schools that sent up not fewer than 20 candidates, those at Morinda, Bhanu, Gujar Khán, Qila' Dídár Singh, Tausa, Kahror, Khárián, and Dasúya had over 90 per cent. of successes. Of the first twenty places on the list, the first was gained by Sambariál School, the second by Púndrí School, two went to Khárián School, two to Rámnagar M. B. School, and five to Najafgarh School.

Advance of English compared with Vernacular education.

93. The table at the beginning of this Chapter shows that of 23 additional schools now returned, 20 are Anglo-Vernacular, and that the number of pupils learning English has risen during the year by 1,187. In the Middle School Examination the number of Anglo-Vernacular candidates rose from 2,924 to 3,205, and in the Entrance Examination from 1,321 to 1,441. The desire to convert Vernacular into Anglo-Vernacular Schools is very general; but, as the Delhi Inspector says, "it commonly emanates from those that are well off, and who want to keep their boys at home." The petitioners frequently show a callous disregard of the interests of the majority of the community in urging the adoption of a measure which entails higher fees and increased expenditure on books, &c. At the same time there is reason to believe that, especially among the mercantile classes, there is a growing conviction that an English education, in order to serve their purposes, need not be carried beyond the Middle School Standard, or the Entrance Standard at the most. "This is noticeable in large commercial centres like Bhiwání where the Middle School Examination appears to be the goal of a student's aspirations, as fitting him sufficiently for a mercantile life. Bhiwání School boys are now to be found going as far as Bombay and Calcutta, acting as agents for their firms—a position they could not have heretofore filled so satisfactorily."

Drawing, Shorthand, &c.

94. In view of the commercial importance of Delhi, it is surprising that the Delhi Inspector has nothing to report in the way of a special commercial training. In the Jullundur Circle Drawing Classes opened last year at Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur have continued to work fairly, and a Shorthand Class has also been opened during the year in connection with the Ludhiána M. B. School and promises to be popular. The Amritsar Municipality continued to maintain a Shorthand Class open to pupils of the High Schools in the city, and 10 boys qualified in Pitman's Shorthand. At the close of the year the class had 36 boys on the rolls. Drawing is taught in the Central Model School, the Aitchison College, the Khálsa College and the Union Academy. No examination has yet been held by the University in the Clerical and Commercial Course.

General remarks on the Secondary Schools.

95. The Inspecting Officers are not quite unanimous as to the degree of improvement visible in the general character of the instruction given in Secondary Schools as a whole; but all agree that in Board and Aided Schools the increasing employment of qualified teachers is producing good results; there are few certificated teachers in the Unaided Schools, "because most of these institutions offer salaries for which it is impossible to secure the services of qualified men." For example, in the Jullundur Circle, of 362 teachers in Board Schools, 323 are certificated; in Aided Schools, 64 out of 107; and in Unaided Schools, 5 out of 75. In the Delhi Circle, History and Geography are reported to be the subjects that are most neglected; in the Jullundur Circle there is a change for the better in the teaching of the compulsory subjects and in Caligraphy; in the Lahore Circle the teaching of Science does not show much real progress, and Eng-

lish and Persian conversation, as well as translation into English, are said to be weak points; and in the Deraját Circle, English and Mathematics have improved, but History, Geography, Science, and Object Lessons are still defective. In the Deraját Circle, the buildings for Secondary Schools are reported to be generally adequate and suitable, but several urgently demand extension. Appliances are fairly supplied, except for Physical Science and Object Lessons. In the Lahore Circle, the buildings of most of the Board Schools in the Lahore District are in bad repair; the new school-house at Lyallpur is unsuitable; nothing has been done to provide much needed extensions in the Gurdáspur Schools, and the Gujránwála District is also backward in this respect. Science apparatus is wanting in several schools, and is incomplete in a large number of cases. In the Jullundur Circle, the school buildings are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory; but the M. B. School at head-quarters has long been held in a wretched building and has never had a proper supply of apparatus and furniture.

Chapter V, 96.

Primary Education.

CHAPTER V.

PRIMARY EDUCATION (NATIVE BOYS).

Statistical table.

96. The following statement compares the statistics of Primary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years :—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of agriculturists.
			Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.	
Government and Board Schools	1897-98	1,722	14,411	65,480	79,891	43,183
	1896-97	1,709	14,006	65,425	79,431	42,250
	Increase	13	405	55	460	933
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1897-98	578	2,079	20,152	22,231	9,324
	1896-97	642	2,389	22,370	24,759	10,576
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	64	310	2,218	2,528	1,252
Unaided Schools	1897-98	120	357	4,234	4,591	1,441
	1896-97	101	260	3,836	4,096	1,629
	Increase	19	97	398	495	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	188
Total	1897-98	2,420	16,847	89,866	106,713	53,948
	1896-97	2,452	16,655	91,631	108,286	54,455
	Increase	...	192	...	...	...
	Decrease	32	...	1,765	1,573	507
Number of Scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.	1897-98	...	31,535	114,879	146,414	63,652
	1896-97	...	30,824	116,369	147,193	63,622
	Increase	...	711	...	...	30
	Decrease	...	...	1,490	779	...
Zamíndárí Schools included in the above.	1897-98	202	607	5,838	6,445	4,495
	1896-97	213	624	6,316	6,940	4,862
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	11	17	478	495	367

Number and classification of schools.

97. The number of schools has fallen during the year from 2,452 to 2,420, the decrease being under the head of Aided Schools. The number of Board Schools has risen by 13, and of Unaided Schools by 19. The noteworthy fact of the year is the collapse of a number of Indigenous and Elementary Schools that had previously earned grants. There appears to have been something of a reaction, to which several Inspectors bear witness, in favour of the Board Schools and other schools that adopt the ordinary standards, and hard times led to the closing of several Branch Schools and struggling Indigenous Schools.

Number and distribution of scholars.

98. The attendance at Primary Schools has fallen from 108,286 to 106,713, or by 1,573. The fall in the cases of Aided Schools was 2,528, partly counterbalanced by a rise in Board and Unaided Schools. If the attendance in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, we get a total of 146,414 pupils at the Primary stage of instruction, or only 779 less than last year. Of this total, 63,652, or 30 more than last year, are returned as agriculturists, so that over 43 per cent. of the children receiving an elementary education belong to this class. In Zamíndárí Schools about 70 per cent. of the pupils are agriculturists, and in Primary Schools alone about 50 per cent. It is remarkable that, while the number of agriculturists under instruction has increased during the year, the increase has taken place solely in the Government and Board Primary Schools and in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, at the same time that the number in Zamíndárí Schools has fallen considerably; this goes to show that the agriculturist has a growing preference, not for the training specially designed for him, but for the ordinary curriculum of a public school.

99. The statement below gives the expenditure from different sources on Primary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years :—

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1897-98 ...	3,996	3,02,199	37,524	51,020	1,461	3,96,202
	1896-97 ...	3,910	2,98,762	36,808	50,046	1,545	3,91,071
	Increase ...	88	3,437	716	974	...	5,131
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	84	...
Aided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	3,838	33,465	6,313	10,979	21,003	75,598
	1896-97 ...	3,806	35,834	6,798	11,404	21,507	79,349
	Increase ...	32	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	2,369	485	425	504	3,751
Unaided Schools ...	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	4,899	8,050	12,949
	1896-97 ...	...	...	...	2,119	5,047	7,166
	Increase ...	...	...	...	2,780	3,003	5,783
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1897-98 ...	7,836	3,35,664	43,837	66,898	30,514	4,84,749
	1896-97 ...	7,716	3,34,596	43,606	63,569	28,099	4,77,586
	Increase ...	120	1,068	231	3,329	2,415	7,163
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	1897-98 ...	...	275	...	...	330	605
	1896-97 ...	...	342	...	...	...	342
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	330	263
	Decrease ...	...	67	...	...	...	...

The total expenditure is now Rs. 4,84,749, or Rs. 7,163 more than last year. There is an increase of Rs. 5,131 spent on Government and Board Schools; this is fully accounted for the increase in the number of these schools. There is a decrease of Rs. 3,751 in the case of Aided Schools, due to the large fall of 64 in the number of such schools, many being struck off the grant-in-aid list. The Unaided Schools show a rise of Rs. 5,783, mainly due to the increased number of such schools. Of the total expenditure over 69 per cent. falls to District Funds, 9 per cent. to Municipal Funds, over 1·6 per cent. to Provincial Revenues, and the remainder to Private Sources. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools is about Rs. 4-9-0 ; in Government and Board Schools it is Rs. 4-15-0; in Aided Schools, Rs. 3-6-0; and in Unaided Schools, Rs. 2-13-0.

Fees.

100. The income from Fees rose from Rs. 63,569 to Rs. 66,898, or to 13·8 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 45·8 per cent. in the Secondary Schools. The increase is partly in Board Schools, and very largely in Unaided Schools. In view of the facts that over 50 per cent. of the pupils are agriculturists, and that lower rates of fees are allowed in certain backward Districts, the increase in the fee-income for the year may be considered satisfactory. The average fee per head, paid by non-agriculturist scholars in Government and Board Schools, was over Re. 1-6-0 ; in Aided Schools it was over 13 annas ; and in Unaided Schools it was Re. 1-8-0, owing to a fall in the proportion of agriculturists.

Scholarships.

101. Stipends continued to be paid to selected boys in the Kulu Sub-Division of the Kángra District, and in the Dera Ismaíl Khán District. The amount returned for the year is Rs. 695, against Rs. 342 last year, the increase being mainly due to an item of Rs. 330 from "Other Sources" on account of stipends given by the Mission to the boys of the Christian Boarding Unaided Primary School at Gujránwála.

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Primary Education.

Examination results.

102. The statement below gives the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations for both the Primary Schools proper and the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools :—

		Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Upper Primary Examination.						
Government and Board Schools	1897-98	9,961	7,288	73·2	885	739
	1896-97	9,554	7,411	77·5	931	797
	Increase	407	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	123	4·3	46	58
Aided Schools	1897-98	1,282	783	61·1	403	334
	1896-97	1,232	836	67·8	484	412
	Increase	50	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	53	6·7	81	78
Unaided Schools	1897-98	382	188	49·2	102	80
	1896-97	342	204	59·6	110	88
	Increase	40	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	16	10·4	8	8
Total	1897-98	11,625	8,259	71·0	1,390	1,153
	1896-97	11,128	8,451	75·9	1,525	1,297
	Increase	497	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	192	4·9	135	144
Lower Primary Examination.						
Government and Board Schools	1897-98	16,069	12,267	76·3	...	...
	1896-97	15,771	12,243	77·6	...	...
	Increase	298	24	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	1·3	...	...
Aided Schools	1897-98	1,567	1,066	68·0	...	...
	1896-97	1,615	1,040	64·3	...	...
	Increase	...	26	3·7	...	...
	Decrease	48	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1897-98	436	264	60·6	...	...
	1896-97	434	260	59·9	...	...
	Increase	2	4	·7	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1897-98	18,072	13,597	75·2	...	...
	1896-97	17,820	13,543	75·9	...	...
	Increase	252	54	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	·7	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

Upper Primary Examination.

103. In the Upper Primary Examination, out of 11,625 candidates, 8,259 passed, or 71 per cent., compared with 8,451 out of 11,128, or 75·9 per cent., last year. Besides these, 1,153 out of 1,390, or 85 per cent., passed in English only. In all classes of schools the percentage of passes by the Upper Primary Examination is less than last year; this falling off affects the Delhi, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, and Deraját Circles; in the Jullundur Circle there is a marked improvement. In the Delhi Circle, the pass was 74 per cent.; in Jullundur, 74·9 per cent.; in Lahore, 69 per cent.; in Ráwalpindi, 67·9 per cent.; and in the Deraját, 74·3 per cent. The Lahore Inspector attributes the decline to very strict observance of the instructions to Inspecting Officers for the conduct of this examination, to inferior teaching of Arithmetic in some of the Districts, and to the prevalence of scarcity which affected the attendance. The Delhi Inspector notices a falling off in the standard of penmanship attained in many of the Board Schools. On the whole, however, the best results are everywhere found in Government and Board Schools, and the worst in Unaided Schools.

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Primary Education.
Lower Primary Examination.

104. In the Lower Primary Examination, 18,072 were examined, and 13,597 passed, or 75·2 per cent., against 13,543 out of 17,820, or 75·9 per cent., last year. In Government and Board Schools the pass percentage was 76·3; in Aided Schools 68; in Unaided Schools 60 6. The percentage has fallen almost uniformly in the Delhi, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, and Deraját Circles; but has risen, as in the Upper Primary Examination, in the Jullundur Circle.

Zámindárí Schools.

105. From the table given in the first paragraph of this Chapter, it appears that there are now 202 Zamíndárí Schools in the Province, compared with 213 last year, and that the number of pupils has fallen by 495, of whom 167 are agriculturists. Of the schools, 191 are Urdú, and the others Nágrí. The examination results are generally satisfactory. It is unnecessary to reiterate what was said in last year's report regarding the declining popularity of these schools. The Deraját Inspector reports that their characteristic and essential feature, *viz.*, the half-day system, is not observed in his Circle, as the people do not like it, and adds: "That these schools are unpopular and baffle official efforts to keep them up is a fact which, though regrettable, cannot be altered. Wherever my Personal Assistant and myself go, we find the people wishing for a change from this system which the Department, in the interests of the Zamíndár himself, wishes to urge on the peasant." The Ráwalpindi Inspector says:—"Sooner or later these schools will have to be closed, though it is possible that twenty years hence the people may appreciate them. That a suitable education should make boys better fitted for the work to which they were born is absolutely not understood by the class for whose benefit these schools were started." In this connection it may be noted that in the Hoshiárpur District the arrangement still continues whereby an itinerant teacher gives instruction in Patwár's work to the Fifth Class of five of the Primary Schools in each tahsíl for a week twice during the year.

Indigenous Schools examined for grants.

106. The following statement gives the number of Indigenous and "Other Schools" examined for grants during the past two years, the number of pupils attending them, the number of passes by the various standards, and the amount of grants earned:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Institutions	Indigenous Schools	223	245	...	22
	Other Schools	371	394	...	23
	Total	594	639	...	45
Number of Scholars	Indigenous Schools	8,065	8,985	...	920
	Other Schools	12,313	14,296	...	1,983
	Total	20,378	23,281	...	2,903
Number passed by	First Standard	3,317	3,687	...	370
	Second "	2,322	2,652	...	330
	Third "	1,648	1,944	...	296
	Fourth "	1,241	1,391	...	150
	Fifth "	727	849	...	122
	All Standards	9,255	10,523	...	1,268
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Grants earned	Attendance Grants	5,265	6,098	...	833
	Instruction Grants	19,322	22,404	...	3,082
	Staff Grants	9,180	10,336	..	1,156
	Total Grants	33,767	38,838	...	5,071

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Primary Education.

Comparison of figures.

107. The number of schools examined for grants was 594, or a decrease of 45 since last year. The number of pupils has fallen from 23,281 to 20,378; the number of passes from 10,523 to 9,255; and the amount of grants earned from Rs. 38,838 to Rs. 33,767. The Delhi Circle shows a slight increase under every head, and the Jullundur and Deraját Circles under the head of passes, but everywhere else there is a decline all round. In view of the facts that these schools are an important factor in our system of Primary education, and that to encourage them is an easy and cheap mode of furthering it, it is to be regretted that their number has decreased. But under the most favourable conditions many of them lead a precarious existence, and in a time of scarcity it is schools of this kind that are the first to collapse. There is some consolation in the knowledge that those which do collapse are generally of the most inferior kind, while those that have survived are gradually improving through the helpful criticism of Inspecting Officers, though, as a whole, the quality of the instruction imparted continues to be defective, and the organisation and discipline generally poor. The luminous remark made by the Jullundur Inspector is worthy of quotation here:—"The people have begun to feel that a pass by the highest standard of an Indigenous School is neither a passport to employment nor to admission to a Middle School—the two great objects which Indian parents at present have in view in sending their boys to school. This is the reason why these schools or others not meeting the desire of the people become unpopular as soon as they begin to see for what purpose these institutions are really meant." The Lahore Inspector thinks that the Indigenous Schools "are gradually losing ground before our Public Schools," and it is evident that even amongst the humblest classes of the people are beginning to distinguish between a well-taught and a poorly-taught school, and therefore in the existing Indigenous Schools there is a strong tendency to assimilate the curriculum and methods to that of ordinary Primary Schools; and, as the Delhi Inspector notes, "the character of the teaching is changing somewhat, the old fashioned religious preceptor giving way to the younger and more enterprising teacher." The Deraját Inspector says:—"The discipline in these schools is, I am afraid, lax, and bears a very unfavourable comparison with that maintained in Board Schools. The District Inspectors of Schools can be looked to for amelioration in this respect." The Lahore Inspector reports that in several Districts the grants had to be reduced owing to unreliable registers, and in the Gurdáspur District as many as 60 boys were found to have been wrongly entered as agriculturists or village *kamíns*, necessitating strict measures to purge the roll from spurious "agriculturists." The grants earned amounted to Rs. 33,767, or an average of Re. 1-14-0 per pupil, compared with Re. 1-10-0 last year and with Rs. 4-9-0 the cost per head to Public Funds in the Primary Schools generally.

Gurmukhí Classes.

108. Gurmukhí Branch Schools or Classes, which Local Bodies are empowered to establish, are found only in the Jullundur and Lahore Circles. In the former these classes are attached to 4 Middle and 7 Primary Schools, the total number attending the classes has fallen from 317 to 302, and the number of Sikh pupils from 176 to 164. The Inspector says:—"The people desirous of giving their children Gurmukhí instruction prefer to send them to *dharmsálás* where it can be had *gratis*. The Singh Sabha at Ferozepore continue to maintain their mixed school in which the number of boys has fallen from 100 to 92, but that of girls has risen from 32 to 48. The instruction consists of religious hymns and precepts by rote, besides the elements of

reading and writing in the Gurmukhí character." In the Lahore Circle the number of Gurmukhi Classes is 8, with an attendance of 206, against 9 classes, with 236 pupils last year. "These classes," the Inspector says, "like the Zamíndárí Schools, are not very popular; the people prefer to send their children to *dharmsálás* where instruction is given free." There is no real demand for these classes.

Schools for low-caste children.

109. In the Delhi Circle, the school at Shahjahánpur in the Gurgáon District for children of the *Minás*, a criminal tribe, still exists, but the special scholarships that used to be given to them have not been earned for some time past. A number of low-caste schools are maintained by the S. P. G. and Baptist Missions in Delhi, and some success has attended the endeavour to bring the pupils under the indigenous standard of instruction. In this Circle there are altogether 22 low-caste schools, with 595 pupils, against 21 schools, with 548 pupils last year.

In the Jullundur Circle, of the 4 low-caste schools opened last year by the American Mission in the Hoshiárpur District, only 3 now exist, and these have become mixed schools, the only low-caste boys being 8 sweepers and 4 Rámdásiás. Besides these, 30 low-caste boys attend Private Schools, and 79 attend Public Schools, against 130 returned last year.

In the Lahore Circle, the Districts of Montgomery, Jhang, and Amritsar are without any low-caste schools. Gurdáspur has 3, with an attendance of 43 pupils, against 2 schools and 23 pupils last year. In Gujránwála, there are 29 schools, with 580 pupils, against 16 schools and 264 pupils last year; one of these is a Girls' School.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the principal school for the education of low-caste children is the Native Christian Training Institute at Siálkot, with 97 pupils; it is really an Anglo-Vernacular Boarding High School intended for the education of Native Christian boys. Besides this, there are 19 schools, with 112 pupils, under Mission Societies in the Siálkot District, which were examined for grants, and 2 such schools, with 41 pupils, in the Gujrát District.

Boys following hereditary occupation after passing Upper Primary Examination.

110. In accordance with a wish expressed in the review of last year's Education Report endeavours have been made to collect statistics as to the number of Primary School boys that are content to return to their hereditary callings, but the figures supplied can hardly be accepted as trustworthy owing to the assumption that boys who leave school at this stage are necessarily those who return to their fathers' occupation and station in life. In the Delhi Circle the return shows 358 boys, but the Inspector thinks that about half that number would be nearer the truth. In the Jullundur Circle the Inspector reports that out of 1,865 boys who passed the Upper Primary Examination last year, 530, or 28·4 per cent., have not been able to find employment away from their homes and are presumably following their hereditary callings. The Lahore Inspector thinks that about 530, or one-fourth of the total number of passes in the Upper Primary Examination, have returned to their homes, while for the Ráwalpindi Circle the proportion reported is 913 boys out of 2,122. In the Deraját Circle the percentage quoted is 38·7. It is satisfactory to know that these boys belong not only to the Indigenous Schools but also to the Public Schools. On the whole, there is reason to believe, with Mr. Harvey, that "many more boys now leave their studies, to return to their hereditary occupations, than used to be the case." In the Delhi Circle a very fair proportion of Rájpút and Ját students of the Rewárí, Bhiwání, and Jhajjar

Chapter V, III. Primary Education.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and many from the Kalánaur Vernacular Middle School in the Rohtak District, enlist in well-known cavalry regiments. They are generally boys who are well up in drill and gymnastics.

General remarks.

111. The general character of the instruction imparted is gradually improving everywhere, especially in the elements of Reading, Writing and Arithmetic The Delhi Inspector says:—"The habits and application of teachers trained in the Normal Schools have acted directly on the pupils who are far more orderly in their habits and more attentive in class than used to be the case. The routine of examinations is conducted on a more business-like system than before, and there is no longer the excuse heard, when results are unfavourable, that boys were confused or frightened." The Lahore Inspector notices "a greater readiness to use the blackboard in class-work; the significance of this can hardly be over-estimated, for where the blackboard is freely and generally used the old dry-as-dust style of teaching must give way." Mensuration is reported to be a weak subject in many Districts owing to the indifference of the teachers and the want of apparatus. Grammar is badly taught in a large number of schools, but the teaching of Object Lessons and Letter Writing has received considerable care. The Lahore Inspector thinks that the importance of the work of the Infant Class is being more and more recognised, and the notion that the Head Master is a mere class-master whose work will be judged by the results of a particular examination is being slowly but surely exterminated. Physical training continues to advance. The state of the school buildings continues to be very much the same as last year. In the Lahore District most of the buildings are in need of repairs, and the case of the Gurdáspur District is in this respect much the worst in the Lahore Circle. The District Board of Hoshiárpur spent Rs. 3,000 in repairing school-houses during the year; but in every District in the Jullundur Circle a number of the schools have insufficient accommodation. In the Dera Ghází Khán District the practical suggestions of Inspecting Officers have been attended to, but little or nothing has been done in Bannu. In the Deraját Circle, teaching suffers from the want of suitable blackboards, and in the Lahore and Gujránwála Districts nothing has been done for two years to improve the appliances of the schools. The apparatus for teaching Practical Mensuration continues to be lacking in a number of Districts, and many Local Bodies refuse to supply copies of the text-books for the use of teachers. The system of school post-offices continues to work satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Kinds of institutions.

112. The institutions for the training of teachers in this Province are six in number, *viz.*, a Central Training College at Lahore, and a Normal School at the head-quarters of each of the five Circles of Inspection. All of these are for the training of male teachers only; no institution yet exists exclusively for the purpose of training women as teachers, the only available means at present being the Normal Classes attached to some of the ordinary schools, in which girls are prepared for the Certificate Examinations. The Central Training College is for the training, in the Principles and Practice of Teaching, of English Teachers for all classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and of Vernacular Teachers for Secondary Schools; it thus supplies all kinds of teachers except Vernacular Teachers for Primary Schools and Departments: the latter are supplied by the Normal Schools.

I.—THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Organisation, &c.

113. The report of the Principal on the Central Training College, Lahore, is given as Appendix F. Three classes are maintained in this institution. The *Senior English Class* prepares teachers for work in Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools, and those candidates who are successful in the Final Examination are at once provisionally qualified to work as Head Masters of a Middle School or Assistants in a High Department, and in course of time may be declared fit for the Head Mastership of High Schools. The qualifications demanded for admission to this class are therefore high, and no one can be enrolled who has not read up to the B. A. Standard: every year the general level of attainment of the candidates for admission is rising; and during the year under report, for the first time in the history of the College, this class contained two Masters of Arts. There were also eight B. A.s, besides the remaining students who, after passing the Intermediate or First Arts Examination, had read for two years in an Arts College. This is significant, for it is not so long since a Master of Arts would ordinarily have thought it beneath him to seek training as a teacher; the change points to a wider recognition of the value and necessity of such training, and to a disposition on the part of graduates to seek employment in a wider field than heretofore. At the beginning of the session the Senior English Class contained six students reading without stipends; but these, owing to vacancies occurring among the stipendiary students, were subsequently awarded stipends. The *Junior English Class* prepares teachers for work in Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools, and these after satisfactory experience may rise to be Assistants in Middle Departments. Under new regulations only those who have read for at least two years in an Arts College are eligible for admission to this class; and as this qualification in former years enabled a candidate to read in the Senior English Class, it is not surprising that fewer sought admission during the year under report. Yet it cannot be said that the requirement is too great, for a pass in the Entrance Examination does not by itself guarantee that degree of attainment which is necessary to enable a student to profit to the full by a course of training in this institution. Doubtless the number seeking admission to the Junior English Class will soon show an increase. For the present the result has been that, in order to secure stipendiaries with the

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necessary qualifications, candidates who did not take a high place in the Entrance Examination have had to be selected in some cases, simply because they had read for two years in an Arts College. The *Senior Vernacular Class* prepares for Vernacular Teacherships in Secondary Schools, and it is extremely satisfactory that most of the students in this class have previously undergone a year's training in a Normal School and have passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division. This means that the majority leave this class with two years' training, a fact which compensates to a great extent for the disadvantage arising from their want of direct knowledge of English text-books of School Management and Educational Principles.

Number of students.

114. At the close of the year the College contained 71 students in all, compared with 82 in the previous year. The falling off is partly in the Junior English Class, and this has been explained above; and partly in the Senior Vernacular Class owing to a reduction in the number of stipends at the disposal of the Principal. Last year there were 5 non-stipendiary students; this year all had stipends—70 from Government and 1 from District Funds. Of the students on the rolls, 14 were teachers and 57 had no previous experience. Altogether there were 18 students in the Senior English Class, 18 in the Junior English Class, and 35 in the Senior Vernacular Class. A number of these have already obtained employment, and there is a general demand for the services of trained men. But the Managers of many Schools, especially of Private and Unaided Institutions, are slow to offer attractive salaries, and the number of available youths who have sufficient knowledge of English or other subjects to induce them to try their hands at teaching is so great, that Managers have never much difficulty in obtaining a staff of some sort for their schools on any terms they like to offer. Nevertheless, there are so many schools in which trained help is now appreciated, that the students of the Central Training College may be said to be invariably certain of employment.

Expenditure.

115. The total expenditure on the institution for the year was Rs. 29,106, or Rs. 582 more than last year, chiefly owing to the promotion or progressive salary of certain members of the staff. Of the expenditure, Rs. 18,575 was on Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 8,408 on Stipends. As 71 students were sent up for examination at the close of the year, this gives an average sum of about Rs. 120 actually paid to each student trained during the year.

Certificate Examinations.

116. Of the 71 students examined, 64, or 90 per cent., passed the Certificate Examinations, 28 being placed in the First Division.

From the Senior English Class, 18 candidates appeared, and 16 passed, 10 being in the First Division, against 14 out of 16 last year. As in the previous year, the two failures were in School Management, a subject in which the average marks obtained are lower than in other subjects—a natural result in view of the difficulty and novelty of the subject and the short period of training. Only 12 private candidates appeared in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination against 50 last year, and of these, 6 passed, 1 being in the First Division; it is noteworthy that of the private candidates, 1 was a Master of Arts, and 6 were B. A.s The enormous falling off in the number of private candidates is due to the fact that, in anticipation of the new regulations demanding higher qualifications for admission, numbers flocked to last year's examination as likely to be their last chance of obtaining the coveted certificate on the easier terms.

From the Junior English Class 18 candidates appeared in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, and 13 passed, 4 being in the First Division; last year 21 passed out of 28. There were 4 failures in Geography and one in School Management. It is very satisfactory that all should have passed in English, for their certificate qualifies them to teach in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, where Geography and Arithmetic are taught through the medium of English; and the Lahore Inspector, who held the practical examination, testifies to an improvement in the pronunciation and idiom of this class. In the same examination 9 private candidates appeared, of whom 7 passed; last year there were 51 private candidates, this large number being due to the cause already stated.

From the Vernacular Class 35 went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and all passed, 14 being in the First Division; last year 33 passed out of 38, 23 being in the First Division. The uniform excellence of the work of this class is very gratifying, and could only have been attained by careful and intelligent teaching. Six private candidates also appeared in this examination, of whom only 2 passed.

Character of the results.

117. The above results, with a total of 64 passes out of 71, or just over 90 per cent., must be regarded as satisfactory, being even better than those of last year, when the percentage of passes was 83. As last year, there were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, and as the examination is so designed as to test the candidates' skill in handling and controlling a class, in questioning and illustrating, in drawing up notes of a lesson, and in expressing themselves fluently and accurately, this result is conclusive proof of the practical value and efficacy of the training they receive. There were no failures in Mathematics, none in English, and none in Science, and it is reported that the scientific experiments were this year much more neatly performed than last year. The average of marks obtained in School Management, though still comparatively low, is better than last year's.

The teaching of Drawing.

118. Since the beginning of 1896 Drawing has formed a subject of instruction in the College, and may be regarded as an important part of the technical training of the students. For the usefulness of a teacher is greatly impaired if he cannot readily and confidently illustrate his lessons, and in schools where ready-made illustrations in the shape of charts and maps and pictures are few, it is doubly necessary that the teachers should have some skill in Drawing. From this point of view the instruction given in the College must be pronounced successful, for the candidates at the last Certificate Examinations showed, in their notes of lessons and in their use of the blackboard, that they had acquired some degree of facility in the drawing of simple illustrations. And even if the only result of the introduction of Drawing were to impress upon teachers the educational value of the blackboard, the arrangement would be amply justified. But more than this has been aimed at, and, as stated in last year's report, it is hoped that a fair proportion of the students will qualify themselves as Teachers of Drawing, and so pave the way for the introduction of Drawing into schools. Last year the prescribed course could not be finished, and no candidate appeared for the Drawing Master's Certificate. But at the close of the year under report, 52 of the students appeared in the Drawing Master's Junior Certificate Examination—12 from the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, 9 from the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class, and 31 from the Senior Vernacular Class. Of these, 19 went up in all subjects, but none qualified for the certificate. Altogether, 6 passed in Freehand Drawing, 1 in Model Drawing, and 2 in Geometrical Drawing; in

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the Blackboard tests the results were better ; but it is evident that the requirements of the syllabus were beyond the powers of students who had only a very short term of instruction in Drawing.

Practical training.

119. It is obvious that the value of the practical training given in this institution depends to a very great extent on the students' grasp of the principles of educational method, and the higher their attainments on entering the College the easier it is for the teachers to make effective appeal to these principles and to secure their intelligent application to school work. During the year the Principal has endeavoured to make the course in Psychology more thorough and comprehensive, and the principles of morals have also been dwelt upon in their bearing upon the duties and responsibilities of a School Master. The more purely technical part of the training has been given through (*a*) Model Lessons by members of the staff, (*b*) Criticism Lessons by the students, (*c*) Visits of Observation to the Model School, and (*d*) Actual work in the Practising School. The Principal in his report does not give details as to the number and subject of the Model Lessons, but they are described as typical, and as designed to show the application of fundamental principles. His account of the method of conducting Criticism Lessons is full and interesting, and he reports that, compared with previous years, there was "a decided improvement in the quality and utility of the illustrations ; the experiments were more neatly and successfully performed ; the sketches on the blackboard more useful and accurate ; and the blackboard summaries more concise and helpful." His opinion that Visits of Observation should not be paid exclusively to the Central Model School is worthy of consideration, and it might be possible to arrange for such visits to be paid to other good schools in Lahore, *e.g.*, the American Mission School ; in this way differences of organisation and method might be noted, and the students' familiarity with diverse conditions of work increased. As in former years, 12 students have been sent daily to the Model School to work there ; in this respect that institution serves its primary purpose of a Practising School. In such a large school it is impossible that every member of the staff should be qualified to supervise the students from the Training College ; but the fact that all criticisms are submitted to and checked by the Head Master secures a reasonable degree of general thoroughness and efficiency. Inspecting Officers continue to bear witness to the superior merits of teachers who have undergone this practical course of training ; their general superiority lies not only in their ability to give better instruction, but also in their greater enthusiasm and truer notions of a teacher's duty to his pupils. It is true that in some cases they succumb to their environment and forget much that was inculcated in the Training College, especially as regards the best methods of teaching ; but for the most part the good influence of that institution remains with them and actively affects their daily work and conduct.

Physical training.

120. The Principal reports that, owing to the employment of a more competent instructor, the physical training of the students has this year improved. In the Examination for Senior Gymnastic Certificates, 33 appeared, and 13 were successful, while 20 students, including 16 candidates from the Lahore Normal School, were awarded the Junior Certificate. The percentage of successful candidates in the Senior Examination is small, and this is chiefly owing to the searching nature of the examination, which demands not only skill in certain feats, but also success in a written examination. The Code requires that in Board Schools the whole staff should interest themselves in the physical training of the pupils, and this requirement is certainly met by those

members of the staff who have been to the Central Training College, and have there had the advantage of the Government College gymnasium and skilled instruction. Cricket, football, and tennis are also played; but it is unfortunate that the two latter games are more popular in this institution than the former owing to better opportunities for practice. Tennis cannot be conveniently introduced in connection with any but a few of our schools, while everywhere boys are eager to learn cricket, and the number of masters who have any proficiency in that game is still surprisingly small. In addition to the College candidates, 10 Gymnastic Instructors from different parts of the Province competed for the Gymnastic Certificate, and 6 passed.

Discipline.

121. Throughout the year the students worked regularly and conscientiously, and the Principal's emphatic statement on their general conduct deserves notice. He says:—"I regard the men who have just left the College as one of the best behaved sets I have ever had. This I attribute in a great measure to the strong religious bias of several of the students and the excellent example and influence of the monitor, Lála Rám Chandra, M.A., who, coming from the Delhi Mission College, has evidently profited by the excellent moral training there given." This testimony to the influence of example and the inter-dependence of religion and morals is very striking. Owing to greater demands upon the staff the Debating Society did not meet so regularly as in former years.

Boarding House.

122. There were 142 students in residence in the Boarding House throughout the year, including the students of the Lahore Normal and Central Model Schools, and their conduct and health were good. The work of the Superintendent is highly spoken of by the Principal, who gratefully acknowledges the assistance in supervision received from the several members of the College staff and the Head Master and Second Master of the Normal School. Apart from its influence on conduct, residence in a well managed Boarding House may itself be regarded as part of the technical training of the students, fitting them to take their part in the control of those Boarding Houses attached to schools throughout the Province.

Model School.

123. This school has to fulfil two ends,—as a Practising School for the students of the Central Training College and Normal School, and as the Central High School of the Lahore District. At the end of the year under report there were 728 pupils on the rolls, against 732 last year. The numbers in the Primary and Middle Departments are practically stationary, for more pupils cannot be accommodated. The falling-off of 20 in the High Department is due to the inducements offered by private institutions in Lahore and elsewhere. The results of all the public examinations held during the year are again satisfactory on the whole; out of 261 boys sent up for examination, 219, or nearly 84 per cent., passed. The details are: Entrance Examination, 73 per cent. passed, against 65 per cent. last year; Middle School Examination, 82 per cent., against 88 last year; Upper Primary Examination, 88 against 96; Lower Primary, 100 against 86; and Infants, 70 against 80. In view of the numerous changes in the staff during the year these results are creditable. The Head Master says: "The results of the examinations, the increased attention given to providing and keeping in thorough repair the apparatus of the school, the progress made in the methodical arrangement and in the neatness of the work of the boys, the improvement in Drill and Gymnastics (encouraged by the introduction of Quarterly Examinations in Physical Exercises), and the general

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conduct of the boys show, I venture to submit, that the school is making satisfactory progress. During the year increased attention has been given to the criticism of the lessons of the Training College students, and to the Model Lessons given by the School Staff for their benefit. This, while increasing the work of supervision, etc., has, I venture to say, rendered the school better able to fulfil its important purpose as a Practising School in every sense of the word. Mr. Bell, the Inspector of Schools for the Lahore Circle, paid us two visits during the year under report, and the defects noticed have been remedied as far as it was in our power to do so." The following additional particulars are of interest :—The income was Rs. 11,312, against Rs. 11,486 last year, and the expenditure Rs. 11,898, against Rs. 11,772 last year. The number of scholarship-holders has risen from 39 to 45. During the year the school won the District Shield, and also the Circle Shield and Belt in the Cricket Tournaments. The Head Master, Mr. W. T. Wright, has worked with the most praiseworthy enthusiasm, and has evidently succeeded in securing the willing co-operation of his staff.

The staff.

124. Mr. Knowlton was in charge of the Central Training College throughout the year, and his work, the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate, has been admirable. He gratefully acknowledges the help he has received from his staff, of whom Mr. Wright, Lála Munshí Lál, Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, and Lála Prabhú Dyál deserve special mention.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistical table.

125. The following table gives the statistics of the Normal Schools for male teachers for the past year, and compares them with those of 1896-97 :—

			1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools			5	5	...	...
Number and Distribution of Scholars at the close of the year.	Government Stipendiaries ...		255	270	...	15
	Total ...		255	270	...	15
	In Ordinay Class ...	Teachers	112	126	...	14
		Others ...	105	94	11	...
	In Zamíndárí Class reading—	Urdú ...	26	41	...	15
		Hindí ...	5	2	3	...
		Punjábí...	5	5	...	...
		Pashtú ...	2	2	...	...
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure. On Establishments and Contingencies.		From Provincial Revenues ...	18,388	18,168	220	...
		Total ...	18,388	18,168	220	...
On Stipends ...		From Provincial Revenues ...	17,639	18,001	...	362
		From District Funds	142	129	13	...
		Total ...	17,781	18,130	...	349
		Grand Total ...	36,169	36,298	...	129
Results of Examinations.						
Junior Vernacular Examination			150	153	...	3
Zamíndárí Teachership Examination			41	54	...	13
Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination ...			69	77	...	8

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Training Institutions.

Number of schools and scholars.

126. The number of Normal Schools is the same as last year, *viz.*, 5, being one for each Inspectional Circle. The number of students at the end of the year was 255, compared with 270 last year. The whole number of stipends available is 316, so that 61 stipends lapsed during the year. In view of the great need of trained teachers this is much to be regretted. The following statement shows how the lapses are distributed among the Circles :—

Circle.	Stipends.	Number of students.	Lapses.
Delhi	62	56	6
Jullundur	65	54	11
Lahore	83	61	22
Ráwalpindi	62	45	17
Deraját	44	39	5
Total	316	255	61

Among the reasons given for these lapses are ill-health, dismissal for incompetence and absence without leave, and failure to return after the vacation. As pointed out in last year's report, it has been urged that many do not return after the holiday break of two months, because no stipends are paid for that period, and there is no doubt that this does render the stipends less attractive. But it is probable that, as many of the candidates are boys fresh from the Middle School Examination, they may have formed no definite plans as to their future and enter the Normal Schools without any fixed intention of becoming teachers. The Normal Schools have two classes : a *Junior Vernacular Class*, preparing for Vernacular Teacherships in Primary Schools or Departments; and a *Zamíndárí Class*, training teachers for Zamíndárí Schools. The latter Class has, however, been abolished except at Lahore since the close of the official year owing to the supply of Zamíndárí Certificate-holders being in excess of the demand. At the end of the year there were 217 students in the ordinary or Junior Vernacular Classes, and 38 in the Zamíndárí Classes. The distribution of the two kinds of students over the different Normal Schools was as below :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Delhi Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	46	42	4	...
	Zamíndárí Class ...	10	14	...	4
	Total ...	56	56	...	...
Jullundur Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	49	46	3	...
	Zamíndárí Class ...	5	8	...	3
	Total ...	54	54	...	...
Lahore Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	54	57	...	3
	Zamíndárí Class ...	7	10	...	3
	Total ...	61	67	...	6
Ráwalpindi Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	35	40	...	5
	Zamíndárí Class ...	10	9	1	...
	Total ...	45	49	...	4
Mooltan Normal School.	Junior Vernacular Class ...	33	35	...	2
	Zamíndárí Class ...	6	9	...	3
	Total ...	39	44	...	5
Total ...	Junior Vernacular Class ...	217	220	...	3
	Zamíndárí Class ...	38	50	...	12
	Total ...	255	270	...	15

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Of the students in the ordinary classes, 112 had already worked as teachers and were sent in for training, while 105 had no experience; of the Zamíndárí students, 26 read Urdú, 5 Hindí, 5 Punjábí, and 2 Pashtú.

Expenditure.

127. The total expenditure on the five schools for the year was Rs. 36,169, or Rs. 129 less than in the previous year. A slight increase in the expenditure on Establishments and Contingencies is more than counterbalanced by the decrease on the side of stipends due to the smaller number of stipendiaries.

Certificate Examinations.

128. For the Junior Vernacular Certificate, 216 candidates appeared from the ordinary classes, and 150 passed, or over 69 per cent. This percentage is almost exactly that of the previous year, and may be accepted as satisfactory. The following table shows the number and percentage of passes for the different Normal Schools, the institutions being placed in order of merit:—

	Number examined.	Number of Passes.			Percentage of passes.
		Total.	First Division.	Second Division.	
Lahore	55	44	17	27	80
Mooltan...	33	25	12	13	75·7
Jullundur	47	30	6	24	63·8
Delhi	46	29	7	22	63
Ráwalpindi	35	22	8	14	62·8

This is the same order of merit as last year. The student who headed the list came, as in the previous two years, from the Mooltan Normal School; the second on the list came from the Lahore School. As regards the places taken by its candidates, the Jullundur School shows to least advantage. Below is a statement of the failures in the various subjects:—

	Urdú.	Persian.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Geography.	School Management.	Practice of Teaching.	Mathematics.	Agriculture.	Total.
Delhi	...	8	2	6	6	...	1	2	25
Jullundur	...	9	11	5	5	...	4	2	36
Lahore	1	7	1	1	4	...	2	...	16
Ráwalpindi	...	9	3	6	5	...	3	2	28
Mooltan	...	4	2	7	1	....	...	...	14

It is satisfactory that there are no failures in the Practice of Teaching, and few in Agriculture. Arithmetic is good except at the Jullundur School, but Persian is generally weak. Lahore still leads the way in Geography. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 79 private candidates went up for this examination, and 33 passed; 21 appeared in one subject only in which they had previously failed: it is not a matter for regret that such a large proportion of these untrained and badly prepared youths should fail to gain Teachers' Certificates. Only one of the 33 successful candidates managed to get into the First Division.

For the Zamíndárí Certificate, 48 candidates appeared from the Normal Schools, and 41 passed, or over 85 per cent., compared with 54 out of 68, or 79 per cent., in the previous year. The Jullundur School passed all its candidates, the Ráwalpindi School 87 per cent., the Lahore School 85 per cent., the Mooltan School 83 per cent., and the Delhi School 72 per cent. In this respect the Delhi School has fallen off, while the schools at Ráwalpindi, Lahore, and Jullundur have greatly improved. The first place is taken by a student of the Ráwalpindi School, and the second by one from the Lahore School. Sixteen private candidates appeared in this examination, and 7 passed, against 9 out of 20 last year. All were in the Second Division

Special training.

129. As in the Training College, Model Lessons were given by members of the staff, and Criticism Lessons by the students. In the Mooltan School, for example, four series of Criticism Lessons were completed during the year, and at Ráwalpindi every student taught at least two such lessons, the weaker ones getting a third chance. All the schools are visited by the Principal of the Central Training College, and of the Delhi School he says: "I heard some capital Criticism Lessons given by the students, and can offer very few suggestions for their improvement: this part of the work is evidently most carefully conducted." The students also worked in the Model Schools attached to the Normal Schools, and as there was not a single failure in the Practice of Teaching, they evidently profited by this part of their technical training; every student is given an opportunity to teach all the Vernacular subjects of a Primary School to each class, and reports are submitted by the Masters of the Model School. All the Inspectors of Schools, as well as the Principal of the Central Training College, speak emphatically of good progress having been made during the year.

Internal Economy and Discipline.

130. The discipline of the schools and their boarding houses is everywhere favourably reported on. The conduct of the students, with one or two exceptions at Jullundur, was good. At Ráwalpindi the students started a club for the reading of essays upon educational and moral subjects. There has been a decided improvement in Physical Training, including Drill and Gymnastics, and 69 of the students were awarded Junior Gymnastic Certificates, qualifying them to teach the courses of Physical Training prescribed for Primary and Middle Schools. The yearly visits of the Principal of the Central Training College have resulted in a high degree of uniformity and efficiency in the working of all the Normal Schools, and his suggestions have been loyally followed on the whole; at the Jullundur School, however, there is still room for improvement in this respect, and the Inspector of Schools there has now taken special measures to bring that school up to the level of the others.

The buildings at Lahore, Jullundur, and Ráwalpindi, with their equipment, are well adapted to the purposes of the schools, and the new building for the Mooltan School is in progress.

Employment of the students.

131. The demand for Junior Vernacular Certificated Teachers is in excess of the supply, and those students who pass the Certificate Examination readily find employment at rates varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per mensem. The majority find employment near their own homes, and even the higher salary scarcely induces them to go far afield. The Ráwalpindi Inspector thinks the lower rate of pay "will not by any means induce the best passes in the Middle School Examination to join our Normal Schools. Many weak and backward students consequently get in,

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some of whom, being unable to bear the pressure of the work, leave the school in the course of the session and some fail in the Final Examination." But, as pointed out in the Education Report of 1895-96, the giving of pay so small as Rs. 6 is contrary to the regulations, Rs. 8 having been fixed as the lowest rate of pay to be given to a male teacher holding a Departmental Certificate.

That there is still abundant room for the employment of trained and certificated teachers is evident from the fact that out of 6,525 teachers in the Boys' Schools in the Province, only 3,053 have been trained, and no fewer than 2,492 are without certificates of any kind.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

Provision of Female Teachers.

132. The arrangement at present existing in this Province for the supply of trained female teachers is that of having *Normal Classes* in connection with the ordinary schools, and of offering stipends to girls who have passed the Upper Primary or Middle Standard Examination on condition of their joining these classes, and preparing for the Certificate Examinations in some institution recognised as having suitable provision for training. During the past year there were 500 female teachers employed in Public Schools for girls, and of these only 38 had received technical training, and only 82 had certificates. The number of stipends current was 19; of these 14 were held by girls preparing for the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination, and 5 for the Junior. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 809. At the same time the training of these teachers involves, as Miss Francis points out, "a very heavy charge proportionately on the staff of the schools which train them. Besides the ordinary Class Subjects, considerable number of hours in the week must be given to the preparation, supervision and revision of the lessons given by them, equivalent altogether to the full time of a teacher, and that the most highly qualified teacher of the school. There would be little advantage, however, in increasing the numbers in the classes, unless it could be ensured that the girls, when trained, would go out as teachers. Those whom I have seen at work, for the most part have proved very good teachers, and have repaid the time spent in training them." Their training is similar to that of a Pupil Teacher, including instruction in the Principles and Practice of Teaching and the taking part in the ordinary class teaching. Most of the candidates in the last Certificate Examinations were Christians, and these are absorbed by Mission Schools; "such girls," the Inspectress says, "are not, as male teachers would be, permanent additions to the body of teachers, but after two or three years usually marry, leaving their places vacant for their successors. Outside the Christian Schools the principal and almost sole demand is for Hindú Primary Teachers, and this demand is precisely what is most difficult to meet: it is almost impossible to induce unmarried Hindú girls to stay at school long enough to pass the Middle Standard, much more to study for the additional two years necessary for training. If they did stay, they would still be too young to undertake the charge of a Primary School, and would not generally be able to leave their native place. The only practicable candidates for such posts are Hindú widows, and almost all the teachers sent out from the Central Schools at Lahore and Amritsar belonged to this class."

Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.

133. During the past year Normal Classes were maintained in the Victoria School, Lahore, the Alexandra School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board School for Girls, Amritsar. In the previous year, the period of training having been

extended from one to two years, there were no candidates from any of these schools for the Certificate Examinations. This year all these schools sent up candidates; altogether 9 appeared in the Senior Certificate Examination, of whom 7 passed, and 2 in the Junior Certificate Examination, of whom 1 passed. There were besides two pupils of the Amritsar M. B. School who, having previously failed in one subject only, this year obtained their certificates. So that of 13 candidates 10 in all were successful. The first place in order of merit was taken by a girl from the Victoria School, Lahore, the only other pass in the First Division being from the M. B. School, Amritsar. No girl appeared this year in the Certificate Examination for males. Since these Normal Classes for girls were instituted in 1891, 38 have gained Senior and 6 Junior Certificates.

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Technical Education.

CHAPTER VII.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Present provision for Technical Education.

134. In addition to the Training Institutions for Teachers (see Chapter VI), and the Industrial Training given in some European Schools (see Chapter IX), provision is made in this Province for Technical and Industrial Education through a Law School, a Medical College and School, a Veterinary College, a School of Art, and seven Industrial Schools, which have, on the whole, done a prosperous year's work. A Yúnání School of Medicine at Delhi and a Medical School for Women at Ludhiána continue to exist, and a movement for the advance of Technical Education among Hindús has resulted, since the close of the year, in the opening of a Hindú Technical Institute at Lahore. And apart from these special institutions there are influences at work in the ordinary schools and colleges that are calculated to promote and popularise Technical Education. Science is being studied by larger numbers, and the teaching of the subject has improved. Drawing has been introduced into a number of schools, and teachers of this subject are now trained in the Central Training College. Object-teaching has made a decided advance, and its methods are gradually pervading school work generally, and the principles of Agriculture and Practical Mensuration are understood and applied by an increasing number of elementary teachers.

I.—THE LAW SCHOOL.

Statistics of the Law School, Lahore.

135. The following table gives the statistics of the Law School, maintained at Lahore by the Punjab University, for the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
Number of students	434	433
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	...	600
Fees	11,050	9,784
Total	11,050	10,384
Results of Examinations.		
Preliminary Examination ... ... { Candidates	147	124
{ Passes	91	95
First Certificate Examination ... ... { Candidates	101	74
{ Passes	63	25
Licentiate Examination ... ... { Candidates	17	12
{ Passes	7	9
Intermediate Examination ... .. { Candidates	48	35
{ Passes	19	23
L. L. B. Examination ... ... { Candidates	31	14
{ Passes	17	12

Comparison of figures.

136. The number of students at the end of the year was 434, compared with 433 last year, so that there is no falling off in the remarkable rush in the direction of Law referred to in the previous report, and in view of the large attendance, proposals for the re-organisation of the institution were submitted to the University by the Law Faculty. On the basis of these proposals and a special memorandum drawn up by the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate decided to constitute a Standing Committee for the general supervision and management of the Law School, and to adopt certain rules regarding the tenure of the appointments of Law Lecturer

and Assistant Law Lecturers. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 11,050, against Rs. 10,384 last year, and is more than covered by the fees, which for the year ending 30th September, 1897, amounted to Rs. 17,876-8-0. The examination results have been analysed in Chapter III on University Education.

II.—MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.

Principal's report on the Medical College, Lahore.

137. The report of the Principal on the Medical College and School, Lahore, is given as Appendix G to this report. The average numbers of students on the rolls of the College and School for the past two years were as follows:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
College	210	247
School	205	219

The decrease in the number of College students is due to the introduction of a higher standard of attainment as a condition of admission; but the Principal thinks that the check is only a temporary one, "as the numbers passing the Intermediate Examination seem to be rapidly increasing from year to year." The change is reported to have had a good effect on the work of the College, the first year students showing more capability for intelligent study. The decrease in the number of students attending the School is due to a diminution in the number of stipends awarded by Native States. The total expenditure on the College for the past year was Rs. 98,084, compared with Rs. 99,857 in the previous year; and on the School, Rs. 32,681, compared with Rs. 34,602. In the First L. M. S. Examination, 20 out of 60 candidates passed, or 33 per cent., against 37 out of 82, or 45 per cent.; and in the Second L. M. S. Examination, 13 passed out of 34, or 38 per cent., against 9 out of 28, or 32 per cent., in the previous year. For the First M. B. Examination, 6 candidates went up, and 2 passed, or 33 per cent.; and in the Second M. B. Examination, 3 candidates appeared, and all passed.

Remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

138. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has this year forwarded the report on the Medical College and School without remark. I cannot, therefore, give his review of the year's work.

Tibbiya School, Delhi.

139. The Madrassa Tibbiya, or Yunání School of Medicine, under the same management as last year, continues to flourish at Delhi, there being 123 students returned, against 126 in the previous year. They are Muhammadans, with the exception of 6 Hindús. A Boarding House is attached to the School.

North India Medical School for Christian Women, Ludhiána.

140. The character and object of the "North India Medical School for Christian Women" at Ludhiána are stated at page 56 of last year's report. At the close of the year, there were 20 students, against 24 in the previous year; they were distributed thus:—Medical Classes 10; Compounders' Classes 2; Nurses' Classes 8. Of the students, 6 were Europeans or Eurasians, 14 Native Christians. The staff consists of 5 Lady Doctors, an Assistant Secretary, a Matron, and other Assistants. The Charlotte Hospital attached to the School is reported to have 30 beds, and a new wing to hold 32 beds is in course of construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,100. The expenditure on Establishment during the year was Rs. 19,824, and on Scholarships, Rs. 1,003, the former being met from subscriptions raised in England and endowments, and the latter mostly from endowments and partly from the Municipal Funds of Ludhiána.

III.—VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Principal's report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

141. The report of the Principal on the Veterinary College, Lahore, is given as Appendix H to this report.

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Technical Education.

Comparison of statistics.

142. The number of students at the end of the year was 87, against 82 last year, 44 belonging to the First Year Class, and 43 to the Second. The number of Stipends and Scholarships current at the end of the year was 38, leaving 49 non-stipendiary students. The whole expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 39,791, compared with Rs. 42,227 in the previous year, the amount spent from Imperial Revenues on the salaries of the Principal and Professor being smaller. Of the past year's expenditure, Rs. 35,717 was on Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 4,074 on Stipends and Scholarships. The income from Fees, Forge, and Hospital amounted to Rs. 4,418, against Rs. 4,330 last year. In the Final Examination, 43 candidates appeared, and 38 passed, or 88 per cent., compared with 28 out of 39, or 71 per cent., last year. Of the successful candidates, 22 were Muhammadans, 9 Hindús, 6 Sikhs, and 1 a Parsee. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class, which this year included Elementary Surgery and Medicine as well as Anatomy, 41 passed out of 44.

IV.—MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal's report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

143. The report of the Principal on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, is given as Appendix I.

Number and distribution of the students.

144. The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 217, compared with 196 in the previous year, the distribution as regards stages of instruction being as follows:—

First Division	98
Second „	23
Third „	33
Fourth „	33
Engineering Class	30
	217

Subjects of instruction.

145. The subjects of instruction in each of these classes are given in detail in last year's report.

Expenditure and Stipends.

146. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 19,625, against Rs. 17,397 last year. The increase is due to the inclusion of Exchange Compensation Allowance, to the raised pay of some members of the staff, and to a fuller distribution of stipends. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 4,413 was on account of stipends, compared with Rs. 3,110 for last year, the increase being distributed amongst Provincial Funds, Local Funds, and the John Lawrence Memorial Fund. The number of stipends current at the end of the year was 63, leaving 154 non-stipendiary students, against 58 in the previous year.

Work and progress.

147. From the Engineering Class, 7 students went up for the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University, and 3 passed, against 7 out of 7 last year. In his report the Officiating Principal regrets that in the near future the University has decided to close this class, and restore the Mayo-Patiála Readership to its original position. Besides the very satisfactory completion of the school courses, a good deal of useful work was done. Plaster models were supplied to the Central Model School, Lahore, and the Girls' College, Mussoorie; designs were begun for the Saragarhi Memorials and the furniture of the Punjab Legislative Council Hall; some maps were prepared for the Punjab Text-Book Committee; coloured drawings of the frescoes of Wazír Khán's Mosque were produced by certain students, and by one former student; and the renovation of the paintings in the Lawrence Hall is in hand. As usual, the Industrial Schools at Amritsar, Ludhiána, and Delhi were inspected

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by the Principal, who also held the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools, arranged for and supervised the Lantern Readings, and examined for the Drawing Master's Certificate. The results of the competition for the Lord Lawrence Scholarships were again favourable, especially for the Advanced Classes. The Officiating Principal reports that all the members of the staff have worked well during the year, and Bhái Rám Singh deserves praise for his conduct of the institution since the departure of Mr. Andrews.

Evening Classes.

148. During the year under report it was arranged that Evening Classes should be opened in connection with the School. They began on the 1st of April, 1898, and their work will be noticed in next report; about 50 students attend, mostly from the Lahore Colleges.

Employment of the students.

149. From the list appended to the Principal's report it appears that 19 students left the School during the year. One had been about 15 years under training, and is now a Drawing Master in the School; 5 left after more than five years' training, 2 after more than three years, and the others after shorter periods. Of the 19 who left, 15 are known to have obtained employment, the wages ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 a month. Six are at work in schools where their training will be of great value; the others are mostly Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen, or Surveyors.

Changes in the staff.

150. Mr. Andrews was in charge of the School for nearly the whole year; Bhái Rám Singh has officiated for him since his departure; and Munshí Sher Muhammad for Bhái Rám Singh.

Magic Lantern Readings.

151. The Magic Lantern Readings were continued during the winter, no fewer than 12 being given—7 in English, and 5 in Urdú. Of those in Urdú, two (by Miss Bose and Mrs. R. K. Mitter) were exclusively for native ladies. All the Readings were well attended In March, 1897, the Committee decided that new slides and readings should be procured from England for the winter's work, but they arrived too late to admit of this being done. Fifteen new sets are now available, and will add greatly to the interest of next winter's course. The Department and the general public are greatly indebted to the Committee and the Lecturers for another year's successful continuance of this interesting and popular scheme.

V.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Number of schools and scholars.

152. The number of Industrial Schools now returned is 7, with 822 pupils, compared with 7 schools and 759 pupils last year. The following list gives the names of the schools and the attendance:—

For Males.

Railway Technical School, Lahore	236
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar... ...	94
Ditto ditto Delhi	100
Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi...	96
District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána	67
	593

For Females.

Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát	195
Ditto ditto Jalálpur Jattán...	34
	229

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Technical Education.

It may be mentioned that since the close of the year under report, a Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute has been founded at Lahore; its objects are thus stated: "To collect and diffuse scientific, technical practical knowledge of arts, industries, agriculture, and commerce." A School Department has been opened, and contains a Tinman's Class, a Drawing Class, and a Short-hand Class; ten stipends of the value of Rs. 4 each are available for pupils in the first of these classes.

The Technical section attached to the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School at Lahore now comprises: (1) a Tailoring Class, with 12 pupils, of whom 6 have stipends; (2) a Carpentry Class, with 4 pupils out of 8 drawing stipends; (3) an Engineering Class, from which 7 students appeared in the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University, 5 being successful; and (4) a Preparatory Class for admission to the Roorkee College. The workshops for teaching handicrafts are still maintained in connection with the Christian Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána, with 42 pupils, against 49 last year, the crafts taught being tailoring, carpentry, and shoe-making. Industrial training continues to be given at Clarkabad Mission Orphanage, and the Orphanage maintained by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám.

Railway Technical School, Lahore.
Statistics.

153. The Railway Technical School, Lahore, has 236 pupils—27 in the Middle Department (against 31 last year), 38 in the Upper Primary (against 39), and 171 in the Lower Primary (against 113), or altogether 53 more than last year. The increase in the lower classes is very satisfactory, and should it extend ultimately to the higher classes the prospects of the school will be more hopeful than at present when the senior pupils are not confident of obtaining suitable employment. All but 21 of the pupils are sons or near relatives of artisans; most of these artisans are employed in the North-Western Railway Workshops at Lahore. There are on the rolls 149 Muhammadans, 52 Sikhs, and 35 Hindús. The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 7,880, against Rs. 6,884 in the previous year, the increase being due to ordinary grade promotion of the teachers. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 105, or Rs. 47 more than last year. At the close of the year 29 Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current.

Examination results.

154. On the General Knowledge side of the Primary Department, the results of the examination by the Inspector of Schools were: Infant Standard, 43 out of 50 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 8 out of 10; Upper Primary Standard, 14 out of 17; in all 65 out of 77, against 49 out of 60 last year. On the Technical side, as tested by the Principal of the School of Art, the results were: Infant Standard, 42 out of 63 passed; Lower Primary, 18 out of 21; Upper Primary, 10 out of 12; in all, 70 passed out of 96, compared with 48 out of 69 last year. In the Middle Standard Examination, 7 passed out of 8. The Inspector reports that in some respects instruction is not yet so thorough and practical as it might be, but discipline has improved. The Principal of the Mayo School of Art found the technical work generally satisfactory, though there was some falling off in Carpentry.

Employment of the scholars.

155. Excluding those who left the Lower Primary Department, 34 pupils left the School during the year: 22 of these were from the Middle Department, and all but 4 had passed the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools. Seven have found employment in the Railway Workshops, 3 have joined the Mayo School of Art, 4 are clerks, 2 are draftsmen, 2 are in ordinary High Schools, and amongst the others are a compositor, a carpenter, a cobbler, a sweetmeat-seller, an engine-cleaner, a contractor, and a cultivator. The wages earned by those pupils

who have undergone a full course of training average about Rs. 18 per mensem.

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Technical Education.

156. The number of pupils in the Amritsar Municipal Board Industrial School has risen from 73 to 94—15 in the Upper Primary Department and 79 in the Lower Primary. Besides these, 66 attend for instruction in Technical subjects only, against 46 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,680, or Rs. 30 less than in the previous year. Seven Lord Lawrence Scholarships and one Municipal Scholarship were current. In the subjects of General Knowledge, 26 candidates out of 28 passed the Infant Standard, 7 out of 18 the Lower Primary, and 6 out of 7 the Upper Primary; in all, 39 out of 53, against 33 out of 40 last year. In the Technical subjects, 33 out of 44 passed the Infant Standard, 13 out of 17 the Lower Primary, and 10 out of 12 the Upper Primary; in all, 61 out of 73, compared with 36 out of 44 last year. The Inspector of Schools reports that there is much room for improvement on the General Knowledge side, and the Principal of the Mayo School of Art that the Technical side shows, on the whole, considerable progress. Of the 7 pupils who left during the year under report, every one found suitable employment.

Amritsar Industrial School.

157. The Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi had 100 pupils at the end of the year, against 98 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,292. The Principal of the Mayo School of Art reports that the teaching is not up to the Code requirements in anything but Model and Freehand Drawing. On the General side, 26 passed the Infant Standard, 14 the Lower Primary, and 7 the Upper Primary; whilst on the Technical side, the passes were—18 by the Infant, 11 by the Lower Primary, and 4 by the Upper Primary Standard. These results are a considerable advance on those of the previous year.

Delhi Industrial School.

158. Bedí Khem Singh's Industrial School at Ráwalpindi is an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School giving a general education to all the pupils and technical instruction to those who desire it. The study of Gurmukhí is compulsory. At the end of the year, there were 96 boys on the roll,—27 in the Middle and 69 in the Primary Departments, against 91 last year. Fees are levied at half the Code rates, and amounted to Rs. 282, against Rs. 214 last year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,763 to Rs. 2,108. On the side of General Knowledge the results for the year suffered from frequent changes in the staff, and were only moderate. On the Technical side instruction was imparted during the year in Tailoring, Carpentry, and Drawing; and it is satisfactory that the School authorities are taking steps to make the technical aspect of the School more pronounced. Freehand Drawing is now practically compulsory in the Middle and Upper Primary Departments.

Bedí Khem Singh's Industrial School.

159. The Industrial School at Ludhiána had 67 pupils on the rolls, or 10 less than last year. The decrease is said to be due to the levy of fees from the sons of non-artisans, though the number of artisans' sons or relatives has risen from 34 to 40. The results of the Primary Standard Examinations were fair. All the pupils learn Carpentry and Blacksmith work, and 46 of them Drawing also. The Principal of the Mayo School of Art speaks favourably on the whole of the progress made in Technical subjects.

Ludhiána Industrial School.

160. The two Sozankárí Schools for girls in the Gujrát District had altogether 229 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, against 237 in the previous year. It is reported that in the Jalálpur Jattán School there is room for improvement in the sewing and darning.

Industrial Schools for Females.

			High Schools.			Middle Schools.			Total of Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools.	Grand Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Number of	
			Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.			Girls learning English.	Scholarships.
Number of	Board Schools	1897-98	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	188	193	...	...
		1896-97	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	189	194	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Aided Schools	1897-98	2	...	2	3	4	7	5	4	9	116	125	...	...
		1896-97	2	...	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	116	124	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided Schools	1897-98	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	13	14	...	...
		1896-97	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	9	10	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars in	High Stage	1897-98	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	18	...
		1896-97	21	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	21	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...
	Middle Stage	1897-98	32	...	32	28	140	168	60	140	200	...	200	60	102
		1896-97	30	...	30	24	115	139	54	115	169	...	169	144	92
		Increase	2	...	2	4	25	29	6	25	31	...	31	...	10
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...
	Total Secondary Stage.	1897-98	50	...	50	28	140	168	78	140	218	...	218	78	102
		1896-97	51	...	51	24	115	139	75	115	190	...	190	165	92
		Increase	...	...	...	4	25	29	3	25	28	...	28	...	10
		Decrease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...
	Upper Primary Stage.	1897-98	42	...	42	72	299	371	114	299	413	689	1,102	109	703
		1896-97	35	...	35	56	291	347	91	291	382	699	1,081	99	751
		Increase	7	...	7	16	8	24	23	8	31	...	21	10	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	48
	Lower Primary Stage.	1897-98	67	...	67	103	639	742	170	639	809	10,476	11,285	67	...
		1896-97	70	...	70	101	541	642	171	541	712	9,962	10,674	30	6
		Increase	...	...	...	2	98	100	...	98	97	514	611	37	...
		Decrease	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total Primary Stage.	1897-98	109	...	109	175	938	1,113	284	938	1,222	11,165	12,387	176	703
		1896-97	105	...	105	157	832	989	262	832	1,094	10,661	11,755	129	757
		Increase	4	...	4	18	106	124	22	106	128	504	632	47	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Grand Total		1897-98	159	...	159	203	1,078	1,281	362	1,078	1,440	11,165	12,605	254	805
		1896-97	156	...	156	181	947	1,128	337	947	1,284	10,661	11,945	294	849
		Increase	3	...	3	22	131	153	25	131	156	504	660	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	44

CHAPTER VIII.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

Female Education (Natives).

Miss Francis, Inspectress of Schools.

161. Miss Francis continued to discharge the duties of Inspectress of Schools throughout the year. The valuable work done by her is outlined in Chapter II.

Statistical table.

162. The table on the opposite page compares the number of Public Schools for Native Girls, and the number of pupils attending them, for the past two years.

Number of schools and scholars.

163. The number of schools of all kinds has increased from 328 to 332, and the number of pupils from 11,945 to 12,605, or by more than 10·5 per cent. If the number returned as attending Technical Schools, or 249, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 7,641, we get a total of only 20,495 girls under school instruction in the Province, or not more than 1·42 in 100 of the girls of school-going age.

Secondary Schools.

164. The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 15, or one more than last year, owing to the opening of the Scotch Mission Christian Boarding School at Siálkot. The two High Schools are the Alexandra School, Amritsar, and the Lady Dufferin School, Lahore, both Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Native Christian girls. The Middle Schools consist of 3 Anglo-Vernacular and 10 Vernacular Schools, the former being the S. P. G. and Baptist Mission Schools at Delhi and the Christian Girls' School at Amritsar—all Aided, and the latter, 5 Board Schools, 4 Aided Schools, and 1 Unaided School (the Arya Samáj School at Jullundur). The number of girls at the High stage of instruction has fallen by 3, and at the Middle stage has risen by 31. In the Primary Classes of the same schools, there are 1,222 girls, against 1,094 last year. The number of girls learning English is 254, against 294 in the previous year: in many cases where this language is taught it does not reach the standard required for a grant. The learning of English is for the most part confined to the Christian Schools.

Primary Schools.

165. The total number of Primary Schools is 317, against 314 last year. Various small schools have been closed, including two of the American Mission Schools in Lahore, and a few have been opened elsewhere. Of new schools the most important are the Arya Samáj School at Kot Kamália and Sardár Búta Singh's School at Ráwalpindi, the former of which has applied for a grant-in-aid. The number of pupils in Primary Schools has risen from 10,661 to 11,165, and if those reading in the Primary Classes of the Secondary Schools be added, we get a total of 12,387 at the Primary stage of instruction, compared with 11,755 last year, the increase being almost entirely in the Lower Primary Classes. There is a small falling-off in the number attending the Upper Primary Classes of Primary Schools, and the Inspectress thinks this may be due to the reduction in the number and amount of the scholarships assigned to that department. It is noteworthy that the principal Anglo-Vernacular School in the Province has this year reached its highest figure of 99 pupils, and the Victoria School with its branches now has 745 on the rolls. Some Middle Departments of Schools that are not fed by a number of Branch Schools continue to maintain a precarious existence.

Comparison according to Circles.

166. The distribution of the schools over the Inspectional Circles deserves notice. The Lahore Circle takes the lead, with 116 schools and 4,942 pupils. Ráwalpindi comes next, with 91

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Female Education (Natives).

schools and 3,338 pupils. Then follows Jullundur, with 69 schools and 2,227 pupils. The Delhi Circle has 47 schools with 1,498 pupils, and the Deraját 9 schools with 550 pupils. There is an increase of pupils in every Circle except the last.

Comparison according to Districts.

167. The following table gives the attendance at Girls' Schools of all grades according to Districts:—

No.	Districts.	Number of Girls in			
		High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.
1	Hissár	...	...	131	131
2	Rohtak	...	...	211	211
3	Gurgáon	...	...	214	214
4	Delhi	...	136	446	582
5	Karnál	...	...	61	61
6	Umballa	...	...	254	254
7	Simla	...	...	45	45
8	Kángra	...	...	244	244
9	Hoshiárpur	...	...	440	440
10	Jullundur	...	...	712	712
11	Ludhiána	...	165	514	679
12	Ferozepore	...	...	152	152
13	Jhang	...	...	400	400
14	Montgomery	...	...	96	96
15	Lahore	99	311	1,110	1,520
16	Amritsar	60	206	1,507	1,773
17	Gurdáspur	...	...	266	266
18	Gujránwála	...	223	668	891
19	Siálkot	...	240	1,056	1,296
20	Gujrát	...	...	126	126
21	Sháhpur	...	...	575	575
22	Jhelum	...	...	402	402
23	Ráwalpindi	...	...	989	989
24	Hazára	...	...	...	...
25	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...
26	Kohát	...	...	...	...
27	Mooltan	...	...	141	141
28	Banńú	...	...	33	33
29	Dera Ismaí'l Khán	...	...	227	227
30	Dera Gházi Khán	...	...	95	95
31	Muzaffargarh	...	...	35	35
	Total ...	159	1,281	11,150	12,590

The Inspectress of Schools says: "As in former years, the chief centres of female education are the more specially Punjábí Districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Gujránwála, Siálkot, and Ráwalpindi, though Ferozepore and Ludhiana, for what reasons I am unable to say, are notable exceptions. More than half the scholars in the city of Lahore belong to the Victoria School and its branches, the Mission Schools in the city not being prosperous, and Municipal Schools almost non-existent. Delhi, as usual, is conspicuously backward. In the whole of the six Districts of the Delhi Circle there are, not including the Christian Boarding Schools, only 84 girls in the Upper Primary Department." The Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, and Kohát continue to be blank, and in other frontier Districts female education in Public Schools is chiefly confined to Hindú girls of the official and trading classes. The decrease in the number of pupils in the Deraját Circle is attributed to an epidemic of fever and to scarcity. Only the Lahore and Amritsar Districts have High Schools, and in only six others is instruction given above the Primary stage.

Expenditure.

168. The statement on the opposite page gives the expenditure from different sources on schools of all kinds for Native Girls for the past two years, and also on the scholarships current in these schools. There is a decrease of expenditure on the schools from Rs. 1,30,795 to Rs. 1,30,536, chiefly under the head of Local

FEMALE SCHOOLS—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Total.			
		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Secondary Schools. Anglo-Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	6,001	5,972	29	...	...	...	...	...	6,001	5,972	29	...
	Fees	...	...	...	...	1,876	1,860	16	...	...	...	...	...	1,876	1,860	16	...
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	19,168	20,099	...	931	...	...	...	...	19,168	20,099	...	931
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	27,045	27,931	...	886	...	...	...	...	27,045	27,931	...	886
In Secondary Schools. Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	772	561	211	...	8,101	8,608	..	507	...	...	...	..	8,873	9,169	...	296
	District Funds...	368	417	...	49	296	200	96	...	...	...	...	...	664	617	47	...
	Municipal Funds	8,135	8,597	...	462	771	767	4	...	...	...	...	...	8,906	9,364	...	458
	Fees	...	...	...	...	11	82	...	71	...	...	...	...	11	82	...	71
	Other Sources ...	...	25	...	25	3,483	2,974	509	...	951	640	311	...	4,434	3,639	795	...
	Total ...	9,275	9,600	...	325	12,662	12,631	31	...	951	640	311	...	22,888	22,871	17	...
In Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	3,725	3,155	570	...	6,537	6,559	...	22	...	...	...	...	10,262	9,714	548	...
	District Funds...	17,382	18,020	...	638	1,567	1,349	218	...	...	...	...	...	18,949	19,369	...	420
	Municipal Funds	22,824	21,849	975	...	2,282	2,845	...	563	...	...	...	...	25,106	24,694	412	...
	Fees	...	...	...	...	148	129	19	...	...	...	...	...	148	129	19	...
	Other Sources ...	3	187	...	184	23,286	24,226	...	940	2,849	1,674	1,175	...	26,138	26,087	51	...
	Total ...	43,934	43,211	723	...	33,820	35,108	...	1,288	2,849	1,674	1,175	...	80,603	79,993	610	...
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	4,497	3,716	781	..	20,639	21,139	...	500	...	...	...	...	25,136	24,855	281	...
	District Funds...	17,750	18,437	...	687	1,863	1,549	314	...	...	...	...	...	19,613	19,986	...	373
	Municipal Funds	30,959	30,446	513	...	3,053	3,612	...	559	...	...	...	...	34,012	34,058	...	46
	Fees	...	...	...	...	2,035	2,071	...	36	...	...	...	...	2,035	2,071	...	36
	Other Sources ...	3	212	...	209	45,937	47,299	...	1,362	3,800	2,314	1,486	...	49,740	49,825	...	85
	Total ...	53,209	52,811	398	...	73,527	75,670	...	2,143	3,800	2,314	1,486	...	1,30,536	1,30,795	...	259
			In Secondary Schools.				In Primary Schools.										
Scholarships.	Provincial Revenues ...	8,023	9,245	...	1,222	9,068	12,853	...	3,785	...	...	...	...	17,091	22,098	...	5,007
	District Funds...	14	33	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	33	...	19
	Municipal Funds	15	50	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	50	...	35
	Other Sources ...	280	207	73	...	161	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	441	207	234	...
	Total ...	8,332	9,535	...	1,203	9,229	12,853	3,624	...	...	...	..	...	17,561	22,388	...	4,827

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Female Education (Natives).

Funds. Of the total expenditure over 60 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and about 40 per cent. from Private Sources. The average cost of educating a pupil in these schools is about Rs. 10-5-0 per annum; in the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools it is Rs 76-13-0; in the Vernacular Middle Schools it is Rs. 21-14-0; and in the Primary Schools it is Rs. 7-2-0.

Fees.

169. The income from Fees for the past year was only Rs. 2,035, or Rs. 36 less than last year. In the Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, and Deraját Circles, there is nothing to show under this head; in the Delhi Circle, there is an increase of Rs. 21, realised chiefly from the children of Mission employés and Bengálís in Simla; and in the Lahore Circle, fees are levied in the Anglo-Vernacular High Schools where, however, they do not nearly cover the cost of tuition and boarding.

Scholarships.

170. At the end of the past year, there were 805 scholarships current, compared with 849 last year In the Middle Departments, with 200 pupils, there were 102 scholarships, or one for every two pupils; and in the Upper Primary Departments, with 1,102 pupils, there were 703 scholarships, or about two for every three pupils—a proportion less than last year's. The expenditure on Scholarships amounted to Rs. 17,561, or Rs. 4,827 less than in the previous year.

Examination results for Secondary Departments.

171. The following statement compares the examination results of the Secondary Departments of Girls' Schools for the last two years:—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.			Middle Standard Examination for Girls.		
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.										
Aided Schools	1897-98	8	4	50·0	7	7	100·0	10	8	80·0
	1896-97	4	4	100·0	11	11	100·0	8	7	87·5
	Increase	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	Decrease	...	...	50·0	4	4	...	...	...	7·5
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1897-98	8	4	50·0	7	7	100·0	10	8	80·0
	1896-97	4	4	100·0	11	11	100·0	8	7	87·5
	Increase	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	Decrease	...	...	50·0	4	4	...	...	...	7·5
Vernacular Examination.										
Board Schools	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	60·0
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	66·6
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6·6
Aided Schools	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	100·0
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	73·3
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	26·7
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	82·9
	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	21	65·6
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	17·3
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1897-98	8	4	50·0	7	7	100·0	45	37	82·2
	1896-97	4	4	100·0	11	11	100·0	40	28	70·0
	Increase	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	12·2
	Decrease	...	...	50·0	4	4	...	...	...	...

In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 5 candidates appeared from the Alexandra Girls' School, and 2 passed; in the Punjab Entrance Examination, 3 girls appeared from the Lady Dufferin School, and 2 were successful. In the ordinary Middle School Examination, chiefly intended for boys, 7 candidates from the same two schools appeared, and all passed; last year all passed out of 11 candidates. All the above passed candidates were Christians. It should be noted that the 2 passed Entrance candidates from the Lady Dufferin School intend to continue their studies there. There were 45 candidates in the Middle Standard Examination for Girls, of whom 37 passed, against 28 out of 40 last year: 8 of the successful candidates were from the Anglo-Vernacular, and 29 from the Vernacular Schools. Of those who passed 15 were Christians, 12 Hindús, and 10 Muhammadans. The largest number of candidates and passes was from the Victoria School, Lahore, and of the first seven places on the pass list the first and fourth were taken by the Christian Girls' School, Amritsar, and the others by the Victoria School. The American Mission School, Gujránwála, sent up 7 candidates, all of whom passed. Three of the candidates from the Gujránwála M. B. School were disqualified for copying.

172. The statement below gives the results, for the past two years, of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations :— Results of the Primary Examinations.

		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Upper Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1897-98	234	135	57·7
	1896-97	268	176	65·7
	Increase	...	...	...
	Decrease	34	41	8·0
Aided Schools	1897-98	233	148	63·5
	1896-97	151	100	66·2
	Increase	82	48	...
	Decrease	...	...	2·7
Unaided Schools	1897-98	...	...	...
	1896-97	5	1	20·0
	Increase	...	...	...
	Decrease	5	1	20·0
Total	1897-98	467	283	60·6
	1896-97	424	277	65·3
	Increase	43	6	...
	Decrease	...	...	4·7
Lower Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1897-98	756	419	55·4
	1896-97	739	486	65·7
	Increase	17	...	...
	Decrease	...	67	10·3
Aided Schools	1897-98	459	303	66·0
	1896-97	467	285	61·0
	Increase	...	18	5·0
	Decrease	8	...	...
Unaided Schools	1897-98	12	8	66·6
	1896-97	14	10	71·4
	Increase	...	...	...
	Decrease	2	2	4·8
Total	1897-98	1,227	730	59·5
	1896-97	1,220	781	64·0
	Increase	7	...	...
	Decrease	...	51	4·5

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Female Education (Natives).

In the Upper Primary Examination, there were 467 candidates, of whom 283 passed, or 60·6 per cent., compared with 277 out of 424, or 65·3 per cent., which is the correct figure for the previous year. There is a considerable decline in the number of candidates and passes for the Upper Primary Examination from the Board Schools, and a large increase from Aided Schools. The Inspectress's explanation is that the reduction in the number of scholarships made two years ago has now shown its effect on the Upper Primary Examination, the reduction naturally influencing Board Schools more than Aided Schools, which include all the Boarding Schools.

In the Lower Primary Examination, out of a total of 1,227 candidates 730 passed, or 59·5 per cent., compared with last year's pass of 781 out of 1,220, or 64 per cent. Here also there is a considerable decrease in the Board Schools, and the Inspectress thinks that the reduction in the scholarships has affected this examination since the hope of a scholarship was the inducement to many to remain in school long enough to pass the Lower Primary Examination. Many of the failures were in Arithmetic.

Needlework, Domestic Economy, &c.

173. Needlework continues to improve in almost all schools. The Inspectress notes decided progress in the Board Schools at Amritsar and Siálkot. She reports that "a satisfactory feature in Sir Bába Bedí Khem Singh's Schools is the teaching of Needlework. All the girls learn the beautiful *kashída* work which is a speciality of Ráwalpindi, and do it better than in any other schools in the Province." Also that at Siálkot the teaching and practice of all kinds of household work in both the Boarding Schools is very thorough. The C. M. S. School at Clarkabad also gives much attention to this branch of a girl's training, but in the two High Schools it is not treated as of much importance. The significance of this was dwelt upon in last year's report. There were 385 boarders in residence during the year, the number of Boarding Schools being 7.

General progress.

174. All the Inspecting Officers are of opinion that the year under review shows some signs of progress, and on the whole this view may be accepted. The increase in the total number of schools and pupils, the larger number of candidates in the Middle Standard and Certificate Examinations, the formation of an F. A. Class in the Lady Dufferin School, the improvement in Needlework, the vigorous efforts of the Arya Samáj and other societies, and the gradual recognition, noted by one Inspector, "that the education of females is not in itself harmful," are matters for some satisfaction with the present and hope for the future. The Lahore Inspector says that "progress in female education must wait upon social reform, more especially as regards early marriage. The number of educated men who have the courage to defy prejudice in this matter is increasing; but the numbers who are content to assert their powerlessness to do anything to promote female education is the best evidence of the continued stringency of social rules." One circumstance noted by Miss Francis in connection with the Siálkot Schools is, that many of the girls are drawn from the villages; "the return of these girls, with a fair amount of education and improved habits of living, to their villages will, it may be hoped, have a good influence. Also that the schools are, with the exception of the American Mission Boarding School, taught almost entirely by women teachers, most of whom have passed the Middle Standard, that the majority are Hindú widows, that they prove careful and industrious teachers, and that no complaint has ever

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Female Education (Natives).

been made against them. It is also an encouraging fact that in one of the schools in the Sháhpur District, 4 girls attend from a neighbouring village." In the Montgomery District, the teaching shows unusual energy and intelligence, and the progress made has been remarkable. The Amritsar Schools continue to hold the chief place in the Province in number and general attainments. In Lahore satisfactory progress is reported, but in the Ráwalpindi District little or no advance is apparent, and in the Jhelum District "on the whole female education rather declines than advances." The Home Education Classes started by the Punjab Association four years ago are doing good work, with 70 women on the rolls: "some are well advanced in reading; some read the Granth, Gíta Wishisht, and Janamsakhi; and some the first book of Hindí or Gurmukhí, while some are learning needlework and embroidery in addition to reading and writing. The number in attendance on the Zanána Classes of Missionary ladies is this year returned as 571, compared with 575 last year.

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Education of Europeans.

Statistical table.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

175. The following table gives the number of European Schools in the Province at the end of the past year, and the number and distribution of the pupils attending them, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

		Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools.	Sanáwar Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Murree Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Aided — High	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	6	...	...
	Aided — Middle	10	9	1	...	10	11	...	1	20	20	...	...
	Aided — Primary	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	4	3	1	...
	Aided — Total	15	12	3	...	15	17	...	2	30	29	1	...
	Unaided — Middle	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Unaided — Primary	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Unaided — Total	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...
	Total Public Schools	17	14	3	...	19	20	...	1	36	34	2	...
	Private Schools	6	7	...	1	9	6	3	...	15	13	2	...
	Total Public and Private Schools,	23	21	2	...	28	26	2	...	51	47	4	...
Number of Scholars in	Sanáwar Asylum	294	282	12	...	215	223	...	8	509	505	4	...
	Murree Asylum	72	85	...	13	69	77	...	8	141	162	...	21
	Aided Schools — High	222	246	...	24	279	294	...	15	501	540	...	39
	Aided Schools — Middle	458	431	27	...	625	660	...	35	1,083	1,091	...	8
	Aided Schools — Primary	79	29	50	...	26	44	...	18	105	73	32	...
	Aided Schools — Total	759	706	53	...	930	998	...	68	1,689	1,704	...	15
	Unaided Schools — Middle	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	16	...
	Unaided Schools — Primary	...	...	...	...	15	26	...	11	15	26	...	11
	Unaided Schools — Total	...	...	...	...	31	26	5	...	31	26	5	...
	Total Public Schools	1,125	1,073	52	...	1,245	1,324	...	79	2,370	2,397	...	27
	Private Schools	103	137	...	34	150	66	84	...	253	203	50	...
	Total Public and Private Schools	1,228	1,210	18	...	1,395	1,390	5	...	2,623	2,600	23	...
Scholars in Public Schools in	High Stage	78	105	...	27	44	38	6	...	122	143	...	21
	Middle Stage	270	330	...	60	351	381	...	30	621	711	...	90
	Total Secondary Stage	348	435	..	87	395	419	...	24	743	854	...	111
	Upper Primary Stage	318	258	60	...	313	422	...	109	631	680	...	49
	Lower Primary Stage	459	380	79	...	537	483	54	...	996	863	133	...
	Total Primary Stage...	777	638	139	...	850	905	...	55	1,627	1,543	84	...
	Total Secondary & Primary Stages	1,125	1,073	52	...	1,245	1,324	...	79	2,370	2,397	...	27

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Education of Europeans.

176. The number of Public Schools is now 36, with 2,370 pupils, compared with 34 schools and 2,397 pupils last year. Of these schools 17 are for boys, with 1,125 pupils, and 19 for girls, with 1,245 pupils. The number of Private Schools now returned is 15, with 253 pupils, against 13 schools, with 203 pupils in the previous year; 6 of these are for boys and 9 for girls. The number of Public and Private Schools together is now 51, with 2,623 pupils, compared with 47 schools and 2,600 pupils returned last year. Of the pupils 1,228 are boys and 1,395 girls, against 1,210 boys and 1,390 girls last year: the preponderance of girls over boys still continues. There is a fall of 27 in the attendance at Public Schools; this is chiefly due to the deliberate reduction, on hygienic grounds, of the numbers in the Murree Asylum. In Private Schools there are fewer boys than last year, and this is satisfactory; but the number of girls in such schools has risen at a bound from 66 to 150, many having been withdrawn from Public Schools. The Inspector is inclined to attribute this to the indulgence of parents who find their children badly fitted in the beginning to tackle the requirements of the new Code.

Number of schools and scholars.

177. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools there are now 10 High Schools, 21 Middle Schools, and 5 Primary Schools, against 10, 20, and 4 in the preceding year. There has been no change in the grade of any of the already existing schools, but some applied for and obtained temporary permission to teach a few pupils beyond their recognised grade. The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction is 743, against 854 last year; while at the Primary stage it has gone up from 1,543 to 1,627. This is mainly due to the re-classification of pupils entailed by the demands of the revised Code. In Private Schools there are comparatively few pupils reading beyond the Primary stage.

Grades of schools and stages of instruction.

178. The statement on the next page gives the total cost of the European Public Schools in the Province, the expenditure from different sources, and the number and cost of scholarships; these figures are contrasted with those of the previous year. The total expenditure is Rs. 6,143 more than last year, having risen from Rs. 1,77,207 to Rs. 1,83,350. Of this expenditure, Rs. 80,400 (practically the same as last year) was contributed from Public Funds, Rs. 71,101 (rather less than last year) from Fees, and Rs. 31,849 (against Rs. 25,241) from the School Funds. The increase in the year's expenditure has thus been fully met from School Funds. Omitting the amounts paid on account of the Sanáwar and Murree Asylums, or Rs. 51,985, the total expenditure on the ordinary schools was Rs. 1,31,365, of which about 36 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues in the shape of grants, about 46 per cent. from Fees, and about 18 per cent. from School Funds, compared with 33, 49, and 18 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The increase under Provincial Revenues is partly due to increased grants to the existing schools, and partly to the addition of one Primary School to the grant-in-aid list. The Murree Asylum has this year supplied figures under the heads of Fees and "Other Sources." The average cost of educating a pupil in the Asylums was about Rs. 82 per annum, against about Rs. 57 last year, the apparent increase being due to the fact that the expenditure from Fees and Other Sources has not hitherto been shown against the Murree Asylum, and is this year concomitant with a decrease of 21 in the number of pupils in that institution. In Aided Schools the average cost of a pupil's education was over Rs. 83 per annum, and in Unaided Schools about Rs. 33.

Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	In Boys' Schools.				In Girls' Schools.				Total.			
	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishment and Contingencies.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sanáwar Asylum. Imperial Revenues	13,642	14,691	...	1,049	6,680	7,308	...	628	20,322	21,999	...	1,677
Sanáwar Asylum. Fees	1,715	1,583	132	...	858	791	67	...	2,573	2,374	199	...
Sanáwar Asylum. Total ...	15,357	16,274	...	917	7,538	8,099	...	561	22,895	24,373	...	1,478
Murree Asylum. Provincial Revenues	7,389	7,397	..	8	5,406	5,684	...	278	12,795	13,081	...	286
Murree Asylum. Fees	4,155	...	4,155	...	3,982	...	3,982	...	8,137	..	8,137	...
Murree Asylum. Other Sources ...	4,196	...	4,196	...	3,962	...	3,962	...	8,158	...	8,158	...
Murree Asylum. Total ...	15,740	7,397	8,343	...	13,350	5,684	7,666	...	29,090	13,081	16,009	...
Aided High Schools. Provincial Revenues	8,671	8,322	349	...	9,294	9,495	...	201	17,965	17,817	148	..
Aided High Schools. Fees	20,173	20,068	105	...	15,653	29,386	...	13,733	35,826	49,454	...	13,628
Aided High Schools. Other Sources ...	1,043	3,300	...	2,257	1,566	3,526	...	1,960	2,609	6,826	...	4,217
Aided High Schools. Total ..	29,887	31,690	...	1,803	26,513	42,407	...	15,894	56,400	74,097	...	17,697
Aided Middle Schools. Provincial Revenues	11,905	10,433	1,472	...	16,059	16,240	...	181	27,964	26,673	1,291	...
Aided Middle Schools. Fees	12,449	10,039	2,410	...	9,351	8,029	1,322	...	21,800	18,068	3,732	...
Aided Middle Schools. Other Sources ...	9,885	9,000	885	...	7,686	7,007	679	...	17,571	16,007	1,564	...
Aided Middle Schools. Total ...	34,239	29,472	4,767	...	33,096	31,276	1,820	...	67,335	60,748	6,587	..
Aided Primary Schools. Provincial Revenues	798	...	798	...	556	836	...	280	1,354	836	518	...
Aided Primary Schools. Fees	1,686	177	1,509	...	612	1,297	...	685	2,298	1,474	824	...
Aided Primary Schools. Other Sources ...	2,796	1,444	1,352	...	324	917	...	593	3,120	2,361	759	...
Aided Primary Schools. Total ...	5,280	1,621	3,659	...	1,492	3,050	...	1,558	6,772	4,671	2,101	...
Total Aided Schools. Provincial Revenues	21,374	18,755	2,619	...	25,909	26,571	...	662	47,283	45,326	1,957	...
Total Aided Schools. Fees	34,308	30,284	4,024	...	25,616	38,712	...	13,096	59,924	68,990	...	9,072
Total Aided Schools. Other Sources ...	13,724	13,744	...	20	9,576	11,450	...	1,874	23,300	25,194	...	1,894
Total Aided Schools. Total ..	69,406	62,783	6,623	...	61,101	76,733	...	15,632	1,30,507	1,39,516	...	9,009
Unaided Middle Schools. Fees	...	...	...	...	240	...	240	...	240	...	240	...
Unaided Middle Schools. Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	291	...	291	...	291	...	291	...
Unaided Middle Schools. Total ...	...	...	...	...	531	...	531	...	531	...	531	...
Unaided Primary Schools. Fees	...	...	...	...	227	190	37	...	227	190	37	...
Unaided Primary Schools. Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	(a) 100	47	53	...	100	47	53	...
Unaided Primary Schools. Total ...	...	...	...	...	327	237	90	...	327	237	90	...
Total Unaided Schools. Fees	...	...	...	...	467	190	277	...	467	190	277	...
Total Unaided Schools. Other Sources ..	...	...	...	...	391	47	344	...	391	47	344	...
Total Unaided Schools. Total ...	...	...	...	...	858	237	621	...	858	237	621	...
Total Public Schools. Imperial Revenues	13,642	14,691	...	1,049	6,680	7,308	...	628	20,322	21,999	...	1,677
Total Public Schools. Provincial Revenues	28,763	26,152	2,611	...	31,315	32,255	...	940	60,078	58,407	1,671	...
Total Public Schools. Fees	40,178	31,867	8,311	...	30,923	39,693	...	8,770	71,101	71,560	...	459
Total Public Schools. Other Sources ...	17,920	13,744	4,176	...	13,929	11,497	2,432	...	31,849	25,241	6,608	...
Total Public Schools. Total ...	1,00,503	86,454	14,049	...	82,847	90,753	...	7,906	1,83,350	1,77,207	6,143	...
Scholarships.												
Number of Government Scholarships	(b). 20	20	...	...	7	10	...	3	27	30	...	3
Number of other Scholarships ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Expenditure from Provincial Revenues	1,821	1,584	237	...	446	689	...	243	2,267	2,273	..	6
Expenditure from Other Sources ...	100	131	...	31	...	...	...	...	100	131	...	31
Expenditure from Total ...	1,921	1,715	206	...	446	689	...	243	2,367	2,404	...	37

(a). From Municipal Funds.
(b). Exclusive of 1 College Scholarship.

Fees.

179. The income from Fees is returned as Rs. 71,101, or Rs. 459 less than last year. There is a very heavy falling-off in Aided High Schools, but there is a rise in Middle and Primary Schools. The decline is due partly to diminished attendance, and partly to the strict elimination from the returns of those fees against which grants are not available. The figures for St. Denys School, Murree, and Bishop Cotton School, Simla, have thereby been materially affected. The fees realised in Aided Schools amount to Rs. 59,924, being about half the entire outlay on these schools. As explained last year, different rates of fees are in force. In the Cathedral Orphanages and the Railway School, Lahore, almost nothing is charged, and in the Mayo Orphanage, Simla, and the Convent Schools, a large proportion of the pupils pay no fees.

Scholarships.

180. Twenty-seven Government scholarships were current at the close of the year under report, compared with 30 last year; of these 20 were held in Boys' Schools, and 7 in Girls' Schools. Two other scholarships were current as before in the Lahore Boys' High School, making 29 scholarships in all, or an average of one in about every 26 pupils in the Secondary Classes. The total expenditure on scholarships for the year was Rs. 2,367, or Rs. 37 less than last year. The lion's share of the scholarships goes, of course, to the schools in the hills.

Examination results.

181. The table on the following page gives the results of the University Entrance Examinations, and of the various Departmental Examinations held during the year, and compares these results with those of the previous year. The results of the First Arts Examination are referred to in Chapter III. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 15 out of 26 boys passed; one girl also appeared, but failed. This result is not so good as last year's. In the High School Examination the result is an improvement on last year's: 33 candidates passed out of 58, or 57 per cent., compared with a pass of 45 per cent., or 15 out of 33, in the previous year. The increase in the number of candidates for this examination is noteworthy. In the Middle School Examination 46 passed out of 115, or 40 per cent., compared with 79 out of 83, or 95 per cent., in the previous year. In last year's report it was remarked that the more than ordinarily satisfactory results probably called for slightly raised standards for both the Middle and the Primary tests, and the results now under report show that the last examinations were more searching than those of previous years. The total number of candidates examined this year is larger than in any previous year, success in these examinations being now the ordinary condition of promotion to a higher department. In the Primary School Examination, 153 passed out of 251, or 61 per cent., against last year's percentage of 99, *i. e.*, 257 out of 259. The Inspector says: "On the whole, the percentage of passes among girls is better than that among boys, but girls do not head the lists as they did last year; in every examination a boy stands first. It is worthy of note that the highest place in the High School Examination was taken by a private candidate from Sanáwar, who stands alone in the First Class The St. Denys School, Murree, did most creditably in passing all its candidates in all the examinations. The Convent School, Siálkot, did equally well in the Middle and Primary Examinations. The results of the Auckland House School and Ayrcliff School, Simla, also deserve commendation. Bishop Cotton School did well in the High School Examination, but not in the lower examinations. The Sanáwar Asylum supplied the largest number of candidates and passes in the Middle and Primary School Examinations. The Murree

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

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Education of Europeans.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

			Number of Candidates.				Number of Passes				Percentage of Passes on Number of Candidates.			
			1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
* First Arts Examination.	Boys		3	2	1	...	3	1	2	...	100·0	50·0	50·0	...
	Girls		1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	100·0	...	100·0	...
Entrance Examination.	Boys		26	20	6	...	15	18	...	3	57·7	90·0	...	32·3
	Girls		1	3	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	100·0	...	100·0
High School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	4	8	...	4	4	4	...	...	100·0	50·0	50·0	...
		Murree Asylum	10	4	6	...	2	...	2	...	20·0	...	20·0	...
		Aided Schools	25	11	14	...	16	7	9	...	64·0	63·6	0·4	...
		Total	39	23	16	...	22	11	11	...	56·4	47·8	8·6	...
	Girls	Aided Schools	19	10	9	...	11	4	7	...	57·9	40·0	17·9	...
		Total	19	10	9	...	11	4	7	...	57·9	40·0	17·9	...
Middle School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	9	9	...	...	7	9	...	2	77·8	100·0	...	22·2
		Murree Asylum	8	7	1	...	...	6	...	6	..	85·7	...	85·7
		Aided Schools	42	34	8	...	12	31	...	19	28·6	91·2	...	62·6
		Total	59	50	9	...	19	46	...	27	32·2	92·0	...	59·8
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	9	7	2	...	4	7	...	3	44·4	100·0	...	55·6
		Murree Asylum	13	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	7·7	...	7·7	...
		Aided Schools	34	26	8	...	22	26	...	4	64·7	100·0	...	35·3
		Total	56	33	23	...	27	33	...	6	48·2	100·0	...	51·8
Primary School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	32	29	3	...	22	29	...	7	68·8	100·0	...	31·2
		Murree Asylum	17	11	6	...	15	11	4	...	88·2	100·0	...	11·8
		Aided Schools	68	89	...	21	38	88	...	50	56·0	98·9	...	42·9
		Total	117	129	...	12	75	128	...	53	64·1	99·2	...	35·1
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	28	23	5	...	23	23	...	...	82·1	100·0	...	17·9
		Murree Asylum	20	...	20	...	5	...	5	...	25·0	...	25·0	...
		Aided Schools	86	107	...	21	50	106	...	56	58·1	99·0	...	40·9
		Total	134	130	4	...	78	129	...	51	58·2	99·2	...	41·0

* From the Bishop Cotton School.

Asylum made on the whole a poor appearance." Taken as a whole, the results in History, Domestic Economy, French Grammar, Euclid, Physical Geography, Drawing, Urdú, Latin, and English Grammar were scarcely satisfactory.

Industrial and Technical Training.

182. There are no Technical Schools for Europeans in the Punjab. In the Murree Asylum, the Carpentry Class was in abeyance for the greater part of the year. It is only in the Sanáwar Asylum that any systematic training in this branch, as well as in Instrumental Music, Telegraphy, and Printing, is given. In that institution there were 24 boys in the Carpentry Class, not a very large number; there were 103 boys learning Instrumental Music, 15 in the Telegraph Department, and 18 in the Printing Class; these last are taught composing, distributing, inking, sorting type, simple book-binding, etc. The girls in the Sanáwar Asylum are taught cooking, the knitting of stockings on machines, darning and mending, and other domestic work. In the Murree Asylum, the Mayo Orphanage, Simla, and the Girls' Orphanage, Lahore, nearly all the household work devolves upon the pupils; in all these schools simple cookery might receive more attention as part of a girl's training. In the Lahore Cathedral Orphanage for Boys gardening has been experimentally introduced as an occupation for the pupils, though at a disadvantage owing to the lack of funds for tools, seeds, etc. "The boys have taken kindly to this work," says the Inspector, "and shown some healthy rivalry in the performance of the various tasks allotted to them. The training is in no sense technical, and must be regarded as of value only in the general education of the pupils, being a means of developing in them such qualities as taste, individuality, forethought, perseverance and industry. In the Lawrence Asylums, on the other hand, the industrial training given to the boys has more of a technical character, the ulterior object being to fit them for a particular occupation. This is certainly true of the training given in Telegraphy and Music, and to some extent also in Printing and Carpentry. Where Carpentry is taught by a skilled artisan, the end kept in view is usually the acquirement of a certain dexterity of hand by the shortest and readiest methods, and the more purely educational end of manual training is apt to be ignored. But even in this case the training is bound to have some beneficial effect upon the general intelligence and character of the pupils, and I therefore regret that the boys at the Murree Asylum have so little methodical industrial work to do.

"In this connection, the increasing attention to Kindergarten occupations and to Object Lessons in our European Schools must be regarded as matter for congratulation. Such occupations are about to be introduced into the Murree Asylum, and are already followed to a small extent in five or six schools where last year nothing of this kind was attempted. The great stumbling-block is the want of trained teachers. We need teachers who have a clear idea as to what the object of this kind of work is, and who have also the manual skill and the power to interest necessary to make the work successful and efficient. Besides, no work of this sort can be carried on without the necessary materials, and in a number of cases the Managers can ill-afford the expenditure; nevertheless, a beginning is being made.

"Object Lessons now form a compulsory subject of instruction in all Primary and Middle Schools, and these are a further means of hand and eye training. Such lessons are well understood in several of our schools; but in the majority of cases teachers have not the requisite skill and training to make these lessons of much value, and show no interest in the teaching of the subject or in the collecting of the necessary materials. The lessons are frequently given in a half-hearted and mechanical way; in some instances the teacher can do nothing without the book, and goes formally through a series of printed questions and answers. This is

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deplorable, and shows convincingly how little is known of educational methods in some schools. It is gratifying to note, however, that School Managers have begun to provide charts, pictures, models, etc., for object teaching, and every year will now, I hope, show considerable improvement in this subject."

Private Schools.

183. Great trouble has been taken to make the return of Private Schools as complete as possible, and 15 such schools are now reported, with 253 pupils, against 13 schools and 203 pupils returned last year. Of these schools 6 are for boys and 9 for girls; 12 are in the hills and 3 in the plains. The largest Private School is the Loretto Convent School, Simla. This year candidates appeared in the European School Examinations from the Upper Grade School and Miss Wallis's Preparatory School, Simla, and from Mt. Oswald School, Murree. With the exception of the Simla District, there are in the Province 961 European and Eurasian children between 6 and 18 years of age, of whom 623 attend schools, 169 are being privately educated, and 169 (66 boys and 103 girls) receive no instruction.

Progress.

184. Reviewing the work of the year the Inspector says: "The year under report has certainly been one of progress. The number of both Public and Private Schools has risen, the number of scholars, though there is a slight decline in Public schools, has increased on the whole, the fee receipts have risen in Middle and Primary Schools, and the results of the examinations under the new Code show that very good work has been done in a large number of schools. The award of College Scholarships introduces a new and admirable feature into European education in the Province. The discipline and tone of the schools are satisfactory, having decidedly improved in some cases; the boarding arrangements are good, and the school buildings are, almost without exception, sufficient and commodious. The sanitary reports are, in every case, very favourable. Additional appliances, such as ball-frames, pictures, etc., have been supplied to many schools. And uniformly a genuine endeavour has been made to carry out the suggestions of the Inspector, as far as funds would permit. Most important of all, there is, on the whole, an appreciable improvement in the methods of teaching, largely attributable to the requirements of the new Code under which there is a constant demand in every subject of instruction for intelligent and thoughtful procedure. Further improvement, though sure, will be slow until there is a larger leaven of trained teachers throughout the Province."

Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.

185. This institution continues to be in a high state of efficiency. The number on the rolls is 509—294 boys and 215 girls, or 4 more than in the previous year. The instructional state is very satisfactory all round, and the results of the written examinations are generally very good. The scheme of Object Lessons is sufficient, and the arrangements for the training of the Pupil-Teachers are very thorough. Discipline and organisation are most commendable, and the general air of neatness and order that pervades the institution is most creditable. The general health is excellent. The boarding arrangements are highly satisfactory. Appliances and furniture are adequate, but the infant room is very meagrely furnished. The industrial training has already been referred to.

Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

186. In organisation and instruction this institution is reported by the Inspector to be far behind the Sanáwar Asylum, and during the year under report it has suffered severely from the prevalence of disease and from a not sufficiently strong staff.

The number on the rolls is 141—72 boys and 69 girls, or 21 pupils fewer than last year. The roll has been intentionally kept low in the hope of restoring the institution to its former healthiness. This Asylum did not attempt to work according to the new Code, and consequently it is instructionally very backward. The results of the written examinations held in December last are much below the average, the Primary School Examination on the boys' side being the only redeeming feature. The industrial work on the boys' side has been practically at a standstill; the girls do all the household work.

Discipline is good. The premises are satisfactory; but the ventilation of the boys' dormitories and class-rooms is defective; this is now being remedied. The staff has been strengthened; but it needs further strengthening to enable it to tackle the new Code successfully. The Pupil-Teacher system has not yet been introduced.

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TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN COMPARISON WITH THE NUMBER OF HINDÚS AND SIKHS.

	Muhammadans.				Hindús.				Sikhs.			
	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges, English ...	208	217	...	9	729	742	...	13	110	99	11	...
Oriental College	38	38	...	...	32	27	5	...	4	5	...	1
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular	4,115	3,738	377	...	8,606	7,969	637	...	1,353	1,278	75	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular...	1,803	1,760	43	...	3,134	2,982	152	...	786	739	47	...
In Primary Stage	59,257	61,322	...	2,065	70,733	69,568	1,165	...	14,686	14,639	47	...
In Training Institutions ...	135	134	1	...	166	192	...	26	22	21	1	...
In Law School	70	55	15	...	307	332	...	25	57	45	12	...
In Medical College ...	39	47	...	8	142	160	...	18	16	19	...	3
In Medical Schools ...	192	208	...	16	119	106	13	...	13	16	...	3
In Mayo School of Art ...	97	109	...	12	65	43	22	...	44	44	...	...
In Industrial Schools ...	298	250	48	...	169	160	9	...	126	112	14	...
In other Special Schools ...	64	54	10	...	10	16	...	6	12	12	...	...
Total Public Institutions ...	66,316	67,932	...	1,616	84,212	82,297	1,915	...	17,229	17,029	200	...
Scholars at Private Schools	45,943	50,473	...	4,530	19,206	19,821	...	615	4,100	3,882	218	...
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds ...	112,259	118,405	...	6,146	103,418	102,118	1,300	...	21,329	20,911	418	...
Percentage on boys of school-going age of— Scholars in Secondary Stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	·44	·40	·4	...	1·36	1·26	·10	...	1·15	1·08	·7	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions	7·11	7·29	...	·18	13·36	13·05	·31	...	14·65	14·48	·17	...
Scholars attending Institutions of all kinds	12·05	12·71	...	·66	16·41	16·20	·21	...	18·14	17·79	·35	...
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular ...	60	50	10	...	43	40	3	...	21	12	9	...
In Primary Stage	3,939	3,951	...	12	6,020	5,473	547	...	1,730	1,668	62	...
In Industrial Schools ...	222	168	54	...	7	61	...	54	...	8	...	8
Total at Public Schools ...	4,221	4,169	52	...	6,070	5,574	496	...	1,751	1,688	63	...
Scholars at Private Schools	5,939	5,963	...	24	1,169	1,099	70	...	426	146	280	...
Total Scholars at Schools of all kinds	10,160	10,132	28	...	7,239	6,673	566	...	2,177	1,834	343	...
Percentage on girls of school-going age of— Scholars attending Public Schools ...	·51	·51	...	...	1·14	1·04	·10	...	1·92	1·85	·7	...
Scholars attending Schools of all kinds	1·24	1·24	...	...	1·36	1·25	·11	...	2·39	2·01	·38	...

CHAPTER X.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Comparative table.

187. The table on the opposite page gives the number of Muhammadans attending the various educational institutions in the Province during the last two years. Similar returns for Hindús and Sikhs are also given for the sake of comparison.

Numbers and comparisons.

188. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction fell during the year from 128,537 to 122,419, or by 6,118. The decline was solely on the side of the males and chiefly in the Private Schools. On the side of the females, there was a rise of 28. The fall of 4,530 males in the attendance at Private Schools has comparatively little significance, and is explained in Chapter XII; but a fall of 2,065 boys in the Primary Stage of Public Schools cannot be passed over as unimportant. In the last quinquennial report an increase of 11,337 at this stage was reported. This year's fall occurs in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, and Deraját Circles, there being a slight rise in the other two Circles. The fall in these three Circles is due to the prevalence of scarcity and famine during the past year, which hit the Muhammadans very hard.

Progress.

189. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance in schools of all kinds is 12·05 per cent. of the number of school-going age, compared with 16·41 per cent. in the case of Hindús and 18·14 per cent. in the case of Sikhs. Whilst the percentage for Muhammadans shows a slight decline of ·66 per cent., those for Hindús and Sikhs show a small increase since last year. It may here be noted that the Sikhs have during the year advanced all along the line: compared with the previous year, there are more of them reading in Colleges, more in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Secondary Schools, more in Public Primary Schools, and more in Private Schools, and this advance is seen in both sexes, the percentage on boys of school-going age having risen by ·35 per cent., and on girls of school-going age by ·38 per cent. These percentages are higher than those for Hindús, in whose case the increased percentages are ·21 and ·11 for boys and girls, respectively. As regards Muhammadan girls, the percentage of attendance both at Public and Private Schools remains unchanged. Taking attendance at Public Schools as the most reliable test of educational progress, we find that, whilst only 1 in every 14 Muhammadan boys attends school and 1 in every 196 girls, the corresponding return for Hindús is about 1 in 7 for boys and 1 in 87 for girls, and for Sikhs, a somewhat larger proportion for boys and 1 in 52 for girls. These figures, compared with those of the quinquennial review of 1894-95, show that within the last three years the Hindús have made a decided advance, the Sikhs have also taken a step forward, while the Muhammadans have on the boys' side merely marked time and on the girls' side gone backward.

Examination results, &c.

190. In Arts Colleges the number of Muhammadan students fell from 217 to 208, and the Hindús also fell off slightly; the Sikhs alone show an increase, which must be attributed to the establishment of the Khálsa College. But in the Secondary stage of Public Schools there is marked progress among Muhammadans, this being in fact the brightest feature in the picture of their educational year; at this stage the numbers rose from 5,548 to 5,978. This fact by itself is sufficient to prove the existence among Muhammadans of a growing appreciation of an advanced, and especially of an English, education. The

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Lahore Inspector says: "The richer Muhammadans and those supported by scholarships have made nearly the same proportionate progress in the Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools as the Hindús, but the poorer Muhammadans have fallen off slightly at every stage." In Technical Institutions their numbers are also on the whole well maintained, and in Industrial Schools there is a disproportionate increase of attendance. In the last Entrance Examination, 229 Muhammadan candidates passed, against 180 last year; in the Intermediate Examination, 52 passed, compared with 56; in the B. A. Examination, 16 passed compared with 19; and in the M. A. Examination, 1 passed, as last year. In the B.O. L. Examination the 2 successful candidates were both Muhammadans, and in the M. O. L. Examination the 2 candidates were both Muhammadans, and both failed. The proportion of Muhammadans reading Law is on the increase. If we take all the Arts Examinations together—Entrance, Intermediate, B.A., and M.A.—it appears that out of 1,393 successful candidates, 292 were Muhammadans, *i.e.*, a little over 1 in every 5. The prominent place taken by Muhammadan pupils in athletics and sports throughout the Province may be referred to here.

Special encouragement of Muhammadan education.

191 Special Scholarships, called Jubilee Scholarships, for the encouragement of Muhammadan education, were founded by the Punjab Government in 1887, and are payable from Provincial Revenues; and Municipal and Local Boards were empowered to provide such scholarships also from Local Funds as might appear desirable. During the past year, 282 of these scholarships were current—20 in Colleges and 262 in schools—compared with 265 in the previous year. A few stipends are also given by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismaí'l Khán to Muhammadan boys on the frontier to induce them to leave their homes in order to study at school. Schools for the special benefit of Muhammadans are gradually increasing in number and importance, and the following facts may be noted:—The Islámiya College and School at Lahore is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the Province, and the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, which maintains it, also supports an Orphanage, and has established several Elementary Schools for Muhammadan girls. A new branch has been opened in connection with the College for the study of Moslem Literature and Theology on the part of those who have made some progress in Western Education. An Islámiya School was established at Qasúr during the year under report. The M. A. O. School at Amritsar is a flourishing institution, and handsome new premises are about to be erected; but the Islámiya High School at Gujránwála has made little or no progress. The Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi is a large institution, but its pupils have fallen off during the year; and the Sháhzáda School in the same city has begun to admit Hindús without Leaving Certificates. The Inspector is not satisfied with the management of this school, and in the case of the Anglo-Arabic School he regrets that so many so-called scholarships from the Nawáb Funds are given without regard to merit. The attention of the School Committee was invited to this, and they have now agreed to allot these scholarships in future on the merit lists to be furnished by the Head Master, after consulting the Inspector on the subject. In the Jullundur Circle, two new schools are reported—one in the Hoshiárpur District, and a Popular Islámiya High School at Ferozepore. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, there is no change in the number of institutions for Muhammadans, nor in the Deraját Circle, where a diminished attendance is attributed by the Inspector to the prevalence of sickness.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &c.

Aitchison College.

192. At the close of the year the number on the rolls of the Aitchison College at Lahore was 62, including 8 boys who were receiving instruction in the Lahore Government College—5 in the Intermediate and 3 in the Degree Classes. Of the total number on the rolls 20 were scholarship-holders, leaving only 42 boys paying fees. Out of these 42, 24 were Wards of Court, leaving only 18 whose parents, as the Governor puts it, have voluntarily sent their sons to the institution. The scholarships do not, however, appear to be much of an attraction, for there were 10 out of 30 vacant; and in his annual report the Governor said there was not a single Deputy Commissioner in the Province who then had any one to recommend for these vacancies. Of the 54 pupils in the School, 14 were in the High Department (against 13 last year), 20 in the Middle Department (as last year), and 20 in the Primary Department (also as last year). The small attendance shows that the advantages of a training in this institution are not yet very widely known or appreciated among the gentlemen of rank in the Province.

Condition of the classes.

193. The report of the Inspector of Schools on the state of the classes is very satisfactory. The attendance for the year was somewhat irregular, and the school-work in certain classes suffered in consequence; the Wards of Court are said to be among the chief offenders in this respect. Nevertheless, the instructional state of the School was better than in the previous year, and all the members of the staff appear to have worked assiduously. The Primary Department made a satisfactory appearance and has greatly improved; but translation into English and Mental Arithmetic ought to be better. The Middle Department now consists of two classes only, and in many respects does not compare very favourably with the same department in our best Board Schools. The High Department has been intelligently taught and supervised, but there is considerable inequality in the attainments of the pupils. In the Standard Examinations held by the Inspector 3 out of 5 passed the Upper Primary Examination, against 4 out of 5 last year; and 3 out of 3 passed the Lower Primary Examination, against 2 out of 3 last year. In the Middle School Examination, 5 out of 6 passed, against 8 out of 8 last year; and in the Entrance Examination 3 out of 4 passed, against 3 out of 6 last year. The Boarding Houses were carefully inspected and found to be efficiently managed; the boarders comprise 5 Hindús, 27 Muhammadans, and 20 Sikhs. Physical training is provided for through riding, drill, gymnastics, cricket, football, tennis, &c., and the pupils are generally bright, active, and in excellent health. The Principal thinks, however, that cricket can hardly be said to have taken root as yet in spite of the improvement of the grounds. The behaviour of the pupils during the annual inspection was all that could be desired.

Education amongst gentlemen of rank.

194. According to the returns of the Inspectors, it would appear that there is a growing willingness among men of rank in the Province to have their sons and relatives educated, and to send them in for public examinations. In the Delhi Circle, out of 31 of this class returned as of school-going age, 8 attend the Aitchison College, 1 a Lucknow College, 2 are under private tuition, and the rest attend the ordinary Public Schools. In the Jullundur Circle, out of 139, 10 were attending the Government

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Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

College or the Aitchison College, 84 were in Boards Schools, 11 in Private Institutions, 5 in schools in Native States, 20 under private tuition, and 4 (against 8 last year) receiving no instruction. Of these last the most notable is Mían Luddar Singh, aged 19 years, son of Rája Jai Singh of Dádah in the Kángra District. The Lahore Circle returns 96 boys of rank, against 159 last year; the decrease is due to a careful scrutiny of the list, all being struck off that are not of acknowledged and unquestionable position. Of the 96 returned, 13 read in the Aitchison College, but it is noted that the Districts of Gujránwála and Gurdáspur send no boy to that institution: 12 attend other Colleges, 2 have ceased to read, 1 receives private tuition, 1 receives no instruction at all, and the others attend the ordinary schools. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, out of 209 boys of this class, 1 attends the Aitchison College, 197 attend the ordinary schools and 11 are being educated privately. In the Deraját Circle, out of 151, 5 are Wards of Court, of whom 3 read in the Dera Ghází Khán M. B. School, and the other 2 nowhere. Of the remaining 146, 10 are educated privately and 136 attend school. It appears, therefore, that out of a total of 626 boys of this class in the Province (of school-going age) only 5 receive no instruction; this may be considered satisfactory. As pointed out last year, the term 'gentleman of rank' is a somewhat elastic one, and the difference in the Lahore returns shows that a uniform interpretation is not always adopted. But there can be no doubt that the aristocracy of the Province now recognises more fully than in the past that rank imposes obligations in the matter of education, and though the instruction must in many cases be inferior it is better than none at all. It is a matter for regret that out of 626 boys only about one-tenth should have found their way to the Aitchison College; but it is so far satisfactory that such a large proportion of the remainder is under instruction in good Public Schools.

CHAPTER XII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

195. Schools in which the course of study does not conform to the standards prescribed by the Department or the University and which do not present pupils at the ordinary examinations are classed as *Private Schools*. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools conducted according to the traditional methods of the country, which include (*i*) Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit Schools; (*ii*) Mahájaní Schools; (*iii*) Schools teaching mainly a Vernacular Language; and (*iv*) Rote Schools. The Private Schools classed as "Other Schools" are chiefly Elementary Venture Schools and Schools for low-caste children. The kinds of schools included.

196. The following table gives the number of Private Schools of different kinds for native children, and the number of scholars attending them, for the last two years. The return of Private Schools for European children is given in Chapter IX. Number of schools and scholars.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
ADVANCED SCHOOLS.								
Arabic and Persian Schools ...	344	374	...	30	5,029	5,221	...	192
Sanskrit Schools	101	130	...	29	1,583	2,043	...	460
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.								
Mahájaní Schools	232	229	3	...	9,160	9,101	59	...
Vernacular Schools ... For Boys	862	958	4	...	14,952	16,274	...	1,322
Vernacular Schools ... For Girls	64	43	21	...	1,684	1,054	630	...
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For Boys	2,973	3,112	...	139	38,530	41,414	...	2,884
Schools teaching religious books by rote. For Girls	415	454	...	39	5,290	5,584	...	294
Other Schools ... For Boys	27	34	...	7	413	657	...	244
Other Schools ... For Girls	18	16	2	...	667	633	34	...
Total ... For Boys	4,539	4,837	...	298	69,667	74,710	...	5,043
Total ... For Girls	497	513	...	16	7,641	7,271	370	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	5,036	5,350	...	314	77,308	81,981	...	4,673

197. As usual, there is a fall in the number of schools and pupils, there being 314 fewer schools and 4,673 fewer pupils than last year. The decrease is partly due to the conversion of many of these schools into Public Schools; but the remarkable fact of the year is that, while there has been a satisfactory increase of 21 in the number of Vernacular Schools for girls, there is a falling off in Rote Schools of 178 and in Advanced Indigenous Schools of 59. The Ráwalpindi Inspector attributes this "partly to the late disturbances on the frontier, partly to greater accuracy in the returns, partly to the scarcity that prevailed during the year, and, lastly, to the growing desire of the people for a sound, common school education for their children." In last year's report an increase in Sanskrit Schools was noticed as in accordance with the present special bent of Hindú effort, and, therefore, a decrease of 29 since then emphatically corroborates the evidence of Inspecting Officers to the effect that neither tradition nor religious feeling can stem the current of Analysis of figures.

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preference for Public Schools. No Indigenous School seems to be able to flourish in the neighbourhood of a Board or other Public School; and the Inspector of the Deraját Circle notes that the old Mullahs do not command the same confidence as those teachers who are willing to accept the grant-in-aid rules of the Code. At the same time, it has to be remembered that several Inspectors complain of the very perfunctory manner in which Patwáris have collected the statistics of these Private Schools, and there is room for hesitation in drawing conclusions from the figures supplied. Nevertheless, it is safe to conclude, as was done in the report for 1894-95, that the old-world schools are losing ground as schools of the new type come into existence. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 5,036, with 77,308 pupils; or 4,539 schools for boys, with 69,667 pupils, and 497 schools for girls, with 7,641 pupils.

Measures for the improvement of these schools.

198. These Private Schools form a most important part of the educational machinery of the Province, and they provide to a great extent the raw material, out of which Public Schools are made. The fall in their numbers is to some extent a proof of the success of the Department in its endeavours to bring them within the sphere of its influence, and to induce them, by conforming to a few simple requirements, to place themselves under conditions that command the confidence of the masses. Civil Officers cannot do a greater service to education than by showing a sympathetic interest in these Private Schools, and it is specially prescribed for District Inspectors that they shall visit and encourage all such schools of this class as may seem capable of improvement, and explain to the managers or teachers the advantages that are offered to them under the grant-in-aid rules.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

199. The following table gives a summary of the educational statistics of Native States for the past year :— Statistical table.

	Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Máler Kotla.	Total.
Arts Colleges... ... English	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
Secondary Public Schools { Anglo-Vernacular	13	8	3	4	2	1	1	32
Secondary Public Schools { Vernacular ...	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	10
Primary Public Schools	87	33	28	9	11	...	4	172
Special Schools	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Scholars in Arts Colleges	74	21	13	...	5	...	...	113
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools. { Anglo-Vernacular	*2,328	890	987	530	285	148	162	5,330
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools. { Vernacular ...	544	93	258	...	...	...	...	895
Scholars in Primary Public Schools ...	3,580	1,067	1,131	240	407	...	132	6,557
Scholars in Special Schools...	..	141	...	...	...	...	...	141
Indigenous Schools .. { Advanced	41	29	...	...	13	1	...	84
Indigenous Schools .. { Elementary ...	156	327	124	25	...	6	25	663
Indigenous Scholars { Advanced	37	372	...	...	583	20	...	1,012
Indigenous Scholars { Elementary ...	2,758	2,290	1,560	265	...	143	395	7,411
Scholars in all Colleges and Schools ...	9,321	4,874	3,949	1,035	1,280	311	689	21,459
Scholars learning English	1,242	621	499	268	246	73	165	3,114
Number of boys on the Rolls	8,800	3,985	3,862	1,031	1,280	286	595	19,839
Number of girls on the Rolls	521	889	87	4	...	25	94	1,620
Total Male population	871,467	355,153	163,373	155,948	155,825	63,909	40,746	1,806,421
Males per scholar in Public Colleges and Schools	133	160	68	202	223	431	138	138
Males per scholar in all Schools	93	72	41	150	121	205	59	84

* Fifteen learn Engineering and Surveying.

200. Four Arts Colleges are now returned, as compared with 3 last year; that at Nábha was excluded from last year's returns, as there were no students in the College Department, which, since the end of the year, has been closed. The aggregate number of students on the rolls is 113, exactly the same number as in the previous year, a decrease at Patiála being counterbalanced by the increase at Kapúrthala and Nábha. Of those at Patiála, 35 belong to the Oriental side of the College, so that the actual number of Arts students is 78, compared with 61 in the previous year. Of the Public Schools returned, 42 are Secondary Schools—32 Anglo-Vernacular and 10 Vernacular—with 6,225 pupils, against 6,099 last year; 172 are Primary Schools, with 6,557 pupils, against 6,766 last year; and 7 are Special Schools, with 141 pupils, against 139 last year; in all, 221 schools, with 12,923 pupils, compared with 220 schools and 13,004 pupils in the previous year. The Private Schools are now returned as 747 in number, with 8,423 pupils, against 797 such schools and 8,980 pupils last year; in the case of these schools the returns fluctuate considerably from year to year. In both Public and Private Institutions, the number now under instruction is 21,459, of whom 1,620 are girls, compared with 22,097 pupils and 1,498 girls in the last return. In comparison with the whole population, the Kapúrthala and Máler Kotla States still show to advantage, while Faridkot continues to be the most backward. Number of institutions and scholars.

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Education in Native States.

Examination results.

201. The statement below gives the results of the University Examinations for all the States that contributed candidates :—

		Patiála.	Bahawalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Máler Kotla.	Jammú.	Chamba.	Náhan.	Kalsia.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	Candidates	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14
	Passes	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6
Intermediate (Arts)	Candidates	19	10	7	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	43
	Passes	10	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	21
Entrance (Arts) ...	Candidates	41	20	34	9	17	...	5	25	...	2	...	153
	Passes	21	13	23	6	4	...	5	12	...	1	...	85
Entrance (Oriental)	Candidates	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Passes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination.	Candidates	141	37	55	15	28	2	13	92	11	13	4	411
	Passes	90	26	45	9	17	1	6	59	5	9	4	271
Vernacular Middle School Examination.	Candidates	36	4	57	9	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	136
	Passes	18	...	46	6	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	94

In the B. A. Examination, there were 6 passes out of 14 candidates, compared with 1 out of 9 last year ; in the Intermediate Examination, 21 passed out of 43, against 16 out of 30 ; in the Entrance Examination, 85 passed out of 153 on the Arts side, against 39 out of 121 ; in the same examination, 1 passed out of 3 on the Oriental side, against 4 out of 11 ; and in the Middle School Examination, 271 passed out of 411 on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 94 out of 136 on the Vernacular side, against 226 out of 356, and 92 out of 126. In the examinations above the Entrance, 47 per cent. of the candidates passed, compared with 43 last year ; and in the other examinations, 64 per cent. passed, compared with 58. There is decided improvement in the percentages in the B. A. and Entrance (Arts) Examinations. This year Kalsia re-appears in the return ; and the Inspector of the Delhi Circle reports that the Middle School there showed very good results in the Primary, as well as in the Middle School, Examinations. The statistics of the Middle School in the Pataudí State are not available.

CHAPTER XIV.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Conduct and discipline.

202. The conduct of the pupils in schools at the time of the annual inspection is everywhere favourably reported on. On this point the Lahore Inspector says: "Though the aspect of the schools on that special occasion is by no means their everyday appearance, there is, in my opinion, a growing conviction among teachers that what can be done on the day of inspection can to a great extent be done daily, and that the Inspecting Officer has little difficulty in distinguishing between what is exceptional and what is customary in the school discipline and management. It is not a hard task, for example, to tell whether monitors are accustomed to their duties, whether the class movements are habitually done by rule, whether the attitude of the pupils to their teachers is uniformly respectful, whether the teachers have always been careful to treat their pupils in a kindly and sympathetic manner, and so on. The awkwardness of teachers and pupils in endeavouring to adapt themselves to strange conditions for the day of inspection only soon tells its own tale, and the master is apt to find that the impression conveyed to the Inspector's mind is unfavourable in proportion to the special efforts he has made. There is, of course, no reason why the Head Master may not show his sense of the importance of the Inspector's visit, and a little extra display on the occasion is not at all a bad thing; but in all the fundamental elements of discipline the occasion of the annual inspection calls for no extraordinary measures. There can be no objection to the hanging up of a card inscribed 'Welcome,' to the providing of a clean table-cloth, or to the wearing of bright garments; but the dragging forth of blackboards that have been laid aside, the hasty collecting of objects, the hiding away of broken apparatus, the supplying of map-pointers to which the pupils have never been accustomed, the careful arranging of shoes that have formerly been littered about the class-rooms—these are some of the ways in which the master unconsciously points out to the Inspector the defects in his year's work." On the whole, it appears that an intelligent understanding of the Inspector's purpose and methods is becoming more general among teachers, partly as a consequence of the greater proportion of trained men now employed, and attempts to deceive the Inspecting Officers are therefore more rarely resorted to. The teachers are confident that conscientious work will be recognised, even though individual results in one subject or another may be defective, and this confidence re-acts upon the pupils as well. The Inspector of the Ráwalpindi Circle reports marked improvement in this matter: "in the past inspection season I had not a single instance of any attempt to use unfair means in any of the examinations. My Assistants reported a few, but they say that they are becoming fewer and fewer every year." The Lahore Inspector says: "During the year few attempts to pass an examination by unfair means were detected. There were two such cases in the Montgomery District, two in the Jhang District, and three in the Gujránwála District. At Dínánagar in the Gurdáspur District I found a teacher trying to help his pupils under examination, but my Assistants detected no such case, and I must therefore suppose that such instances are extremely rare. Whispering and prompting are not so prevalent as they used to be. At Rámnagar in the Gujránwála District some teachers were

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found guilty of prevarication, and there are still far too many teachers who do not readily give a straightforward answer or make a candid confession of delinquency. But in this respect, too, I consider there is improvement, and I can recall numerous instances in which I have been greatly pleased with a teacher's frankness and manliness. Nothing tends to promote these habits like sympathy between teachers and inspecting officers, and the conviction that both are working together for the good of education and the advancement of right thinking and doing." The Deraját Inspector reports that at the time of his inspections he found the pupils orderly, respectful, and neatly dressed; but "in the Bannú District the pernicious habit of 'copying' during the examination still continues." The best safeguard against this is to make it impossible, and a skilful teacher can easily do so. The Jullundur Inspector thinks that "teachers are becoming more and more alive, according to their lights, to the importance that is now attached to the maintenance of good discipline in schools; and there have been no complaints of a serious nature against the behaviour of boys in this Circle during the year under report." Even the Delhi Inspector, who is somewhat despondent in tone, admits that "serious cases of misdemeanour are very uncommon." In the last Middle School Examination, out of 5,572 candidates that appeared, 18 were disqualified for having resorted to unfair means. The Inspectress of Schools reports that throughout the Province the girls are uniformly docile and well-mannered, and anything like wilful disobedience is unknown; "the chief faults are a want of discipline, industry and truthfulness, and of these the teachers frequently do not set an example."

Some cases of want of harmony among teachers are still reported, the most serious being in the Municipal Board Schools at Ludhiána and Batála, and in the Cantonment School, Mián Mír. Such cases generally occur in localities where Private Schools not observing inter-school rules have come into existence, and the epistolary warfare waged between the rival Head Masters regarding Discharge Certificates is detrimental to discipline and to quiet work by either teachers or pupils.

In the matter of cleanliness of person and dress some improvement is reported, especially in the larger schools. The Ráwalpindi Inspector says: "In Village Schools boys are often dirty according to our ideas, but not according to those of the people of the country." It is a fact that in every case the Infant Classes are the most untidy, and this points to the mothers' ignorance of the value of cleanliness. The Lahore Inspector reports that "even at the annual inspection much untidiness was found in Girls' Schools and in the Infant Classes of Boys' Schools, and in many such cases I found the pupils' bodies scurfy and foul from want of washing. Dirty hands and faces are still much too common, and District Inspectors might be more strict in compelling teachers to see to this important matter. Article 497 is, nevertheless, more generally enforced than it used to be." Many of the Village Schools, especially those under trained masters, are models of neatness, and the display of pictures and materials for object-teaching tends to make the school a more attractive place than it has hitherto been; but in this respect the Districts of the Province differ considerably, owing partly to the varying efforts and capacities of the District Inspectors.

Any estimate of the general conduct and discipline in schools must be mainly based upon observations made at the annual inspection; but during the course of the year surprise visits are

paid to the majority of schools by the inspecting staff, and on such occasions the work is generally found to be going on satisfactorily. Teachers, as a rule, understand that these visits are not paid by Inspecting Officers in the character of spies or to gratify mere curiosity or a taste for fault finding, but are necessitated by the fact that the final estimate of the school work depends, not only on examination results, but also on such points as the neatness and cleanliness of the pupils, their punctuality in attendance, their habitual bearing towards their teachers and one another, their willing obedience, their regular preparation of tasks, and their interest in their school duties And the practice of endorsing Teachers' Certificates according to the results of some particular examination is now happily obsolescent, and the highly "successful" teacher who passes a large percentage of his pupils is occasionally mortified to find his work characterised as unsatisfactory because the tone of his school is not good. An instance of this kind is reported in the Lahore Circle where a school that passed 31 out of 32 candidates in the last Vernacular Middle School Examination has been pronounced to be badly disciplined and taught As pointed out in last year's report, it is one of the requirements of the Department that Inspecting Officers should bring to the prominent notice of Managers and teachers the importance of conducting their schools in such a manner that the teaching and discipline may exert a right influence on the conduct, the character, and the manners of the pupils; and in all our Training Institutions the teacher's obligation to keep steadily in view the formation of character in his pupils is strongly inculcated.

The reports of the conduct of students in Colleges continue to be favourable, though difficulties occasionally arise from the readiness with which they flit from one institution to another. The Boarding Houses are well managed; but there is urgent demand for increased accommodation in Lahore. The Punjab University Sports Tournament has had an excellent effect in strengthening that feeling of pride in one's College which the conditions of student life in this country do so little to foster in other ways.

Moral training.

203. In the moral training of his pupils the teacher is his own chief instrument, and all the Inspecting Officers lay stress upon this fact. School Managers are generally careful to employ only teachers of good character; but occasionally the inspection of a Private School has to be refused owing to the bad reputation of some member of the staff. "It is," as the Jullundur Inspector says, "a matter of the utmost importance that no care and caution should be spared by those who have the selection of teachers in their hands; unfortunately, however, the field of selection is limited." For this reason the teachers selected, even when morally unobjectionable, are often young men who take to schoolmastering as a mere stepping-stone or as a stop-gap, and are incapable of exercising many of the refining and elevating influences of those who have deliberately chosen teaching as their life's work. In this matter improvement must wait partly upon the supply of trained teachers, and partly upon wider recognition by parents of their responsibility in the choice of a school for their children.

The influence of text-books on moral training is very great, and has been steadily kept in view during the year in the proceedings of the Text-Book Committee with regard to the preparation of new and improved text-books. There is no need to repeat what was said in last year's report on this subject. The Lahore Inspector says: "In most of the Aided and Unaided

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Schools some amount of religious instruction is given, and I certainly regard it as an advantage to a school to be in a position to give direct religious instruction of some kind. In the Board Schools it is indirectly imparted through the Moral Reader for High Schools and through lessons interspersed in class-books, where pupils may learn something of their duty to God and to their neighbours. The repetition of poetical pieces of a moral or religious character is another valuable instrument, and in a number of schools there are library books calculated to promote the healthy growth of character." The foregoing remark anent religious instruction should not be taken to imply that institutions where religious neutrality has to be observed are not expected to endeavour to secure such effective moral training for their pupils as are the others. No doubt, an appeal to religious sanctions in support of the moral code is helpful and impressive ; but even in those schools where religion is taught, much of the force of the teaching is due to the fact that the teachers are themselves living illustrations of the way in which high ideals and pure motives influence life and conduct. And such an illustration it is open to any teacher to strive to be, even though he may be nominally under the disability of religious neutrality. Here, again, we are brought back to the great central fact that it is chiefly through the character of the teacher that the ordinary school work can be converted into a continuous moulding power for good, and it is therefore satisfactory that all the Inspectors without exception report that, as a whole, there is reason to believe that teachers are becoming more alive to the educative effect of their own example.

"But more depends upon home surroundings than upon the text-books, and unless the students breathe a pure moral atmosphere, both in and out of school, very material improvement in their morals cannot be looked for." So speaks the Deraját Inspector, and the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Inspectors also lay stress upon this neutralisation of school influences by the sway of out-of-school circumstances. The Delhi Inspector says: "It is incredible from the letters of parents and guardians of boys to my address to conceive of the amount of deceit and duplicity that the latter are actually put up to by the former, chiefly in the matter of Leaving Certificates, applications to appear as private students in examinations, falsification of age, etc., the boy's excuse, when brought to book, invariably being that it is impossible for him to know better than his parents." But the Education Department cannot undertake to educate the parents except through the children, who will be the parents of the future ; much can, however, be done by School Managers, Tahsíldárs, and other men of influence in their several spheres to teach parents wherein a true *pueris reverentia* consists.

Many of the Secondary Schools maintain small libraries to which occasional additions are made, and an attempt is sometimes made to keep up a school reading-room. But owing to the want of suitable periodical literature, both for teachers and for pupils, the reading matter usually consists of one English and two or three Vernacular newspapers, occasionally supplemented with an old file of some illustrated paper.

The salutary effects of the Boarding House system and the moral training of the play-ground are referred to below.

In most of the Arts Colleges moral lectures are given from time to time during the session ; these are greatly appreciated by the students, and it is to be regretted that in one or two institutions it has not been found possible to arrange for more. In schools the place of such lectures is usually taken by the reading

and discussion of essays in the Debating Clubs which are now established in connection with nearly all the leading Secondary Schools, the meetings being held under the presidency of one or other of the masters.

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204. It is the opinion of Inspectors that Discipline and Organisation grants have had a beneficial effect on Aided Schools, the Managers of which exert themselves to obtain the most favourable rates. The judicious selection of Class Monitors, who are able to command the obedience and respect of their fellows, is becoming more systematic. In one or two Districts these boys wear badges, a distinction of which they are justly proud. The rules for punishing offences, as laid down in the Code, are generally followed, though cases are reported in which subordinate teachers have usurped the right to inflict corporal punishment. Good Conduct Registers, the nature of which is stated in last report, continue to be a useful aid to discipline; the Lahore Inspector suggests that it would be well if parents could be kept informed of the reports in these so as to quicken their interest in their children's welfare, and to promote a sense of co-operation between master and parent. The Inter-School Rules have undoubtedly produced a salutary effect wherever they are observed, and in their improved form it is hoped that there will be fewer pretexts for delay in the granting of Leaving Certificates. Occasionally, in spite of solemn promises, these rules are broken by Unaided Schools, and the Inspector's efforts to prevent such breaches of faith are to a great extent nullified by the fact that candidates from such schools are not debarred from the University Examinations. Several of the Inspectors report unscrupulous attempts, especially in large towns, made by new schools to draw away pupils from recognised schools by the offer of free tuition, money, books, &c. What was said last year is nevertheless true—that the effect of these Inter-School Rules "has been on the whole beneficial, and even Unaided Schools are now mostly inclined to adopt them, as the non-observance of them gives Inspecting Officers the right to decline to visit the schools." It is reported that the presence of masters in the play-ground, directing or sharing in the drill and sports of the boys, is becoming more common than it used to be; this points to a better observance of the standing order that teachers are responsible for the careful supervision of their pupils both in and out of school.

Measures adopted in behalf of discipline.

205. The Delhi Inspector reports that "all the Board High Schools are provided with Boarding Houses, and the reports on these institutions form an almost unvarying record of steady improvement and usefulness. The Delhi Municipality does not look after its Boarding House sufficiently. Though repeatedly brought to notice, the erection of a suitable cook-house has not yet been taken in hand."

Boarding Houses.

In the Jullundur Circle, there is no Board or Aided School in any District where accommodation for out-station pupils is required and has not been provided, though in some cases it falls short of the Code requirements. "Great care is taken to see that the teachers selected for the charge of Boading Houses are of suitable age and character, so that the institutions may grow in popularity and become an influence for good. The Boarding House for girls attached to the Kanniyán Mahá-Vidyalai at Jullundur is said to be excellently managed; but among those for boys the one attached to the Aided High School for Christian boys at Ludhiána is probably the best in the Circle."

In the Lahore Circle, the Khálsa College Boarding House deserves special mention for its size and arrangements. The

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Gujránwála District is the worst supplied in the Circle. In the Gurdáspur District, there are two excellent Boarding Houses, *viz.*, those at head-quarters and at the Baring High School, Batála; the Boarding Houses attached to the other Board Schools in this District are mostly insufficient. The Lahore and Amritsar Districts are fairly well supplied; but in the city of Lahore many students and senior school-boys club together and live without supervision. In the Montgomery District there is only one Boarding House worthy of the name—that at head-quarters. The Jhang District is well supplied, except at Lyallpur and Ahmadpur.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle most of the Secondary Schools have well-managed Boarding Houses, but that at Kohát is an exception. The want of suitable Boarding Houses in the Peshá-war District continues to be keenly felt.

In the Deraját Circle "the Boarding Houses are generally well equipped, supervised and managed, and it is satisfactory to find that no complaints have ever been made of any dissensions among the boarders. These institutions are freely resorted to by scholars of all creeds, and are gaining in popularity, as is evident from the increased number of boarders."

Physical training.

206. The remarkable progress in physical training still continues, and it is reported that the former opposition of many parents, chiefly among the well-to-do, has passed through the stages of indifference and passive acquiescence into active interest and appreciation of the benefits of bodily exercise for the young. The Delhi Inspector says: "In our High Schools no boy is now excused from attending what used to be looked upon as an ordeal, and indeed almost a degradation, by some well-to-do effeminate youths." This is the result of a regular training carried on from the lowest classes upwards, and no senior pupil now cares to be chaffed for his backwardness in games and gymnastics. The annual Delhi Athletic Tournament is always most successful. In the Jullundur Circle, District Athletic Tournaments were held during the year at Kángra, Jullundur, and Ferozepore; the prominent want in that Circle is play-ground space. In the Lahore Circle, Drill and Gymnastics are backward in the Gujrán-wála, Gurdáspur and Montgomery Districts, and have not made due progress in the Lahore District. The Circle Tourna-ment was held at Amritsar in February and the Inspector reports that "there was the usual exhibition of keen feeling between the rival teams, but anything objectionable in the proceedings was due, not to the school-boys themselves, but to the disorderly element in the crowd of spectators. In connection with this tournament it is under consideration to hold an Athletic Tournament as well, and contributions for this purpose have already been received from a majority of the Local Bodies in the Circle." In the Ráwalpindi Circle, there has been good progress in physical training except in the Siálkot and Jhelum Districts. In the Deraját Circle, "the year was one of unprecedented sickness; but despite this the attention bestowed on physical training was satisfactory." An Athletic and Cricket Tourna-ment was held as usual at Mooltan. All the Inspecting Officers attribute the most wholesome effects upon school discipline and individual character to the growing taste for games and athletics.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Nature and object of the Educational Conferences, and the matters considered in the Conference of 1898.

207. The nature and object of the Educational Conferences held in this Province are stated in last year's quinquennial review, and need not be repeated. There were none held in 1897. The eleventh meeting of the General Educational Conference was held at Lahore in the month of April last, there being 30 members. The following matters were considered:—

I.—As the number of optional subjects in the Upper Primary Examination has been reduced to three (Article 207), should the number of such subjects in the Scheme of Studies for Government and Board Schools be similarly reduced; and, if so, in what way?

II.—Reconsideration of the Inter-School Rules, so far as regards Leaving Certificates. If these should be retained, whether the form needs modification? (Article 530).

III.—A proposal to raise the rates of tuition fees in Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Article 229).

IV.—A suggestion to levy fees in Government and Board Colleges for the whole twelve months instead of for ten months only as at present (Article 223, Note).

V.—To relieve Assistant Inspectors from examination work, which they are no longer able to accomplish, might not the Infant or the Lower Primary Standard be abolished or handed over to District Inspectors? If abolished, how would the grants awarded on the results of these examinations be made up?

VI.—Whether a limit should be put to the admission of private candidates to the University Examinations, the present practice being detrimental to sound education.

VII.—Should the fee rules for Aided Schools be imposed on Unaided Schools desirous of holding scholarships paid from Public Funds?

VIII.—Under Articles 364 and 365, scholarships are awarded to girls of "purely Vernacular Schools or Departments." Should the expression "or Departments" admit of the award of scholarships to scholars of the Lower or Upper Primary Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, if these Departments are themselves purely Vernacular?

IX.—Should Girls' Schools be made eligible for grants for Physical Training under Article 107?

X.—Consideration of the time given in the Scheme of Studies to Classical Languages, in connection with a recommendation of the Text-Book Committee, that the time given to Sanskrit should be six hours a week in both the Middle and High Departments.

XI.—Whether it is desirable to provide for the possible study of more than one Classical Language in the Middle Department of Government and Board Schools.

XII.—Consideration of the periods of approved service required under Article 157 to make Provisional Certificates permanent.

XIII.—Should a clause be added to Article 589 making teachers of several years' approved service eligible for admission to the Central Training College, although not fulfilling the conditions as to attainments ordinarily required?

Chapter XV, 208.

Educational Conferences.

XIV.—In the case of Districts where the annual examination takes place after the end of January, should promotion be given in the Middle Department from the beginning of February ? (Article 506).

XV.—A proposal to award Certificates to candidates on passing the Fifth Standard Examination of Indigenous Schools.

General Conference.

208. The conclusions of the Conference were, with some exceptions and modifications, accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor ; and a Resolution has been published embodying his decisions and conveying the thanks of the Government to the members of the Conference for the useful and helpful results of their deliberations.

Departmental Conference.

209. The Departmental Conference met immediately after the General Conference. Several important matters were considered, including suggestions for reducing the work of Assistant Inspectors during the camping season; modifications in the rules laid down for the conduct of the Primary Standard Examinations; the terms of the endorsements to be made on Teachers' Certificates ; the employment of District Inspectors outside of their own Districts ; and the amount of the Instruction Grant in Board Schools for Girls. The recommendations of the Conference were generally approved, and a Circular has been issued notifying the decisions of Government to all concerned.

CHAPTER XVI.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Agencies.

210. The agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, and other appliances required by the Department, remain as heretofore, *viz.*, the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The duties undertaken by each of these are stated in the last report. The contract of the Mufíd-i-'Am Press with the Text-Book Committee expired during the year, and, after the fullest consideration of the tenders submitted, the Committee decided that the agreement with the present Contractors should be renewed on slightly modified terms for a period of five years with effect from the 16th October, 1897. In November, 1897, the Committee decided that the embossing and numbering of text-books should be under its own immediate control, and since February this work has been done by the Committee.

Report of the Text-Book Committee.

211. The report on the operations of the Text-Book Committee for the past year, with statements showing the text-books, &c., completed or in the course of preparation during the year, the books of various kinds considered and approved, the books recommended for School Libraries with a view to the provision of wholesome school-boy literature, and the additions made to the Committee's Library of Reference and Museum, is given as Appendix K to this report.

Work done by the Committee.

212. During the year the General Committee met seven times, and twenty-seven Sub-Committee and Special Sub-Committee Meetings were held. The fact that eight meetings fell through for want of a quorum is to be regretted The various Sub-Committees took steps to expedite the various works initiated by them and altogether considered 236 books, 70 of which were either patronised or utilised in one way or another: 236 books were added to the Library, which is now located in a very handsome new hall, and arrangements have been made to open the library on holidays so that teachers from out-stations may have an opportunity to visit it. Extensive additions to the Museum of Scientific Apparatus and School Appliances have been arranged for, and editors have been appointed to prepare all new editions of existing text-books for the press in order to ensure their general accuracy. The admirable scheme for the provision of "Healthy Literature for the Young" has been developed during the year, and Buckley's *Fairy Land of Science* and Malleson's *Akbar* were selected for translation and incorporation in "The Punjab Library Series" of Vernacular Works. The English Sub-Committee dealt with the revised draft of Colonel Holroyd's *First Book of English* and with *Translation Exercises for Secondary Schools*. The Technical Sub-Committee approved of *Notes of Lessons* for Primary Schools, and took measures to secure pictorial illustrations for object-teaching; other important works are in hand. The History and Geography Sub-Committee approved of revised drafts of the Geographies of India and Asia, and has taken steps that will result in great improvement in the style and educational value of the maps used. The Urdú Sub-Committee approved of a set of wall sheets for teaching Urdú writing. The Hindí and Sanskrit and Persian Sub-Committees have also done useful work.

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Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

Freedom of schools in the selection of text-books.

213. As explained in last report, the Department prescribes the books to be read in Government and Board Schools, but leaves all other schools absolutely free in this respect. To an increasing extent the departmental books are used in all schools, and this is especially the case with the Vernacular Readers. Even where certain Hindú and Muhammadan Societies have initiated series of their own compiling, they have on the whole closely followed the style, matter, and tone of the departmental publications. The departmental scheme of studies provides in many cases for the choice of alternative text-books, and in the examination of other than Government and Board Schools, Inspecting Officers concern themselves not so much with the particular books read as with the standard of attainment.

Encouragement of literature.

214. Out of the assignment of Rs. 1,500 placed at the disposal of the Committee by Government for the encouragement of good and useful books, only Rs. 590 was utilised during the year. Two hundred and sixty-five volumes were distributed to Schools and Colleges during the year in addition to nearly as many new books placed in the Reference Library. Several books were recommended for School Libraries, and Urdú Translations of Tulloch's *Prince Consort* and Sir Robert Ball's *Starland* are being printed off, while Sir Edwin Arnold's *Seas and Lands* is being prepared for the Press. It is evident that the Committee has done, and is doing, much to elevate and enrich Vernacular literature, and it is difficult to exaggerate the usefulness of the Committee in this respect. The indebtedness of the Department to the members is enormous, and demands warm acknowledgment. During the year under report, Lála Kunj Behárí, Thápur, officiated as Secretary from July till November, when he was relieved by Mr. H. T. Knowlton, and both these gentlemen have discharged the duties with zeal and efficiency.

Work done by the Translating Staff.

215. The Translating Staff, consisting of the First and Second Assistant Masters of the Central Training College, translated 43 Notes of Object Lessons, revised the Notes of Lessons for the Second Primary Class, reviewed two books and translated some Circulars.

Work of the Mufíd-i-'Am Press.

216. The Mufíd-i-'Am Press continues to hold the confidence of the Text-Book Committee and the Department, in spite of an endeavour by certain dismissed employés to discredit its work and good faith. During the year as many as 82 different text-books or editions were printed, with an aggregate of 494,750 copies. As already stated, the Text-Book Committee has renewed its contract with this Press for another five years, and the present proprietors give every promise of serving the Department with the same zeal and integrity as were shown by the original Contractor, Rái Sáhib Guláb Singh, whose death took place during the year under report.

Report of the Registrar, Education Department.

217. The report of the Registrar, Education Department, dealing with the sale of Government books in the hands of the Contractors, and with the amount due to the Text-Book Committee on account of copyright text-books published during the year, is printed as Appendix L.

Secretariat Books Account.

218. No sales of Secretariat books were effected during the year, and the old balance of Rs. 658-0-4 remains.

Income derived from copyright books.

219. The arrangement with the Mufíd-i-'Am Press secures to the Text-Book Committee ten per cent. of the price of the books published, and it is by means of this that the Committee is enabled to carry out its various objects. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,026-1-5, and as the amount due on account of

books published up to 25th August was Rs. 4,565-14-7, the total claim of the Committee up to that date was Rs. 9,592. Towards this sum Rs. 3,103-3-6 was paid by the Contractors, leaving a balance due by the Contractors on the 25th August of Rs. 6,488-12-6. From that date the payments on account of copyright ceased, at the instance of the Accountant-General, to be made through the Department, and were made direct to the Committee.

220. From the 26th August, 1897, the system of realizing the amount of copyright has changed. The Committee now realize this on books actually embossed and numbered, whereas it was formerly done on books actually printed. Between the 26th August and the close of the year (31st March, 1898), a sum of Rs. 8,087-6-9 was due from the Contractors for books embossed and numbered up to the end of March, 1898, and paid by them, and as the amount due for the month of March was received on the last day of that month, nothing was due from the Contractors at the close of the year.

W. BELL,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Staff.

The staff of the College on the 31st March, 1898, was as below:—

1. S. Robson, Esquire, M.A., Principal and Professor of English;
2. P. S. Allen, Esquire, M.A., Professor of History;
3. T. W. Arnold, Esquire, B.A., Professor of Philosophy;
4. Rái Bahádur Sashí Bhushan Mukarjí, M.A., B.L., Professor of Mathematics;
5. Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A., Officiating Professor of Science;
6. Mr. Golak Náth Chattarjí, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics;
7. Lála Jíya Rám, M.A., Assistant Professor of History, &c.;
8. Lála Khushí Rám, M.A., Officiating Assistant Professor of Science.

Changes in staff.

2. Owing to the resignation of Mr. P. G. Dallinger, the Punjab Government applied to the Government of Bengal for an officer to undertake the duties of Principal of this College and Professor of English Literature, and the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, selected me for the appointment. My services having been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, I made over charge of the office of Principal of the Dacca College on the 28th of January, and took over charge from Mr. Dallinger on the afternoon of the 2nd of February, 1898.

Lála Ruchí Rám continued to act as Professor of Science during the year. Lála Kanwar Sein, Officiating Assistant Professor of Science, resigned his appointment with effect from the 1st of October, 1897, and Lála Khushí Rám, M.A., of the Central Training College, was appointed in his place from the 18th October, 1897.

Mr. B. G. Ussher, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, resigned the educational service from the 15th of October, 1897. Lála Jíya Rám, M.A., was appointed to act in his place from the 18th of October, 1897, and Maulaví 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., of the Central Model School, officiated for Lála Jíya Rám as Assistant Professor from the 19th October, 1897. Mr. T. W. Arnold, of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, 'Alígarh, was appointed Professor of Philosophy, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th February, 1898, when Lála Jíya Rám reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Professor, and Maulaví 'Umr-ud-dín to his substantive post in the Central Model School.

Owing to the above changes, especially in the *personnel* of the European staff, the College worked at a disadvantage during the year.

Number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1898.

3. The following statement gives the number and distribution of students in the College on the 31st March, 1898, and compares the figures with those of the corresponding period in 1896-97:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class.	First Year	53	47	6	...
	Second Year	51	62	...	11
B. A. Class	Third Year	50	47	3	...
	Fourth Year	59	71	...	12
M. A. Class		22	19	3	...
Total ...		235	246	...	11

This small decrease in the number of students as compared with the last year is accounted for by the temporary vacancies in the offices of various Professors. In addition to the regular students, there were 8 casual students on the rolls of the College on the 31st March, 1898.

The average number on the rolls during the year was 222·4, and the average daily attendance 193·8; the corresponding figures for 1896-97 were 240·7 and 208·5.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Of those on the rolls at the end of the year under report, 149 were Hindús, 60 Muhammadans, and 26 Sikhs.

Direct expenditure and fees.

4. The following statement gives information as to direct expenditure and fees for 1897-98, and compares these items with those for 1896-97 :—

From	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	30,356	27,839	2,517	...
Fees	19,342	20,338	...	996
Total ...	49,698	48,177	1,521	...

The decrease of Rs. 996 in fees is due to the decrease in the number of students, and to the circumstances explained in this office No. 60, dated 20th October, 1896.

The increase of expenditure is on Establishment.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

5. The following is the statement of expenditure on Scholarships for 1897-98 and for 1896-97 :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	30	33	...	3
	Jubilee Scholarships	3	4	...	1
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	2	3	...	1
	Other Scholarships	4	1	3	...
	Total ...	39	41	...	2
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	3,580	3,854	...	274
	Municipal Funds	340	571	...	231
	University Funds	3,673	3,666-8	6-8	...
	Other sources	410	172-8	237-8	...
	Total ...	8,003	8,264	...	261

Results of examinations.

6. The following table gives the results of the various Arts Examinations held in 1897 98 as compared with 1896-97 :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab.	Candidates	51	62	...	11
	Passes	31	44	...	13
B. A., Punjab	Candidates	59	71	...	12
	Passes	21	33	...	12
M. A., Punjab	Candidates	19	13	6	...
	Passes	7	6	1	...

The decrease in the number of candidates and passes in the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations as compared with last year is probably accounted for by the temporary disadvantages under which the College suffered during the year owing to the resignation of several Professors.

The number of M. A. candidates and passes increased.

For the M. A. Examination, 9 candidates took up English; one of these was unable to attend the examination, and out of the remaining 8, 4 passed, as against 3 out of 6 the last year. Three candidates took up Philosophy, and 1 passed, as against 1 out of 2 last year. Five took up Physics, and 2 passed, as against 1 out of 4 last year. One took up Mathematics and failed, and one took up Sanskrit and failed. There were no candidates in these subjects last year. This year no candidate from this College took up History for the M. A. Examination. The passes were all in the Third Division.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Out of 59 candidates for the B. A. Examination, only 21 passed, as against 33 out of 71 in the last year. In Persian, Physics, and Chemistry, the first places were gained by students of this College—19 passed in the Second Division, and only 2 in the Third Division.

In the Intermediate Examination, 31 passed out of 51, or more correctly 30 out of 50 (as one candidate had already passed this examination and only went up for the Science Faculty Intermediate Examination and passed), as compared with 44 out of 62 in the last year. Four passed in the First Division, 13 in the Second Division, and 13 in the Third Division.

7. The following table compares the results in each subject with the results in 1896-97 :— Results in each subject.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Physics and Chemistry.	
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1897-98	50	5	15	30	50	...	5	...	45	
		1896-97	62	6	14	44	62	...	6	2	54	
		Increase	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Decrease	12	1	...	14	12	...	1	2	9	
	Passes*	1897-98	45	4	14	28	42	...	4	...	31	
		1896-97	51	6	14	42	49	...	6	2	42	
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Decrease	6	2	...	14	7	...	2	2	11	
											Physics.	Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1897-98	59	3	3	21	20	3	6	24	29	9
		1896-97	70	5	4	18	27	5	13	17	40	9
		Increase	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...
		Decrease	11	2	1	...	7	2	7	...	11	...
	Passes ...	1897-98	29	2	3	18	7	...	6	19	14	6
		1896-97	48	3	4	11	16	4	13	14	22	6
		Increase	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Decrease	19	1	1	...	9	4	7	...	8	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1897-98	8	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	
		1896-97	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	
		Increase	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Passes ...	1897-98	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
		1896-97	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	
		Increase	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	

* Two candidates failed in aggregate.

In the Intermediate Examination, the results in each subject were good.

In the B. A. Examination, no candidate failed in Philosophy and Sanskrit. The most fatal subjects were Mathematics (Applied and Pure). In Applied Mathematics all three candidates failed, and in Pure Mathematics 7 out of 20. About 50 per cent. passed in English and Science. In History, Persian, and Arabic, the results are distinctly good.

8. The amount realised on account of subscriptions to the College Union Club amounted to Rs. 551-8-0, as against Rs. 585-12-0. Rupees 15 per mensem out of this fund were credited to the "Sports Fund" as usual, and with the balance, English and Indian papers were purchased for the Reading Room. The Cricket, Football, and Tennis Clubs regularly played during the year. The Union Club held regular meetings throughout the year. In the Punjab University Tournament, the Government College secured trophies for football and gymnastics. College Clubs.

9. On the 31st March, 1898, there were 104 students in residence. Generally the conduct of the boarders was satisfactory, and their health excellent. The need of the fourth wing is greatly felt at this time when a number of students for want of accommodation in the Boarding House seek admission in other Colleges. Many applications for admission to the Boarding House had to be rejected for want of accommodation. Boarding House.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

The sum of Rs. 897-8-0 was realised on account of fees and spent as usual in the maintenance of an establishment of cooks and *kahárs*, and on other requirements of the Boarding House.

Considerable improvements in the play-grounds of the College have been and are being made; but the water-supply for this purpose is entirely inadequate. The garden, formerly part of the College grounds, which was laid out by the Municipality in 1885, and which has from that date been kept up from Municipal Funds, was made over to the College on the 1st of April, 1897; but no provision has been made for an adequate supply of canal-water, without which it is impossible to keep up the garden. I have been in correspondence with the Secretary of the Municipality, and hope that some arrangements may be possible.

The football ground is in very bad order, and urgently needs improvement. It is very dusty, and brickbats constantly come to the surface, and have to be removed. The ground should be laid out in grass. This would require a special grant for levelling the ground and planting grass, and also a *jhalár* for watering the ground during the dry season. The special grant of Rs. 400, made in 1896 for improvements to the grounds, was spent entirely on the cricket and tennis grounds, and on the purchase of a roller and lawn-mower.

The football players constitute a majority, and naturally complain that nothing is done for their ground.

College Library.

10. The College Library remained in the same unsatisfactory state during the year ending 31st March, 1898.

Behaviour of students.

11. The behaviour of all the students was, on the whole, excellent throughout the year. Strict discipline was maintained, and the moral tone was good.

Services of staff and moral lecture.

12. The staff continued to co-operate heartily with the Principal in all matters connected with the welfare of the College. Professor Allen personally superintended all the managements connected with the College games, in which he takes a keen personal interest.

He also lectured to the students on "Erasmus, a Christian Philosopher."

APPENDIX B.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Changes in the staff.

As I was absent from India during nine months of the twelve under report, my account of the work done will necessarily be meagre and chiefly formal. Mr. Wright acted for me during my absence, and a Bengáli Christian B. A. was Lecturer in Philosophy in my place. Mr. Wright went home in January on recovery from a very severe illness. There were no other changes in the staff. Considering how short-handed the staff was during the time, a special mead of praise is due to the efforts made by the Professors to keep up the work of the College, and the zeal with which they one and all discharged their duties.

Number and distribution of students.

2. The following table shows the number and distribution of the students as compared with those of 1896-97 :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	22	29	...	7
	Second Year	19	26	...	7
B. A. Class ...	Third Year	10	7	3	...
	Fourth Year	7	9	...	2
M. A. Class		...	4	...	4
	Total ...	58	75	...	17

The average number on the rolls was 60, and the daily attendance 56, as compared with 74 and 63, respectively, in 1896-97.

The distribution of students as regards race and religion was as follows:—

Hindús	49
Muhammadans	6
Christians	3
	58

The distribution of Hindús by caste was as follows :—

Baniyás	21
Kshatrias	11
Kayasthas	11
Brahmans	3
Ját	2
Sikh	1

There was no M. A. Class last year, chiefly owing to the failure in the B. A. Examination, but also to the fact that there were only two European Professors on the staff.

Expenditure.

3. The following table gives a comparative statement of the expenditure during the years 1897-98 and 1896-97 :—

From	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	5,400	5,400	...	...
Municipal Funds	1,200	1,200	...	...
Fees	3,984	5,462	...	1,478
Endowments and other sources ...	7,874	6,233	1,641	...
Total ...	18,458	18,295	163	...

The number of students on half fees was 7. The excess over the percentage allowed was probably due to the fact that many students were dismissed during the year by the incidence of the rules enforced for securing better discipline and work in the College. When students have once been admitted on half fees, it is, I think, impossible to compel them afterwards to pay the full fee, should the number on the rolls decrease.

The amount spent on the Library was Rs. 106-14-6.

Scholarships.

4. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders in 1897-98 as compared with 1896-97, and the sources from which the scholarships were drawn :—

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Scholarships	3	2	1	...
	Jubilee Scholarships	1	1	...	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships	1	...	1	...
	Other Scholarships	4	4	...	...
	Total	9	7	2	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	592	361	231	...
	Municipal Funds	105	120	...	15
	University Funds	...	24	...	24
	Other sources	510	544	...	34
	Total	1,207	1,049	158	...

Results of examinations.

The number of students in receipt of Mission stipends was 6, and the amount expended was Rs. 216.

5. The following tables show the results of the various examinations for which students were sent up generally and in particular subjects :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Interme diate, Punjab.	Candidates	19	26	...	7
	Passes	13	12	1	...
B. A., Punjab	Candidates	6	9	...	3
	Passes	5	3	2	...
M. A., Punjab	Candidates	...	4	...	4
	Passes	...	4	...	4

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			1897-98	1896-97	Increase	Decrease
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	English	19	26	...	7
		Arabic	3	4	...	1
		Sanskrit	3	6	...	3
		Persian	13	16	...	3
		Mathematics, A Course	19	26	...	7
		Philosophy	5	...	5	...
		History and Political Economy	4	7	...	3
		Physics and Chemistry	10	19	...	9
	Passes	English	15	21	...	6
		Arabic	3	4	...	1
		Sanskrit	3	5	...	2
		Persian	12	14	...	2
		Mathematics, A Course	16	17	...	1
		Philosophy	5	...	5	...
		History and Political Economy	3	5	...	2
		Physics and Chemistry	9	8	1	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	English	6	9	...	3
		Arabic	1	1	...	...
		Sanskrit	...	...	...	...
		Persian	4	4	...	...
		Mathematics, A Course	1	6	...	5
		Philosophy	...	2	2	2
		History and Political Economy	3	2	1	...
		Physics and Chemistry	3	3	...	...
	Passes	English	5	6	...	1
		Arabic	1	1	...	...
		Sanskrit	...	...	...	...
		Persian	3	1	2	...
		Mathematics, A Course	1	3	...	2
		Philosophy	...	2	2	2
		History and Political Economy	3	2	1	...
		Physics and Chemistry	3	2	1	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	English	...	2	...	2
		Arabic	...	...	...	...
		Sanskrit	...	2	...	2
		Persian	...	...	...	...
		Mathematics, A Course	...	...	...	...
		Philosophy	...	...	...	...
		History and Political Economy	...	...	...	...
		Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	...
	Passes	English	...	2	...	2
		Arabic	...	...	...	...
		Sanskrit	...	2	...	2
		Persian	...	...	...	...
		Mathematics, A Course	...	...	...	...
		Philosophy	...	...	...	...
		History and Political Economy	...	...	...	...
		Physics and Chemistry	...	...	...	...

Physical training and games.

6. Owing to Mr. Wright's protracted illness, cricket languished during the winter season. Much credit, however, is due to the members, and especially to the Cricket Captain, Prán Náth, for their gallant efforts to

keep cricket going during the season. It was out of the question to send a team to Lahore last year. Lawn-tennis, which the last report noted as then just introduced, has flourished, and there are now some 20 members, many of whom resort almost daily to the ground. Several of the Professors take an active part in the game.

Boarding House.

7. The number of boarders in the non-Christian Hostel was 9. Two students were admitted to the Christian Hostel for a few months, but they were lazy, and had to be dismissed. The conduct of the non-Christian students was excellent.

Conduct of students.

8. So far as I know, there were no cases of misconduct among the students.

Moral instruction.

9. There is nothing special to enter under this head. The religious instruction has gone on as usual, and the students, we hope, profit by it. The improvement in general tone is very marked and encouraging.

College Clubs.

10. The Students' College Club continues to flourish under the management of the students. There are about 40 members, and meetings are held regularly every fortnight. The Shakespeare Club also flourishes, and as it is a close society, membership is much coveted.

Appendix C.

Forman Christian College, Lahore.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Staff.

The staff of the College on March 31st, 1898, was as follows:—

(1). Revd. H. C. Velte, M.A., Principal and Professor of English;
(2). J. G. Gilbertson, Esquire, M.A., Professor of Mathematics;
(3). Revd. H. D. Griswold, M.A., Professor of History and Philosophy;
(4). Revd. R. Morrison, M.A., Professor of English;
(5). M. C. Mukarjí, Esquire, B.A., Professor of Science;
(6). Lála Tírath Rám, Goswámí, M.A., Junior Professor of Mathematics;
(7). Maulaví Aslam Siráj-ud-dín, B.A., Assistant Professor of History and Philosophy;
(8). Pandit Ganesh Datt, Professor of Sanskrit;
(9). Maulaví Muhammad Husain, Professor of Persian;
(10). Maulaví Muhammad Báqir, Professor of Arabic;
Lála Sant Rám, Librarian and Clerk.

Changes in staff.

2. With two exceptions the staff remains as it was last year. Munshí Hákim 'Alí resigned his position in May, 1897, in order to take up a Professorship in the local Islámiya College. His work during the seven years he served in this College was characterised by a zeal, devotion, and efficiency, deserving of much praise. We wish him as one of our graduates every success in the new sphere in which he has entered.

In October, Professor J. G. Gilbertson returned from furlough and rejoined the College. In addition to Mathematics, he has been teaching Science to one of the B. A. Classes during a part of the year, but has now reverted to his original position as Professor of Mathematics. Lála Tírath Rám, being thus relieved of some of his work, besides taking two B. A. Classes in Mathematics, teaches some of the subjects in Science in the F. A. and B. A. Departments.

The Revd. J. C. R. Ewing, DD., is expected to return to India in October, and will again assume the duties of Principal, relieving the present incumbent of that office. It is also hoped that the Revd. J. H. Orbison, M.D., will be able to rejoin the College before the end of the present year.

Number and distribution of students on March 31st, 1898.

3. The following statement shows the number and distribution of students at the close of the year, as compared with those of 1896-97:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class.	First Year ...	26	90	...	64
	Second Year ...	91	60	31	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...	40	54	...	14
	Fourth Year ...	68	66	2	...
	Total ...	225	270	...	45

This statement shows a decrease in the number of students in the First and Third Year Classes, an increase in the other two Classes, the First Year being exceptionally small, and the Second Year unusually large, in fact far too large for the class-room accommodation of the present building. Such fluctuations as these are liable to occur in a city where there are four Arts Colleges, students being in the habit often of shifting from one to the other, and the most unaccountable rumour, or the slightest unfavourable impression, is sometimes sufficient to give rise to fluctuations in attendance. In the present instance the decrease may have been due partly to changes made in the staff, partly to the University results which last year were less favourable than usual, though by no means bad, but chiefly to an unaccountable feeling of unfriendliness towards the College at the time when the new classes were being formed. This feeling, we are glad to report, soon disappeared, and the classes are again filling up as usual.

Appendix C.
Forman Christian College, Lahore.

The average daily attendance during the past year was 200, as compared with 231 in 1896-97, and the average number on the rolls 240, as compared with 260.

The distribution of students as regards race and religion was as follows :—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
Hindús	114	139
Muhammadans	69	76
Christians	27	33
Sikhs	13	19
Others	2	3

Expenditure and fees.

4. The following statement gives information as to direct expenditure and fees for 1897-98, and compares these items with those for 1896-97 :—

From	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	3,600	3,600	...	...
Fees	13,970	16,154	...	2,184
Subscriptions	8,280	3,566	4,714	...
Total ...	25,850	23,320	2,530	...

Owing to the decreased attendance alluded to above, the amount received from Fees was less than during the previous year ; while, on the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the expenditure, necessitating a corresponding increase in the amount paid from Subscriptions. The increase in the expenditure falls almost entirely under the head of salaries, some of which were raised at the beginning of the year, while, moreover, for a part of the year there was one more European Professor on the staff than during the year 1896-97, involving, of course, a larger expenditure.

Scholarships.

5. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders for 1897-98 as compared with 1896-97, and the sources from which these scholarships were drawn :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	16	24	...	8
	Jubilee Scholarships	8	10	...	2
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	1	3	...	2
	Other Scholarships	7	6	1	...
	Total ...	32	43	...	11
Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Provincial Revenues	2,512	3,855	...	1,343
	District Funds	310	401	...	91
	Municipal Funds	293	272	21	...
	University Funds	1,211	1,200	11	...
	Total ...	4,326	5,728	...	1,402

From this statement it will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of scholarship-holders attending this College during the year under review. This may be due to the fact that the Unaided Colleges are attracting a considerable number of the scholarship-holders, one inducement being a much lower fee, as well as other concessions which cannot be granted to such students attending Government and Aided Colleges.

Results of examinations.

6. The following table shows the results of the various Arts Examinations held in 1898, and compares them with the results of the preceding year :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab.	Candidates ...	91	60	31	...
	Passes ...	52	32	20	...
B. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	68	66	2	...
	Passes ...	36	20	16	...

Appendix C.

Forman Christian College, Lahore.

This table shows considerable increase in the number of candidates and passes as compared with 1896-97. The results for the B. A. Examination were especially good as compared with those of other Colleges, the percentage of passes being 53 per cent., or 36 out of 68. Of this number 23 stand in the Second, and 13 in the Third Division, one obtains a University Scholarship, while two others win Jubilee Scholarships.

In the Intermediate Examination, 52 passed out of 91. The successful candidates were classed as follows:—4 in the First Division, 29 in the Second Division, and 19 in the Third Division. The first place in the list was gained by Tulsí Dás, a student of this College. The following scholarships were also won by our students:—Government Scholarship, 1; University Scholarships, 2; Jubilee Scholarships, 2; Zamíndárí Scholarship, 1.

Results in each subject.

7. The following table compares the results in each subject with the results of 1896-97:—

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1897-98	... ...	91	12	12	67	91	...	14	6	70
		1896-97	... ...	60	7	13	40	60	...	11	6	43
		Increase	... ...	31	5	...	27	31	...	3	...	27
		Decrease	... ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes	1897-98	... ...	78	12	11	59	64	...	11	6	48
		1896-97	... ...	44	7	10	40	45	...	11	6	29
		Increase	... ...	34	5	1	19	19	...	...	...	19
		Decrease	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1897-98	... ...	68	4	1	44	25	2	11	30	18
		1896-97	... ...	66	5	1	46	23	2	10	34	10
		Increase	... ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	8
		Decrease	... ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
	Passes	1897-98	... ...	44	3	1	41	16	1	11	26	12
		1896-97	... ...	44	4	...	18	7	2	10	32	7
		Increase	... ...	...	...	1	23	9	...	1	...	5
		Decrease	... ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...

The only item in this table deserving of any attention is the large increase in the percentage of passes in Persian for the B. A. Examination, that is, from 39 per cent. in 1896-97 to 93 per cent. in 1897-98. This change is due chiefly to a change in the standard of the examination.

Library.

8. A large number of valuable books has been added to the Library during the past year. Professor Morrison, who is in charge of the Library, has been preparing a catalogue of the books, which is almost ready for the Press. Judging from the number of books taken out by the students, it appears that a good deal of general reading is being done.

Boarding Houses.

9. There are three Boarding Houses on the College premises—one for Hindús, one for Muhammadans, and one for Christians. These have again been insufficient to provide accommodation for all our students, and houses near the College have had to be rented. The number of residents in these Boarding Houses at the close of the year was 144, of whom 95 were Hindús, 45 Muhammadans, and 13 Christians. The Boarding Houses are under the special care and supervision of the Principal and of Professors Griswold and Gilbertson.

Physical training and games.

10. All students are encouraged to take part in physical exercise of some kind. A teacher in gymnastics is kept for this purpose, and facilities are provided for such sports and games as cricket, football, tennis, &c.

In the Punjab University Sports Tournament our students won both the Cricket Trophy and the Athletic Trophy, and also secured the second place in the Gymnastic Competition. They also obtained 5 first prizes and 2 second prizes in Athletics.

College Societies.

11. The societies mentioned in previous reports have remained active throughout the year, and have done, I believe, excellent work. There are two Literary Societies which meet once a week for debate, essays, and other exercises in composition and rhetoric. The Temperance Association

Appendix C.

Forman Christian College, Lahore.

has meetings once a month, while the Graduates' Association meets annually. The work of these societies is conducted by the students themselves.

Conduct of students.

With a few exceptions the conduct of the students throughout the year has been good, and there have been no serious breaches of discipline. At the beginning of the year there were occasional manifestations of party feeling, restlessness, and unfriendliness, which gave us much anxiety, and which had to be carefully watched, but a better spirit happily prevailed towards the close of the year. Quarterly reports giving the attendance, and progress of each student, and the results of the House Examinations, have been sent to parents and guardians. The introduction of this system has had a salutary effect.

But though there is much that is encouraging and satisfactory, there nevertheless, remains still much to be desired, and it is doubtful whether moral culture among students in general is keeping pace with intellectual progress. It may still be true that there is "a growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence," and that these tendencies will be more active in the future than they have been in the past.

Religious instruction has been given throughout the past year, as usual, both by daily Scripture lessons and by public lectures on moral and religious subjects.

Appendix D.

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Staff.

On the 31st of March, 1898, the staff of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, consisted of—

(1). Lála Hans Ráj, B. A., Honorary Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy, and of Vedic Theology;
(2). Bábu Hrishikesh Chakrabarti, M. A., Senior Professor of English;
(3). Bábu Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, M. A., Junior Professor of English;
(4). Lála Súraj Bhán, B. A., Senior Professor of Mathematics;
(5). Lála Deví Diyál, B. A., Junior Professor of Mathematics;
(6). Lála Sada Nand, B. A., Senior Professor of Philosophy;
(7). Lála Bálmokand, B. A., Honorary Junior Professor of Philosophy;
(8). Lála Ganga Rám, M. A., Professor of Physical Science;
(9). Pandit Chandra Kishor, Tarkatirrtha, Senior Professor of Sanskrit;
(10). Pandit Rája Rám, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit;
(11). Lála Bhagwán Dás, M. A., Additional Professor of Sanskrit;
(12). Pandit Arya Múní, Professor of Sanskrit Philosophy; and
(13). Maulaví Nawáb Dín, Officiating Professor of Persian.

Changes in the staff.

2. A comparison of this list with that of the year ending on the 31st of March, 1897, will show that some alterations were made during the year under report in the staff of the College.

Lála Bhagwán Dás, M. A., was appointed in the place of Lála Mansa Rám, M. A.; Maulaví Nawáb Dín was appointed sub. *pro tem.* in place of Maulaví 'Ináyatullah, as a Professor of Persian. With a view to encourage Vedic studies, and in order more fully to further one of our principal objects, Pandit Arya Múní was appointed on the 1st day of December, 1897, as a Professor of Sanskrit Philosophy. I may here mention that much of the success which the College has shown of late depends on the efficiency of the staff, and the conscientiousness and cheerfulness with which they have been working from year's end to year's end.

Number and distribution of students on the 31st of March, 1898.

3. The following table will show the number and distribution of students in the different classes as compared with the number and distribution of students in them during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1897:—

Class.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year Class	129	138	...	9
Second Year Class	159	128	31	...
Third Year Class	54	54	...	...
Fourth Year Class	73	62	11	...
M. A. Class	...	1	...	1
Total ...	415	383	32	...

The above table shows an increase of 32 students in the number. In the First Year Class, it is true a diminution has taken place, the number of students during the year under report being nine less than the number of students during 1896-97; but the Second and Fourth Year Classes show, respectively, an increase of 31 and 11 students.

The M. A. Class could not be formed owing to there being no students belonging to the class, the one student who had joined the class in the earlier months of the Session having left the College in order to join the Oriental College.

The average number of students on the rolls in 1896-97 was 366, while the same in 1897-98 rose to 318. The average daily attendance has similarly increased. During the preceding year it was 302, while in the year under review it became 307.

The annexed figures show the distribution of students according to their creed :—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
Hindús	377	347
Sikhs	36	32
Mussalmáns...	2	3
Native Christians	...	1
Total	415	383

Direct expenditure.

4. The annexed table gives an account of the direct expenditure incurred during the year 1897-98 as compared with the same during 1896-97:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees	13,650	12,125	1,525	...
Endowments and other sources ...	1,177	1,957	...	780
Total ...	14,827	14,082	745	...

The above table indicates an increase of Rs. 745 in direct expenditure. This increase is due to an addition to the staff of the College.

Indirect expenditure.

5. The total amount of indirect expenditure of the College during the year under review was Rs. 8,962, as compared with Rs. 6,424 of the year ending on the 31st of March, 1897, showing thus an increase of Rs. 2,538.

The amount of expenditure consists of the following details :—

	Rs.
Scholarships	4,261
Furniture and apparatus	1,053
Boarding House expenses	3,648
Total	8,962

The increase in the amount of indirect expenditure is due to the increased number of scholarships tenable in the College during the year under report, as also to the more efficient management of the College Boarding House.

Examinations.

6. This year we sent up 73 students for the B. A. Examination of the Punjab University. Of these, 25 have passed; the percentage of passes being, therefore, a little above 34. The small percentage of passes has, however, been compensated for by the fact that one of the students from this College, Har Diyál by name, tops the list of successful candidates in the Punjab. This student also stands first in Applied Mathematics, while another, Rám Chandra Harí Devdhar, passes first in Sanskrit, each of them winning two scholarships.

One hundred and fifty-nine students went in for the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University from our College. Of these, 73 have come out successful, thus making the number of passes a little above 46 per cent. In this Examination, it may be observed that the number of successful candidates has not been so large as it used to be in past years. But, as in the B. A. Examination, so also in this, what we have lost in quantity we have gained in quality. Of the successful candidates, 5 have been placed in the First Division, 3 occupying, respectively, the second, third, and the sixth places in the list. Three students of the College have distinguished themselves by standing first in the Province in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, and Persian. The subjoined tables show (i) the General Results, (ii) Results in each subject, and (iii) Names of students who have distinguished themselves in the different subjects:—

(i.)—GENERAL RESULTS.

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Examination.	Candidates ...	159	128	31	...
	Passes ...	73	80	...	7
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	73	62	11	...
	Passes ...	25	20	5	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	...	1	...	1
	Passes ...	...	...	...	...

Appendix D.

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

(ii).—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

				English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1897-98	... ...	159	40	120	159	...	52	28	80
		1896-97	... ...	128	17	111	128	...	37	24	67
		Increase	... ...	31	23	9	31	...	15	4	13
		Decrease	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1897-98	... ...	116	34	96	101	...	37	23	49
		1896-97	... ...	120	14	104	107	...	34	20	49
		Increase	... ...	...	20	...	...	...	3	3	...
		Decrease	... ...	4	...	8	6	...	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1897-98	... ...	73	6	29	38	6	14	43	6
		1896-97	... ...	62	7	33	21	7	12	27	5
		Increase	... ...	11	...	...	17	...	2	16	1
		Decrease	... ...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1897-98	... ...	30	4	23	21	5	14	34	4
		1896-97	... ...	35	3	15	13	6	11	23	3
		Increase	... ...	...	1	8	8	...	3	11	1
		Decrease	... ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

(iii).—NAMES OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES BY STANDING FIRST IN THE SUBJECTS NOTED AGAINST THEIR NAMES.

B. A. Examination.	Har Diyál	Applied Mathematics.
	Rám Chandra Hari Devdhar,	Sanskrit.
Intermediate Examination.	Gokal Chand	English and Persian.
	Brahma Swárúp	Philosophy and Mathematics.
	Ishwar Dás Pasucha ...	Physics and Chemistry.

Scholarships.

7. The number of scholarship-holders, the expenditure on scholarships, and the sources from which, during the year under report, they were drawn, are given in the subjoined table :—

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships ...	20	17	3	...
	Zamíndarí Scholarships ...	1	1	...	...
	Other Scholarships ...	9	12	...	3
	Total ...	30	30	...	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues ...	1,965	1,237	728	...
	District Funds	348	488	...	140
	Municipal Funds	429	504	...	75
	University Funds	1,339	1,108	231	...
	Other sources	180	570	...	390
	Total ...	4,261	3,907	354	...

The following scholarships were tenable in the College during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1898 :—

(1). District Board, Rohtak, Scholarship, one of Rs. 10.

(2). District Board, Sháhpur, Scholarship, one of Rs. 10.

(3). Municipal Committee, Amritsar, Scholarships, two (one of Rs. 16 and the other of Rs. 12).

(4). Municipal Committee, Ludhiána, Scholarship, one of Rs. 6.

(5). Municipal Committee, Gujránwála, Scholarship, one of Rs. 7.

(6). Government Scholarships, 14 (13 of Rs. 12 and one of Rs. 8).

(7). Zamíndarí Scholarship, one of Rs. 8.

(8). University Scholarships, 6 (one of Rs. 16, one of Rs. 15, and four of Rs. 12 each).

(9). Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Committee Scholarships, two of Rs. 10 each.

Physical training.

8. We have, during the year under review, paid more attention to this branch of education than we had hitherto done. We had, in the earlier months of the Session, instituted a sort of compulsory attendance to gymnastics and games, lessons in which were regularly given after the College hours by a teacher especially appointed for that purpose. Seeing, however, that this put the non-boarders to much inconvenience in the winter months, we had to relax the rules in their favour, confining ourselves exclusively to the boarders who—every one of them—were required to have physical training every day for at least half an hour. In football, cricket, as also in tennis, the students have made much improvement, although more yet remains to be done in these games. Our students did well in the last Punjab University Tournament; we have not been able to secure prizes; yet it is hoped that if this progress is kept up in future years, our students will be able to achieve more than has hitherto been their fortune.

Library.

9. Some additions were made to the number of books in the College Library by the amalgamation with it of the Boarding House Library. Some new books have also been purchased during the year.

The College Debating Club.

10. The Junior Classes of the College Department have every week regularly held their meetings, in which various social, religious, and literary subjects have been debated under the supervision of their Professors. The Senior Class students have this year not been so active as they formerly used to be. Although towards the commencement of the year they showed some regularity in holding their meetings, yet they had to discontinue them for various reasons. On the whole, however, the students have shown their usual zeal and earnestness.

Progress in classical learning.

11. In this department also we are in a position to show some progress. A portion of our object has been fulfilled, and the present state of things promises more for the future. An additional Professor has been appointed expressly with the object of giving lessons in, and explaining the intricate questions of, Sanskrit Philosophy. The classical study consisted of the following during the year 1897-98:—

F. A. Class ...	First Year	... Vaishashik Darshan Isha, Kena, and Kathopanishad.
	Second Year	... Patanjal Darshan, Parasna Mandik, and Manduka Upanishad.
B. A. Class ...	Third Year	... Sankhya Darshan, Yajur Veda.
	Fourth Year	... Yajur Veda, Nirukta IV—VI, Niya Darshan.

Ved Path and Sandhiya.

12. In connection with the study of Classical Sanskrit, something may be said with reference to the study of the Vedas and the regular performance of Sandhiya. These two things, as has been said in the report of 1896-97, are compulsory. All students, whether belonging from the beginning to this institution, or coming to join it from different Schools and Colleges, are required to learn Sandhiya and gain acquaintance with religious principles by oral lectures delivered by Pandits of the College.

Boarding House.

13. The number of students living in the Boarding House during 1897-98 was 198, as against 186 living there in 1896-97. There has thus been an increase of 13 boarders. The condition of the Boarding House has improved by the accommodation of the College classes in a part of the Boarding House itself, and the consequently inward supervision of the Principal and the Professors on the conduct of the boarders.

Conduct of students.

14. The conduct of the students has been uniformly good.

Appendix E.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

The actual expenditure on the Oriental College during the year 1897-98 has been as follows:—

	College.			*School.*			*Total.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment and Contingencies	21,061	0	0	4,754	8	0	25,815	8	0
Scholarships, &c.	4,637	14	6	912	9	4	5,550	7	10
Total ...	25,698	14	6	5,667	1	4	31,365	15	10

showing a saving of Rs. 811-7-6 on the previous year.

The income of the College during the year from fees for tuition, &c., has been—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tuition Fees—						
In College Department	238	11	0			
In School Department	24	6	0			
				263	1	0
Boarding House Fees—						
In College Department	195	3	0			
In School Department	15	6	0			
				210	9	0
Miscellaneous Receipts—						
Savings from Stipends, &c.	19	10	11			
				19	10	11
GRAND TOTAL				493	4	11

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLL ON 31ST MARCH, 1898.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Reading for Degrees—	
For the M. O. L. Degree in Arabic	2
Ditto M. A. Degree in Sanskrit	1
Ditto B. O. L. Degree	7
Total ...	10
Reading for the Intermediate Examination—	
For the Intermediate Examination (in Urdú and Hindí) ...	10
Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—	
For the Shástrí or Honors in Sanskrit	10
Ditto Vishárada or High Proficiency in Sanskrit	16
Ditto Maulaví Fázil or Honors in Arabic	6
Ditto Maulaví 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic ...	6
Ditto Munshí Fázil or Honors in Persian	6
Ditto Munshí 'Alim or High Proficiency in Persian ...	7
Ditto High Proficiency and Honors in Gurmukhí	3
Total ...	54
The total number of students in the College Department	74

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Reading for the Entrance Examination—	
For the Entrance Examination (in Urdú and Hindí) ...	19
Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—	
For Proficiency in Sanskrit	21
Ditto Arabic	12
Ditto Persian	5
Ditto Gurmukhí	5
Total ...	43
The total number of students in the School Department	62

The number of scholarship-holders and stipendiaries on 31st March, 1898, and the average expenditure per student, were as follow:—

College Department.	*No.*	*Average expenditure per student per mensem.*
Government Scholarship-holders	7	8·8
University „ ...	23	8·6
Endowed or Special* „	5	9·9
Stipendiaries	19	3·3
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend	21	...
Total ...	75	
School Department.		
University Scholarship-holders	8	4·6
Endowed or Special	3	1·8
Stipendiaries	14	1·7
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend	37	...
Total ...	62	

The following table shows the number of students of each class who went up for the University Examinations, 1898, and of those who passed :—

Classes.	Number on the Roll on 31st March, 1898.	Went up for Examinations.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed students.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arts ... Entrance, Second Year, Urdú	6	6	5	83	
Arts ... Intermediate, Second Year	6	6	5	83	
Arts ... B. O. L., Second Year ...	4	4	2	50	
Arts ... M. O. L., Second Year ...	2*	1	...	...	* One student was unable to appear owing to illness.
Sanskrit ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	7	7	7	100	
Sanskrit ... High Proficiency, Second Year	8	8	6	75	
Sanskrit ... Honors, Second Year ...	4	4	3	75	
Arabic ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	4*	3	3	100	
Arabic ... High Proficiency, Second Year	4*	3	3	100	
Arabic ... Honors, Second Year ...	2	2	2	100	
Persian ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	1	1	...	...	
Persian ... High Proficiency, Second Year	2	2	1	50	
Persian ... Honors, Second Year ...	2	2	2	100	
Gurmukhi ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	2	2	1	50	
Gurmukhi ... High Proficiency, Second Year	1	1	1	100	
Gurmukhi ... Honors, Second Year ...	1	...	...	...	
English ... Special Examination for Oriental Titles candidates.	9	8	4	50	
Total ...	65	60	45	75%	

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls on March 31st, 1898, in the Government College, Lahore, who received instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College :—

Name of Language.	Name of Class.				Total.	Remarks.
	B. A. Class.		*Intermediate Class.*			
	Second Year.	First Year.	Second Year.	First Year.		
Sanskrit	3	7	15	11	36	
Arabic	3	3	5	6	17	
Persian	21	19	31	35	106	
Arabic and Persian	1	3	...	...	4	
Grand Total	28	32	51	52	163	

* Includes the Bahawalpur Arabic Scholar.

Appendix E.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

The following table shows the number of students of the Government College, Lahore, taught by the Oriental College Staff, who took up Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian at the M. A., B. A., and the Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, 1898, and of those who passed *in these Languages* :—

Classes.	Number on the Class Roll on 31st March, 1898.	Went up for the Examination.	Number passed in Oriental Languages.	Percentage of passes in Oriental Languages.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sanskrit, M. A.	1	1	...	...	
Sanskrit ... B. A.	3	3	3	100	
Sanskrit ... Intermediate	15	15	14	93	
Arabic ... B. A.	3	3	2	66	
Arabic ... Intermediate	5	5	4	80	
Persian ... B. A.	21	21	18	85	
Persian ... Intermediate	31*	30	28	93	
Total ...	79	78	69	88·5%	

* One student did not appear in the examination.

Instruction in English.

The number of students receiving instruction in English was, on the 31st of March, 1898, as follows :—

	Number of students.
High School Class	9
Senior Middle Class	10
Junior Middle Class	12
III Primary Class	6
II Primary Class	20
I Primary Class	35
Total ...	92

Five students reading in Oriental Titles Classes applied for, and received dispensation from, attendance at the hours of English instruction; among these two were blind.

Eight students who had attended the Higher Middle Class during 1897-98 appeared in April, 1898, at the Special Examination in the English Language instituted under the Revised Regulations of 1892 for Oriental Language Examination Candidates desirous of obtaining Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

Four of these candidates passed the prescribed test, and thus became entitled to Diplomas corresponding to the Oriental Language Examinations which they have passed.

House Examinations.

During the year 1897-98, 18 House Examinations by means of written papers have been held for each class of the Oriental College and School under the superintendence of the Principal. These House Examinations embraced all subjects taken up by the students reading in the Degree and High School Classes. For the Oriental Titles Classes, 16 House Examinations were held in the different branches of the Oriental Languages and Literatures taught. Two House Examinations were held in English.

An Annual Examination comprising eight written papers was held at the close of the school-year 1897-98 for the First Year Classes of the College and School. The promotions to the Second Year Classes took place in accordance with the results obtained by the students at this Annual Examination.

Remarks of the Oriental College Committee on the Statistical Report for 1897-98.

I.—The receipts of the Oriental College Budget for the year 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 22,926. Against this there is an expenditure of Rs. 22,217 in the year under report, so that a saving of Rs. 709 has accrued on the whole. This saving resulted chiefly from restricted expenditure under the heads of Stipends and Miscellaneous Expenses. To the saving on the Budget (Rs. 709) must be added receipts on account of fees (Rs. 474), making a total saving of Rs. 1,183.

II.—The total expenditure shown against the Oriental College Budget was Rs. 22,217, against Rs. 22,980 in the previous year. The difference between these two figures was mainly due to the savings effected by the officiating arrangements which had been made during the Prinpal's absence on furlough from April to October, 1897. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 5,880 were provided by the Special Grants which have been sanctioned by the Local Government to meet the actual expenses connected with the instruction of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages.

The total expenditure under the University Budget was Rs. 8,409 (which included Rs. 4,925 provided from Trust Funds on account of Endowed Readers), against Rs. 8,372 for 1896-97. Rupees 740 was the amount drawn and spent on account of Government Scholarships held by students of the College.

III.—The number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1898, was 74 in the College and 62 in the School Department. These figures show an *increase of four* students in the College and of *ten* students in the School Department, against the number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1897.

Thanks to this satisfactory increase the total number of students (136) rose higher than in any year since 1889-90. The classes, which specially benefited by the increase, were the Sanskrit Honors and High Proficiency Classes in the College and the Entrance Classes in the School Department.

The larger number of students now reading for the Entrance Examination is, in the Committee's opinion, all the more gratifying, as it promises for the future an increased attendance in the Classes preparing for the Degrees of the Oriental Faculty,—a branch of study which the Syndicate and Senate have recently taken special steps to encourage by the preparation of suitable text-books in the Vernacular.

IV.—The scholars on the rolls on the 31st March, 1898, were divided according to creed as follows:—

	Hindús.	*Muhammadans.*	*Sikhs.*	*Total.*
College Department ...	32	38	4	74
School Do. ...	25	27	10	62
Total ...	57	65	14	136

These figures, when compared with those of the preceding school-year, show that the above increase in the number of students was distributed with fair equality between the several creeds.

V.—The following was the number of scholarship-holders (Government and University) and stipendiaries on the 31st March, 1898:—

	Scholarship-holders.	*Stipendiaries.*	*Without Scholarship or Stipend.*	*Total.*
College Department ...	34	19	21	74
School Ditto ...	11	14	37	62
Total ...	45	33	58	136

On comparing these figures with those shown in the report for 1896-97, it will be seen that while the number of scholarships awarded on the results of University Examinations and held by students of the College has increased by six, the number of stipends has, on the other hand, been reduced by six.

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The increase (14) in the total number of students has thus been entirely among those students who read *without* the assistance of scholarships or stipends.

The Committee consider this result particularly satisfactory as proving the increasing popularity of the Institution. It also deserves notice that the number of stipends has now been reduced to a lower figure than in any preceding year.

VI.—In addition to students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 163 students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received in the year under review instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College. Nine teachers (among them the Principal) were either wholly or for part of their time engaged in the tuition of these classes.

VII.—The Scheme of Studies contains full details regarding the courses of study followed in the several classes of the College and School Departments. The instruction given in each class conformed to the courses of reading prescribed for the various Oriental Language and Degree Examinations of the Punjab University. From the table of lectures it will be observed that the tuition of the Arts and Oriental Title Classes continues to be carried on both in the College and School in accordance with the principles which had been laid down on the re-organisation of the College in 1888.

The report further contains a detailed account of the tuition in English which was organised under the recommendations of the same Sub-Committee and is carried on in conformity with the Revised Regulations for the award of Oriental Title Diplomas for students reading in Oriental Titles Classes. The progress made in this branch of instruction was tested by the special Examination in the English Language held by the University under the Revised Regulations. In this four out of eight students who had received the requisite amount of tuition, and were thus prepared to present themselves at the examination, passed successfully and qualified for Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

The Committee had, in connection with previous reports, expressed the hope that students who have thus obtained some knowledge of the English language in addition to their philological training in one branch of Oriental Classics would find opportunities to make use of their training as teachers of Schools or Colleges in giving instruction in Classical Languages through the medium of English and in accordance with modern methods. It is encouraging to note that this hope was partially fulfilled in the year under report, inasmuch as among the students who had left the Language Classes of the College either on completing their course or for other reasons, not less than 10 secured during the year suitable employment as teachers.

VIII.—It will be seen from the statement given on page xvii of the report that candidates from the Oriental College appeared in not less than 16 different examinations of the University for 1898.

The same table will show that the results gained by the Oriental College in the whole of these examinations rose to the satisfactory average of 75 per cent. of passes from among the candidates sent up. These results will appear all the more acceptable when compared with the general pass percentage of all candidates in the several Oriental Faculty Examinations. In not less than 10 Examinations out of 16 the pass percentages gained by the Oriental College were considerably *higher* than those shown for the total of the candidates, and in 3 other examinations equal to the latter.

The same fact is brought to notice by a comparison of the average pass percentage in the whole of these examinations, which was 75 per cent. in the case of the Oriental College, against 56 per cent. for the whole of the candidates.

This difference may attract all the more attention inasmuch as among the candidates for the various Oriental Titles Examinations there is now an annual increasing number who have been prepared in properly organized Colleges, such as the Jeypore Oriental College, H. H. the Nizám's Dár-ul-'Ulúm, Hyderabad, H. H. the Mahárája Scindia's Lashkar College, where Oriental Classics are taught on the same lines as laid down by the Punjab University for its Oriental College.

In not less than 6 examinations, *viz.*, Prajna, Maulaví, Maulaví 'Alim, Maulaví Fázil, Munshí Fázil, and Vidván, the Oriental College secured fully 100 per cent. of passes.

The examination results of the year must be considered equally favourable in respect of the distinction which individual students earned in these various examinations.

In not less than 8 examinations students of the Oriental College obtained the *highest place* in the order of merit list. The following are the examinations in which students of the Oriental College gained the first place:—B. O. L., Shástrí, Vishárada, Maulaví Fázil, Maulaví 'Alim, Munshí Fázil, and English Test.

Thirteen Government and University Scholarships, one prize, and 4 medals were the rewards of those students of the Oriental College, who have distinguished themselves in the above examinations. The medals are:—The Khalífa Muhammad Hasan Gold Medal, awarded to the candidate who stood highest at the B. O. L. Examination, and the newly founded Medals of Muhammad Obaidullah Khán, Prime Minister of Tonk, which were gained by the students who stood highest at the Munshí Fázil, Maulaví Fázil, and Shástrí Examinations, respectively.

The results of the instruction given by the Oriental College to students of the *Government College* may be considered equally satisfactory.

From page xviii of the report it will be seen that fully 88·5 per cent. of all Government College students who had appeared at the Intermediate, B. A., and M. A. Examinations of 1898 passed successfully in the Oriental Classical Languages in which their tuition had been carried on by the Oriental College Staff.

The results in Sanskrit were again, as in the preceding year, specially favourable, inasmuch as 100 per cent. of the candidates of the B. A. Examination and 93 per cent. in the Intermediate Examination passed with success in the subject of that language.

IX.—A regular system of House Examinations has been maintained throughout the year, as noticed in previous reports, and the results gained by the students in these House Examinations have supplied the test by which the award and tenure of stipends has been strictly regulated. The fact that of all stipend-holders who appeared in University Examinations only three have failed to pass, shows that the principle of awarding stipends only to students who, while being in indigent circumstances, give distinct proof of ability and industry, had been duly observed.

X.—The following changes took place in the teaching staff of the Oriental College during the year under report:—

The Principal was granted furlough by the Senate from 1st April to the 20th October under the sanctioned rules applicable to the appointment. During this period, as far as it did not coincide with the annual vacation, the current duties of the Principal were carried on jointly by Maulaví 'Abdullah, Superintendent of the Arabic Department, and Pandit Siva Ditta, Superintendent of the Sanskrit Department.

In the month of January, 1898, the services of Dr. Stein were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government in order to enable him to accompany the Buner Field Force for the purpose of an archæological survey of the newly opened up frontier territory of Buner. During his absence on this special duty the same arrangements were observed.

Chaudhrí 'Alí Gauhar, M.A., McLeod Arabic Reader, obtained 37 days' leave on medical certificate, temporary arrangements having been made by the Superintendent for carrying on his work.

At the request of Muhammad Obaidullah Khán, Prime Minister of Tonk, and Fellow of the University, Maulaví Muhammad Shuaib, Second Arabic Teacher, School Department, was granted leave, without pay, for one month from the 18th October, 1897. His teaching work was entrusted during this period to Maulaví Musaniff-ud-dín, a former successful student of the Maulaví Fázil Class.

Maulaví 'Abdul Hakím, Head Munshí and Superintendent, Persian Department, was obliged to take 6 weeks' sick leave, on half-pay, from the 10th January, 1898. Under the orders of the Committee, Maulaví

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Muhammad Dín, M. O. L., officiated during this period as Superintendent, Persian Department, while Maulaví Muhammad Dín, Munshí of the School Department, carried on the tuition of the Munshí Fázil Class. A temporary Assistant Persian Teacher was also employed in the person of Maulaví Abu Muhammad, Maulaví Fázil.

On the 1st of June Maulaví Mahmúd 'Alí, a student of the Oriental College, who had stood first at the Maulaví Fázil Examination of 1897, succeeded to the Baháwalpur Arabic Scholarship, and was, in accordance with the arrangement previously followed, employed as a Teacher of Arabic in the School Department. Maulaví Mahmúd 'Alí having resigned his post after the expiration of one month, Maulaví Saád-ud-dín Haidar, who had stood next to him in order of merit, succeeded to the Scholarship.

XI.—With reference to the scholarly activity shown by teachers of the College, the Committee takes occasion to note that the following publications relating to Sanskrit and Arabic philology and Indian archæology were prepared and issued by Members of the College Staff during the year 1897-98:—

By Dr. M. A. Stein, Principal:—*Kalhana's Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmír, translated and annotated,* Vol. I, *quarto,* pages 402; *Maps illustrating the ancient topography of Kashmír and Srínagar,* Survey of India, Calcutta, presented to the XI International Congress of Orientalists, Paris; *White Huns and kindred tribes in Indian History,* Lecture delivered before the Academy of Sciences, Budapest; *The Castle of Lohara,* "Indian" Antiquary, Bombay; *Notes on new inscriptions discovered by Major Deane,* Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; *Preliminary Notes on an Archæological Tour with the Buner Field Force,* Proceedings, Bengal Asiatic Society, Calcutta; *Notes on the term Kampana,* Vienna Oriental Journal.

By Pandit Siva Datta, Mahamahopadhyaya, Head Pandit:—Critical Editions of the *Yudhishthíravijayakavya* (pages 224, 8vo.); *Raghavapandavigakavya* with commentary (pages 200, 8vo.); *Sahityakaumudi* with commentary (pages 199); *Haracaritacintamani* (140); *Amrtodayanataka; Srngarabhushana;* all published in the "*Kavyamala*" Series, Bombay.

By Qází Zafar-ud-dín:—*Ulirshád,* Notes on the *Urúz-ul-Miftah,* Lahore. (112 pages).

By Maulaví Muhammad Shuaib:—*Mukhtasar-ul-Uruz,* Lahore; *Sullam-ul-Adab,* translated with Notes from the Arabic.

In addition to the above, it has to be noted that the Committee appointed by the Syndicate for the preparation of approved text-books for the Oriental Degree Course has entrusted the translation of Ray's *Deductive Logic* to Chaudhrí 'Alí Gauhar, M.A., McLeod Arabic Reader of the College. His manuscript translation received the approbation of the Committee, and was ready for the Press at the close of the school-year. The same Reader has during the year prepared a translation of Ladd's *Primer of Psychology* for submission to the Committee.

XII.—At the close of the annual vacation, the Hindú Boarding House attached to the Oriental College was transferred to the Hazúrí Bágh Quadrangle, where suitable quarters have been allotted for the Boarding Houses of the College by a liberal decision of the Local Government. The Muhammadan Boarding House had been transferred to the same locality already in the closing school-year.

The two Boarding Houses now afford superior accommodation to 79 students, against a total of 71 students accommodated in the Boarding Houses on the 31st March, 1898. In order to provide for the necessary furniture, repairs, and improved sanitation, additional expenditure on account of the Boarding Houses has been allotted in the College Budget. In view of the advantages offered by the new quarters, the Committee desire to record their special obligations to Dr. Sime, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, upon whose recommendation the use of the Hazúrí Bágh building was granted.

Gymnastic appliances are provided for the use of the boarders, and, owing to the more suitable location of the Boarding Houses, it has also been found practicable to institute a Football Club among the students of the College.

APPENDIX F.

Appendix F.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Staff.

On the 31st March, 1898, the staff was as follows:—

H. T. Knowlton, Esquire, Principal;

Lála Munshí Lál, M. A., Assistant Superintendent;

M. 'Umr-ud-dín, M. A., First Assistant Master;

Lála Prabhú Diyál, M. A., Second Assistant Master;

Pandit Rala Rám, Oriental Teacher;

Lála Síta Rám, Drawing Master.

During the year under report the following changes in the staff took place:—

(1). Bháí Harí Singh, B. A., Officiating First Assistant Master and Translator, obtained one year's furlough, and was relieved by Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M. A., on the forenoon of the 24th February, 1898.

(2). Lála Khushí Rám, M. A., Science Master, was, on the 18th of October, 1897, transferred to the staff of the Government College as Officiating Assistant Professor of Science.

(3). Bháí Uttam Singh, Drawing Master, was transferred to the Railway Technical School, and Lála Síta Rám was appointed in his place.

As it was thought that Lála Khushí Rám's services would only be required for a short period, no one was appointed to officiate for him, and consequently throughout the cold season, that is, for seven months, the College was without a Science Master.

Number and distribution of stipendiaries.

The number of students in attendance on the 31st March, 1898, was 71. This number included 4 students and 57 stipendiaries. Each of the Anglo-Vernacular Classes consisted of 1 teacher and 17 stipendiaries, while the Senior Vernacular Class contained 12 teachers and 23 stipendiaries. One of the students of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class received his stipend from the Bannú District Board.

On comparing these statistics with those of 1896-97, it will be seen that there is a decrease of 11 in the number on the roll—3 teachers and 8 stipendiaries. There is an increase of 2 in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class; a decrease of 10 in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class; and a decrease of 3 in the Senior Vernacular Class. The falling-off in the Senior Vernacular Class is owing to the number of stipends at the disposal of the Principal having been reduced from 30 to 25. The falling-off in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class I attribute to the new regulations, by which only those who had either passed the First Arts Examination or studied for two years in an Arts College were eligible for admission. As in former years, men with these qualifications were able to join the Senior Class, obtain the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and secure situations worth Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a month; they were naturally reluctant to join a class from which they could only hope to obtain subordinate posts carrying with them salaries of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

Expenditure.

The expenditure was Rs. 29,106, as against Rs. 28,524 in the preceding year. The former figures, however, do not include the cost of the European stores, which, although ordered in November last, have not yet arrived, and are not therefore included in the returns. The increase in expenditure is due to the furlough allowance of Bháí Harí Singh, the higher pay drawn by the Oriental Teacher and Drawing Master consequent on their promotion to higher grades of the service, the fact that the Assistant Superintendent of the Central Training College drew his pay throughout the year at Rs. 250 per mensem, and the progressive salary of the Principal.

Stipendiary students.

About 100 candidates, including 3 M. As. and 13 B. As., applied for admission to the Anglo-Vernacular Classes. At the beginning of the Session the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class contained 6 non-stipendiaries; but these, owing to vacancies occurring among the stipendiary students, were subsequently awarded stipends.

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Results of examinations.

Of the 71 students sent up for the recent Certificate Examinations 64, or 90 per cent., passed, 28 being placed in the First Division.

The *Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class.*—Eighteen students were sent up from this class and 16 passed, 10 being placed in the First Division.

The marks obtained in each subject are given below :—

Subject.	English.	School Management.	Practice of Teaching.	Mathematics.	Science.
Maximum Marks	250	100	100	175	150
Pass Marks	100	40	40	70	60
Average number of marks obtained by each student	176	50	60	103	89
Percentage of passes	100	89	89	108	100

These figures compare favourably with those of the preceding year, and call for no special comment

The *Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class.*—Of the 18 students sent up from this class, two appeared in one subject only; one failed in School Management; and four failed in Geography. All passed in English, the Practice of Teaching, and Arithmetic and Mensuration.

In the *Senior Vernacular Class* there was not a single failure in any subject. The number placed in the First Division is not so large as in the last examination; but the results are excellent, and point to intelligent and systematic work on the part of Lála Munshí Lál and the other tutors.

The results in *Drawing* are very disappointing. I stated in my last report that, in my opinion, the syllabus was too long; but at the same time I pointed out that special efforts would be made to complete the Course. Such efforts have been made; and, in addition to private work, every student has received an hour's instruction daily in this subject. It is true that, owing to a change in the staff, there was a break in the work; but I did not for a moment anticipate such a disastrous result, and cannot but conclude that an unnecessarily high standard has been fixed by the Examiners. To begin with the Freehand copy was of greater difficulty than that set at the corresponding examination at home; and when it is remembered that the men before coming to the College have received no previous instruction whatever in the subject, and have to complete in nine months a Course which in English Schools is spread over several years, one cannot but consider the demands of the Examiners unreasonable. The results will, I am afraid, make the subject very unpopular.

Still, although the number of certificates gained is small, in one sense the instruction given may be said to have served its purpose; for 33 passed the test in Freehand Drawing on the blackboard, and 13 passed the corresponding test in Model Drawing.

Technical training.

Taking advantage of the higher qualifications of the men, an effort was made to make the Course in Mental Science more thorough and comprehensive. Sully's *'Teachers' Hand-Book of Psychology'* was carefully worked through, and the Course in *Ethics* was identical with that prescribed for Second Year students by the English Education Department. As in former years, the aim is to give the students a thorough grasp of those parts of Mental Science which have a direct bearing on school work.

The Technical training may be said to consist of four parts—Model Lessons by the members of the staff, Criticism Lessons by the students, Visits of Observation to the Model School, and actual work in the Practising School. As efforts have been made to improve this branch of the work, I append a few notes on each.

(*a*). The *Model Lessons* by the staff bear the same relation to the Lectures on Education as the experiments of the Science Lecturer bear to the general truths of Science. They are designed to show the application of the principles of the subject. For this purpose care is taken that the lessons selected are typical; and, after each has been delivered, it is

thoroughly discussed by the students with the object of ascertaining whether the students have noticed how the fundamental principles of teaching have been applied.

(*b*). The *Criticism Lessons* are conducted as follows :—

A *Course of Lessons* in a given subject is drawn up by the Principal or the tutor in charge. This is discussed with the students in order that they may be led to observe the order of the lessons and the principles observed in their selection and arrangement. A lesson is then assigned to each student, and he is told to what books to refer for information on the subject. The student reads up his subject and prepares his Notes on the lesson. The day before he delivers his lesson he writes out an analysis of it on a blackboard provided for the purpose. This analysis is copied by the other students into their Note-books, and all are required to think it over, be prepared with a criticism of the order of topics, and be able to suggest illustrations for the elucidation of the different points. The students thus come to College with some knowledge of the lesson, and in the best possible mental condition to criticise it. They are then divided into three or four groups; and during the actual delivery of the lesson the members of each group are required to confine their attention to one particular phase of the teacher's work. Thus, one group observes his mode of questioning; another the suitability and utility of his illustrations; a third the blackboard summary; a fourth, his language. A half-hour is allotted to the lesson, and the remainder of the time is devoted to the criticism of it. In the discussion which follows, care is taken that the criticism shall be just, thorough, and helpful,—the special conditions under which the lesson is delivered are taken into account, the good and bad points connected with the principles observed or violated, and alternative illustrations and methods are proposed. The students are then required to enter at home, in their Note-books, the results of the discussion of the lesson, and these Note-books, which are carefully examined and initialled by the tutor the following morning, become, before the end of the term, the student's *Vade Mecum* of particular method.

On comparing the lessons of last Session with those of previous years, I am able to report a decided improvement in the quality and utility of the illustrations; the experiments were more neatly and successfully performed; the sketches on the blackboard more useful and accurate; and the blackboard summaries more concise and helpful. There is still one weak point which I hope to remedy during the ensuing year—the lessons have hitherto been given in the presence of only one tutor. It would be far better if two or three members of the staff were present, as the criticisms would then be more varied, and students would profit considerably by the valuable suggestions of those teachers who have made a special study of the subject being taught.

(*c*). The *Visits of Observation* have hitherto been confined to the Central Model School; and the attention of the students has been almost entirely directed to lessons given in their presence by the masters. As notice of these visits is given beforehand, the lessons are generally carefully prepared and well delivered. But I am of opinion that these visits of observation could be usefully extended, and that the students would derive great benefit if allowed to visit once in the Session each of the other large schools of Lahore and Amritsar, especially if they were required to note carefully the arrangement of the class-rooms, the mode of ventilation adopted, the supervision by the Head Teacher, the Time-Table, and the distribution of the work. They might be required to make notes on these points and discuss them on their return to College. This method, which has recently been adopted in England with great success, would enable students to obtain a much better grasp of School Organisation than they at present secure.

(d). The *Work of the Students in the Model School* has also been made more systematic; and, although the methods of teaching employed by some of the masters are by no means up to date, the fact that all Notes of Lessons, with the Supervising Master's criticism of the same, have to be submitted to the Head Master every week, tends to make the work as thorough as the circumstances permit. As in former years, 12 students have been sent daily to the Practising School since the beginning of October.

Physical training.

The Physical training of the students was this year entrusted to Lála Sundar Dás, of the Government College. The change of masters has been in every way beneficial. Lála Sundar Dás has taken much interest in his work, and the men have done much better both in Gymnastics and Drill.

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Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

Tennis and football were both popular throughout the year; but the want of a ground made regular practice in cricket impossible. The small field in front of the Training College is quite insufficient for the 1,000 students in the combined institutions.

Boarding House.

About 150 students were in residence in the Boarding House throughout the year, and I am glad to be able to speak in terms of high praise of the way in which the Superintendent, Lála Hargobind Lál, has discharged his duties. There has not been the slightest friction, and the whole of the students have most willingly complied with the regulations. The several members of the College staff and the Head Master and Second Master of the Normal School have regularly visited the Boarding House once a week, and have thus given me valuable assistance in the supervision, which I here gratefully acknowledge. The health of the students has been good. One case of small-pox occurred early in the Session: but, as prompt measures were taken, I am glad to say that the disease did not spread.

Conduct of the students and Moral Training.

The conduct of the students has been excellent, and I regard the men who have just left the College as one of the best behaved sets I have ever had. This I attribute in a great measure to the strong religious bias of several of the students, and the excellent example and influence of the Monitor, Lála Rám Chandra, M.A., who, coming from the Delhi Mission College, has evidently profited by the excellent moral training there given. The principles of Moral Training were fully dealt with in the Lectures on Education; and the tutors endeavoured by personal intercourse with the students to form their characters by correcting faults and developing good qualities.

Owing to one member of the staff being absent throughout the year and the extra time devoted to Drawing, the Debating Society did not meet as regularly as in former years; but whenever meetings were held they were well attended, and the debates were both interesting and instructive. I am glad to be able to report that the students worked conscientiously and regularly throughout the year.

Attainments of the students on joining, and general progress of the students.

(*a*). The *Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class.*—Last year, for the first time in the history of the College, the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class contained 2 M. As. There were also 8 B. As. and 8 students who, after passing the First Arts Examination, had studied for two years in an Arts College.

Qualifications.

(*b*). The *Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class.*—In former years the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted almost entirely of men who had passed the Entrance Examination; and, owing to the large number of applicants for admission, it was possible to select for the most part those who had passed in the First or Second Division. But last year, in accordance with the new regulations, only men who had passed the First Arts Examination, or had studied for two years in an Arts College, were admitted; and, as men possessing these qualifications had hitherto been eligible for admission to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, they were naturally reluctant to join the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class. The number of candidates for admission to this class was therefore small; and, although every candidate possessing the necessary qualifications was awarded a stipend, the class only contained 16 stipendiaries, and the attainments of the majority of the men were by no means superior to those of preceding years. Still the raising of the qualifications was undoubtedly a step in the right direction; and must ultimately result in our getting a better class of men. Three students from this class were allowed to appear at the recent First Arts Examination, and 2 passed.

Progress.

As the holders of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate are chiefly employed in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, and are required to give instruction in Geography and Arithmetic through the medium of English, it is essential that they should be able to use English as an instrument of thought. This very few of them can do. They can translate a paragraph put before them, but are quite unable to converse in English fluently, their pronunciation being faulty, and their phraseology, even when not inaccurate, unnatural and bookish. Their knowledge of Arithmetic, too, is a knowledge of processes rather than of the principles on which the processes depend; and their idea of Geography is too often a list of rivers, capes, &c., learnt by heart from a text-book. In order, therefore, that they may be fitted to discharge their duties, the faults of pronunciation have to be corrected; the power to express their ideas naturally, readily, and idiomatically has to be acquired; the principles of Arithmetic have to be learned; and Geography has to be taught on fresh lines. To do

Appendix F.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

this, every opportunity is seized of improving the student's pronunciation and command of language; Model Lessons are given on the most important rules of Arithmetic; and last year a special Course of Lectures in Geography, comprising the matter contained in Scott Keltie's *Applied Geography* and Lyde's *Man and the Earth*, was given in connection with this subject.

(c). The *Senior Vernacular Class.*—The men awarded stipends in the Senior Vernacular Class have generally undergone a year's training in one or other of the Normal Schools, and have passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division. They thus come to the College with a knowledge of how the subjects included in the curriculum for Primary Schools should be taught; and have here to get a deeper insight into the Science of Education, and acquire that mental outfit which will qualify them to become teachers in Middle and High Schools. The success with which this part of the work has been accomplished may be seen from the fact that in this class there was not a single failure in any subject.

Employment obtained by the students.

The 14 teachers sent for training by the Inspectors returned to their schools on the completion of the Course. Most of the others have been recommended for posts, and many of them have already obtained work. The difficulty is not in getting appointments, but in persuading Managers to offer suitable salaries. There is a demand for teachers; but the salaries offered by some Managers are ridiculously low.

The Translation Department.

As stated above, the Second Assistant Master and Translator has, since the middle of October, carried out the duties of Science Master, and consequently has not been available for much translation work. The First Assistant Master, too, has had, in addition to his own work, to take part of the work which usually falls to the Second Assistant Master, and thus has had to devote most of his time to teaching. Still the record of the year's work shows that 43 Notes of Object Lessons have been translated. The Notes of Lessons for the Second Primary Class revised and almost entirely re-written; and two books reviewed. Four Departmental Circulars and three Correction Slips have also been translated by the staff.

The Central Model School.

The Head Master, Mr. Wright, has been most assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and I look forward to the time when the school will in every way be a model institution. At present the discipline and organisation are decidedly good, and the results obtained in the various examinations very satisfactory. Mr. Wright is not only an enthusiastic worker, but is evidently able to secure the willing co-operation of the members of his staff. Below is a brief summary of his report:—

(1). *Attendance.*—The numbers have decreased from 732 to 728. The slight falling-off is due to the opening of a number of schools charging low rates.

(2). *Expenditure.*—The income was Rs. 11,312-8-6, or Rs. 173-9-0 higher than that of last near. The expenditure was Rs. 18,898, or an increase of Rs. 126 on that of last year.

(3). *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarship-holders is 45, or 6 more than last year.

(4). *Physical Training.*—The School won both the Circle and District Tournaments. Quarterly competitions have been introduced with good results.

(5). *Results of Examinations*—

	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Entrance Arts and Science Faculties ...	45	33	73·3
Entrance Science Faculty	3	3	100·0
Middle School Examination	58	48	82·7
Upper Primary Examination	80	71	88·7
Lower Primary Examination	41	41	100·0
Infants	37	26	70·0

The Normal School.

I have again to express my satisfaction at the way in which Lála Tára Chand and the members of the Normal School staff have discharged their duties. My visits to the School during the past year have been frequent, and I have always found the work proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The results obtained in the last Junior Vernacular Examination are very gratifying; the School again stands first in the Province.

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Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

The results of the Examination in Drill and Gymnastics are as follows :—

Ten Drill Instructors presented themselves for examination, and 6 passed. Thirteen students from the Senior Anglo-Vernacular and Senior Vernacular Classes of the College also succeeded in obtaining the Senior Gymnastic Certificate; while 20 students—including 16 candidates from the Lahore Normal School—were awarded the Junior Certificate. All the students possessed a fair knowledge of School Drill and Gymnastics; but the majority were unable to perform satisfactorily the whole of 16 feats prescribed for the Senior Gymnastic Certificate, give clear and precise instructions when drilling a class, and at the same time secure the required percentage of marks in the paper on Physical training. They had evidently been well taught and could understand and promptly execute the orders of the Drill Master, but had not that skill and confidence which one looks for in an instructor.

I cannot close my report without expressing my hearty thanks to the members of the staff, each of whom, without exception, has willingly undertaken any work which I have assigned to him. I have already expressed my appreciation of Mr. Wright's work, and will here simply mention my indebtedness to him for the way in which he has supervised the work of the students in the Practising Schools, and conducted the Criticism Lessons in my absence.

Lála Munshí Lál's assistance, too, has been especially valuable. During my absence on tour he has undertaken the bulk of my work, and the conscientious and thorough way in which he has discharged his duties cannot but have a very beneficial effect on those students who have worked under him.

Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, during the short time in which he has been attached to the College, has proved himself a most able Assistant, who has the welfare both of the College and the students at heart, and who spares himself no trouble to help the students in their work.

Nor must I omit to specially mention Lála Prabhú Diyál, who, at my request, undertook the teaching of Science, and, although suffering severely with his eyes, performed his duties throughout the year in a most satisfactory manner. I may mention that the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, remarked that the experiments of the students were much more neatly performed than at the last examination.

LAHORE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MASTERS.

			Government.			
			1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools			1	1	...	...
Number and Distribution of Scholars at the close of the year.	Government stipendiaries		61	67	...	6
	Total ...		61	67	...	6
	In Ordinary Class ...	Teachers ...	36	40	...	4
		Others ...	18	17	1	...
	In Zamíndárí Class reading—	Urdú... ...	4	7	...	3
		Punjábí ...	3	3	...	...
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	On Establishments and Contingencies from Provincial Revenues		2,799	2,848	...	49
	Total		2,799	2,848	...	49
	On Stipends from Provincial Revenues		4,208	4,296	...	88
	Total ...		4,208	4,296	...	88
	Grand Total ...		7,007	7,144	...	137
Results of Examinations—Junior Vernacular Examination.			44	46	...	2
Zamíndárí Teachership Examination			6	7	...	1

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

Report on the Medical College Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Buildings.

No important alterations or additions were made during the year. A plan and estimate for a teaching Pathological and Physiological Laboratory has received the sanction of Government, and it is hoped that this much-needed addition to the teaching equipment of the College will be provided in the near future. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 6,912.

The usual annual repairs were executed, and the College buildings are in good order. The overcrowding of the class-rooms noticed in former reports has been to some extent relieved by a reduction in the number of students consequent on the introduction of a higher standard of preliminary education; but the necessity for larger accommodation for the Museums is still much felt, especially in the Chemical Department.

Attendance of students.

The average numbers of students on the rolls of the College and School during the past two years were as follows:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
College	**210**	247
School	**205**	219

The decrease in the attendance in the College has already been referred to as the consequence of the introduction of a higher standard of preliminary education (the Intermediate Examination in Arts) at the commencement of the Session 1897-98. In former years the Entrance Examination in Arts was the compulsory standard. This influence is, however, not likely to have more than a temporary effect in limiting the number of admissions, as the numbers passing the Intermediate Examination seem to be rapidly increasing from year to year.

The decrease in the number of students attending the School has not been the result of any falling off in the number of candidates for admission; these remain as numerous as ever; it has followed a diminution in the number of stipends awarded by Native States.

The majority of students in the Hospital Assistant Class are unable to support themselves without assistance, so that the number attending fluctuates from year to year according to the number of Government and other stipends which may be available. The number of private students of this class attending fell during the past year from 47, the figure for 1896-97, to 42.

Examinations.

Thirty-seven students are about to appear in the Final Test for the M. B. Degree and the L. M. S. Diploma, whilst 68 have entered for the Junior Examination for these qualifications.

The results will not be known until July, when they will be reported in the usual form.

For the Hospital Assistant Diploma, 62 candidates appeared in the Final Examination, of whom 37 satisfied the Examiners, whilst 56 out of 65 candidates in the Junior Examination were successful.

All those who succeeded in passing the Final Examination, and who were found physically sound, have been employed under Government or in Native States.

Attainments of students.

The introduction of a higher standard of Preliminary Arts Examination has already been referred to; this change has already had a good effect on the work of the College in the Junior Classes, as the First Year students have shown more capability of intelligent study. It is still evident, however, that the majority spend their first Session or longer in acquiring the power of observation, being at first apparently unable to use their senses of sight, touch and hearing in the study of Practical Science.

A large proportion of the students in the Hospital Assistant Class have passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, and all

Appendix G.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

have passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination. Judged of by the experience of this College, neither of these examinations has a very high value as a test of general education; and it is often found that a student, who has passed the Middle School Examination and failed in the Entrance Examination, is more apt in the study of Medicine than one with the Entrance qualification.

Expenditure (College).

The total expenditure from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 84,082, as compared with Rs. 83,720 in the previous year. The increase took place chiefly under the head of Establishment, and was the result of the absence on furlough during the previous year of the Principal and the Professor of Pathology, their substitutes being paid at a lower rate. The pay of the Professor of Physiology was increased during the year under review, the increase being earned by length of service.

Scholarships and Stipends cost Rs. 3,701, against Rs. 6,947 in 1896-97, the decrease being due partly to a diminution in the number awarded, and partly to the change in the date of the commencement of the Session, which came into operation during the past year, owing to which no payments were made during the third quarter of the year. The amount paid by Native States and Local Boards on account of Scholarships differed little from that in the previous and former years. The figures for the past two years show a difference of Rs. 168 only. In connection with this subject it appears desirable to draw attention to the small amount of, or rather the absence of, support accorded by the Punjab University to the study of Medicine.

It appears from the Calendar of the University for 1897-98 that a sum of Rs. 2,990 was paid in Scholarships to five Colleges during the year 1895-96; of this sum the Medical College's share was Rs. 36. Since that year no payments whatever have been made by the University towards the support of students in this College, whilst an annual grant of Rs. 540 is made towards the support of classes in the Yúnání and Vedic so-called systems of Medicine. The attitude of the University towards education in Western or Scientific Medicine cannot therefore be described as one of encouragement.

Expenditure on chemicals and instruments amounted to Rs. 3,418, against Rs 3,194 in the preceding year. Fluctuations under this head are due to irregularity in the time of delivery of stores obtained by indent through the India Office, the cost being adjusted by the Accountant-General as the articles arrive. The cost of some of the chemicals indented for in July, 1896, was not adjusted until the commencement of the year under review.

Expenditure from the Students Book Fund and other Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,011, against Rs. 1,673 in 1896-97, during which year a special purchase of apparatus for the Pathological Laboratory was made.

Fees.

The receipts under this head aggregated Rs. 7,724, as compared with Rs. 8,827 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the diminution in the number of entries already referred to.

The total expenditure in connection with the College Department, less the amount recovered as fees, was Rs. 89,200, against Rs. 89,668 in the preceding year, representing an expenditure of Rs. 424 on each student, of which 94·2 per cent. was paid from Provincial Revenues. The figures for 1896-97 were, respectively, Rs. 363 and 93·3 per cent.

Expenditure (School).

The expenditure in the School was Rs. 32,681, as compared with Rs. 34,602 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Provincial Revenues furnished Rs. 28,744, against Rs. 28,009 in 1896-97, the increase being caused partly by an increase in the pay of the Lecturer on Medicine earned by length of service, and partly by an increase in the number of stipends allotted to Civil and Military Government students.

On the other hand, the payments made by District and Municipal Funds declined from Rs. 2,479, the figure for 1896-97, to Rs. 1,923; stipends paid by Local Bodies being fewer by 15 than in the preceding year. Similarly there was a reduction of Rs. 936 in the amount paid for stipends by Native States, especially the Kashmír and Jhínd States. These payments fluctuate from year to year according to the local requirements. Of the total amount expended in the School Department Government paid 87·9 per cent., as compared with 80·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The average cost of each student was Rs. 159, as compared with Rs. 158 in 1896-97.

Establishment.

Surgeon Captain J. Murray returned from leave on medical certificate on the 15th May, 1897, relieving Surgeon Captain D. G. Marshall, who reverted to Military duty from that date.

Dr. Murray's health again broke down in October, when he was relieved by Surgeon Captain D. W. Sutherland, who continued to hold the appointment of Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica during the remainder of the year.

Dr. Murray's death, which took place on the 8th November, 1897, was deeply regretted by all who knew him, and deprived the College of one of the most promising and popular members of its staff.

Military Assistant Surgeon M. Courtney, Lecturer on Pharmacy, was recalled to Military duty on the 6th October, 1897, and his place was taken by Assistant Surgeon E. Phillips, who was again relieved by Mr. Courtney on the 4th May, 1898.

General remarks.

The College Athletic Club has been well maintained during the past year, although it has to contend with difficulties in the way of space, there being no suitable cricket-ground available; whilst the students have very little leisure for recreation. Discipline has been good throughout the year.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ON 31ST MARCH, 1898.

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Punjab Government Scholarship-holders	22	29	...	7
Punjab Government Female Scholarship-holders	...	2	...	2
North-Western Provinces Government Scholarship-holders	9	9	...	...
District Fund Scholarship-holders ...	3	5	...	2
Municipal Fund Scholarship-holders...	4	4	...	...
University and other Scholarship-holders (including Dufferin Fund) ...	19	12	7	...
Free Female Students	1	...	1	...
Punjab Free Students	132	165	...	33
North-Western Provinces Free Students	17	12	5	...
Total ...	207	238	...	31
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Military Medical Pupils	33	26	7	...
Civil Medical Pupils	83	71	12	...
Burma Students...	...	1	...	1
Hakím Students	15	17	...	2
Government Female Students ...	...	3	...	3
Local Students	27	42	...	15
Local Female Students, including Dufferin Fund	3	...	3	...
Free Female Students	...	1	...	1
Free Students	42	46	...	4
Total ...	203	207	...	4

EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON CHEMICALS, &c., FOR 1897-98.

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	(a) 80,381*	76,773	3,608	...
Endowments and Other Sources ...	(b) 1,011†	1,673	...	662
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Provincial Revenues	16,086	15,817	269	...
Endowments and Other Sources ...	(b) 489	1,673	...	1,184
Total ...	97,967	95,936	2,031	...

(a) Includes Rs. 3,418 as extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

(b) Extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

*Also includes Rs. 5,215 on account of contributions made by District Boards and Municipal Committees towards the increased staff of the Medical College—

District Funds ... ... Rs. 2,624

Municipal Funds ... ... „ 2,591

† Expenditure on chemicals, furniture, and apparatus. The sum (Rs. 1,011) and the item of Rs. 3,418 shown in the foot-notes above are indirect charges, and recorded as such in the General Tables.

Appendix G.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure. Scholarships.	Medical College. Provincial Revenues	3,701	6,947	...	3,246
	District Funds ...	466	496	...	30
	Municipal Funds ...	604	522	82	...
	University and Other Sources	3,037	3,257	...	220
	Total ...	7,808	11,222	...	3,414
Expenditure. Stipends.	Medical School. Provincial Revenues	12,658	12,192	466	...
	District Funds ...	1,555	1,865	...	310
	Municipal Funds ...	368	614	...	246
	Other Sources ...	1,525	2,441	...	916
	Total ...	16,106	17,112	...	1,006
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Scholarship-holders.	Medical College. Government Scholarships...	31	40	...	9
	District Scholarships ...	3	5	...	2
	Municipal Scholarships ...	4	4	...	...
	University and other Scholarships	19	12	7	...
	Total ...	57	61	...	4
Number of Stipend-holders.	Medical School. Government Stipends ...	131	118	13	...
	District Stipends	14	16	...	2
	Municipal Stipends ...	3	5	...	2
	Other Stipends ...	13	21	...	8
	Total ...	161	160	1	...

STATEMENT OF FEES FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees	Medical College. College	(a) 6,974	8,108	...	1,134
	Dissection	(b) 750	719	31	...
	Total ...	7,724	8,827	...	1,103

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

(a) This item has been shown in General Tables as Direct Expenditure on the Medical College from Fees.

(b) This item has been shown in General Tables as Indirect Expenditure, being the extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

APPENDIX H.

Appendix H.
Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

New students.

The number of new students who entered the College was 56, *viz.*, 21 Military, 8 District Board and Municipal Scholarship-holders, 7 paying students from foreign Provinces and Native States, 4 specially nominated students, who were excused the Middle School Examination Certificate that required by the Military men, being accepted in its place, and 16 free. For these 16 vacancies, 150 candidates competed for the examination this year, amongst whom there were 18 who had passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University; but unfortunately these men were most of them unfitted for the work, being unused to and afraid of animals, and were usually not likely to do any good amongst them.

Examination of the Junior Class.

2. The examination of the Junior Class for admission to the Senior was held on the 21st March, 1898. For this 44 men presented themselves, and 41 passed. Out of the 3 men who failed, 1, having done so twice in the same class, was struck off the rolls of the College, and 2 remanded to the same class for one more year. It may be remarked that the examination this year included Elementary Medicine and Surgery in addition to Anatomy, and it was found that the men had obtained a good elementary knowledge of these extra subjects instead of practically spending the whole of their time at Anatomy, in which subject alone they were formerly examined.

Text-books and improvements.

3. The *Vernacular Veterinary Journal*, edited by Veterinary Captain H. T. Pease, was again started last year, which provides the student and practitioner with a means of improving his knowledge should he be disposed to do so. Veterinary Captain Pease has, during the year under report, prepared a text-book on Medicine and Surgery. Doctor Amír Sháh, Khán Bahádur, has translated Finlay Dun's Veterinary Medicine, a text-book on Materia Medica, the subject which he now teaches. Last year it was reported that the students had been separated into two classes in Equine Medicine and Surgery. This year I have to report another very important improvement in the establishment of a Practical Surgery Class. This is carried out on the plan of the one in vogue at the Alfort Veterinary College by Mr. Cadiot. One day a week is devoted entirely to Practical Surgery, and every student is required to perform (under supervision) with his own hands the various operations which he will be required to do in practice. The men now, therefore, have every advantage which can at present be given them in the short time they are here.

Final Examination, Appendix A.

4. The results of the Final or Pass Examination are given as Appendix A. No man failed in Veterinary Surgery this year, but seventeen students obtained the maximum number of marks, and the results in this subject are better than have ever been obtained since the foundation of the College at Lahore, and the general results are better, twenty-two men obtaining over three hundred marks in the aggregate against two last year. The percentage of pass is also higher, *viz.*, 88 per cent. The success which has been achieved in Surgery and Medicine is, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, attributable to Veterinary Captain Pease's text-book on Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, and the improvement of establishing a Practical Surgery Class.

Appendix B.

5. This is a statement of the Contingent and Establishment expenditure, showing a considerable decrease in the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 2,850 and a very slight increase of Rs. 102 in the Provincial Revenues, which, being a very small amount, requires no explanation. The decrease in the Imperial Revenues is due to the savings in the Professor's pay, whose services for about 5 months were withdrawn from this College Establishment.

Income, Appendix C.

6. The amount paid into Treasury was Rs. 4,418-13-2, or a slight increase than last year. This has again been an exceptionally a bad year for practice. Owing to the cantonment being empty, greater number of animals was taken for the Frontier Transport, &c., and no Pathán dealers having come down, so that it may be considered satisfactory in the face of these difficulties that the practice has been greater than it was last year.

Appendix D.

7. Appendix D shows the Scholarships and Stipends for the year 1897-98.

Appendix H.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

Board of Examiners.

Number of scholars, Appendix E.

8. The Board of Examiners consisted of Veterinary Captain Sanage, A. V. D., Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn, C. V. D., and Veterinary Captain F. Joslen, C. V. D.

9. Appendix E shows the number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March, 1898.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

		1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Veterinary Assistants	Number of examinees	43	39	4	...
	Number of passes	38	28	10	...

Appendix B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

From	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imperial Revenues (Principal's and Professor's salaries only)	18,650	21,500	...	2,850
Provincial Revenues—				
Expenditure on Contingencies	6,135	6,033	102	...
„ „ Establishment	10,932	10,932	...	...
Total	35,717	38,465	...	2,748

Appendix C.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY RECEIPTS REALIZED FROM FEES, FORGE, AND HOSPITAL BILLS, &c., OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Month and Date.		Receipts realized.	Amount, 1897-98.	Amount, 1896-97.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April, 1897	30th	By Fees, Forge, and Hospital Receipts	427 3 6	216 2 0
May, „	28th		304 8 0	246 2 0
June, „	30th		257 14 0	254 10 0
July, „	30th		248 10 0	247 2 0
August, „	31st		207 12 0	131 8 0
September, „	30th		161 6 0	144 10 0
October „	29th		292 0 0	194 8 0
November, „	30th		504 0 0	387 12 0
December, „	24th		480 0 0	293 0 0
January, 1898	29th		464 2 0	487 6 0
February, „	28th		395 12 0	463 0 0
March, „	31st		665 9 8	1,264 14 3
After 2 p. m.	...		10 0 0	.....
		Total	4,418 13 2	4,330 10 3

Appendix D.

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR 1897-98.

From	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	168	168	...	...
District Funds	1,530	1,292	238	...
Municipal Funds	684	657	27	...
Other Sources—Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	600	600	...	...
Ditto Wace Memorial Fund	672	648	24	...
Ditto State and Foreign Stipends ...	420	397	23	...
Total	4,074	3,762	312	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Open Scholarships	2	2	...	...
Lord Lawrence Scholarships	5	5	...	...
Wace Scholarships	4	5	...	1
State and Foreign Stipends	5	5	...	...
Stipends from District and Municipal Funds ...	22	21	1	...
Total	38	38	...	...

Appendix E.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year Students	44	43	1	...
Second Year Students	43	39	4	...

Appendix F.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF THE VETERINARY SCHOOL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Name of Examination.	Number of examinees.	Number Passed.					Remarks.
		Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Parsee.	Total.	
Final Examination of Veterinary Assistants ...	43	9	6	22	1	38	Five men failed to satisfy the Examiners.

Appendix I.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

Changes in the staff.

Mr. F. H. Andrews, the permanent Principal, proceeded on furlough on 3rd March, 1898, after making over charge of the School to me. Munshí Sher Muhammad, the Drawing Master, was appointed to officiate in my place, and on 24th March, 1898, Munshí Mírán Bakhsh, Assistant Drawing Master in the Railway Technical School, took up the duties of the post of Drawing Master *vice* Sher Muhammad. Bhái Naráin Singh, the Carpentry Teacher, was dismissed from the service with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with effect from 1st August, 1897, for continued inefficiency. His post was not filled up until the 16th October, 1897, when Bhái Bishan Singh, a John Lawrence Scholarship-holder, was appointed as Carpentry Teacher on probation.

Since the beginning of the current year, two additional masters have been appointed. They are Munshí Ghulám Husain and Bhái Bhagwán Singh. These teachers also assist in the Evening Classes opened with effect from the 1st of April, 1898.

Number of students.

The number of enrolled students on the 31st March, 1898, was 217, and the average daily attendance 164, against a record of 196, and the average daily attendance of 139 in the last year. This increase of 21 on the books and of 25 in the daily attendance I take as evidence of the growing popularity of the School.

The classification of the scholars according to creed stands thus—

Hindús	65
Sikhs	44
Mahammadans	97
Native Christians	11

Of these, 82 are artizans, 43 shop-keepers, 67 *naukrí pésha*, and 25 agriculturists.

Distribution with regard to subjects of instruction.

The distribution with regard to subjects is as follows:—

FOURTH DIVISION.

Thirty-three youths: all learn Architectural Designs and Building Construction; 11 practice Applied Design for Building Decoration; 20 Wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metal, inlay, &c.; and 2 Glazed Pottery; Modelling in Clay and Terra Cotta.

THIRD DIVISION.

Thirty-three youths: all learn Architectural Drawing; Building Construction; Modelling in Clay and Casting in Plaster, Light and Shade-Geometry; 18 Ornamental Drawing and Design; and 15 Carpentry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Twenty-three youths: all learn Advanced Building Drawing to scale from originals; Model Drawing; Elementary Perspective; Plane Geometry and Modelling; 17 learn Decorative Drawing in colors; and 6 Carpentry.

FIRST DIVISION.

Section B: 36 boys learn Advanced Freehand Drawing; Plan and Elevation; Practical Plane Geometry (whole); Wood-working 16; and 20 Modelling.

Section A: 62 youngsters,—all learn Elementary Freehand Drawing from flat copies; Geometrical Definitions; Wood-working 24. These pupils also receive instruction in 3 Rs. for two hours a day in addition to the above Course.

ENGINEERING CLASS.

Of the 30 youths composing this class, all learn Elementary Building Drawing, Estimating, Building Materials, Construction; Surveying, Levelling, and Revision of Mathematics.

The following statement will show the amount expended during the year from various sources:—

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.

	1897-98. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
Provincial Fund	14,627	13,402
From the Punjab University for the Engineering Class from the sources—		
Provincial	147	180
District Fund...	6	7
Municipal Fund	6	16
Fees	175	133
Subscriptions	14	20
Endowments and other sources	237	229
Total ...	585	585

SCHOLARSHIPS.

From the Provincial Fund—		
Stipends ranging in value from Re. 1 to Rs. 10	1,400	948
From the District Funds—		
Siálkot	198	186
Amritsar	178	98
Sháhpur	76	84
Total ...	452	368
From the Municipal Funds—		
Amritsar	1,156	706
Delhi	55	39
Gujránwála	175	104
Bhera	...	22
Total ...	1,386	871
John Lawrence Scholarships	887	540
From Native States	...	95
The Punjab University has contributed towards the Engineering Class, stipends, 4 in number, from the sources below—		
Provincial	104	117
District Fund	4	4
Municipal Fund	4	10
Subscriptions	9	12
Endowments and other sources	167	145
Total ...	288	288

FURNITURE, &c.

From the Mayo Memorial Fund	...	100
Engineering Class expenditure by the Punjab University on furniture	...	200
Total ...	...	300
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,625	17,397

These figures show an increase in expenditure of Rs. 2,228 over the figures of the previous year. In 1896-97, the Exchange Compensation Allowance drawn by the Principal was not included in the returns of that year, while those for this year include a sum of Rs. 663 under that head. The increase, therefore, is Rs. 1,565, which is chiefly due to an enhancement of salaries of some members of the staff and distribution in full of the stipends during the year under report.

Work and progress.

As usual, the School has made good progress during the year, and the results of the competition held in July last for award of John Lawrence Scholarship were favorable, especially of the advanced classes.

Appendix I.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Success of candidates.

A list is appended of the youths who have left the School, and who have succeeded in obtaining employment, with the amount of the salary or earnings they are now receiving, so far as could be ascertained.

Work done outside the School Course.

The works done outside the School Course are—

On the Carpentry side.—A carved screen, with three arched *bokhárchás* in deodar, is being made for Mr. George Baker, of London.

In the Modelling Department, a few plaster models to draw from were made and supplied to the Central Model School, Lahore, and the Girls' College, Mussoorie.

In the Architectural Department, at the request of the Government of India, designs for the Saragarhi Monument are being prepared by me, which, I hope, will be ready for submission by the end of July next. Also designs for the same Memorial are in hand on behalf of the Saragarhi Memorial Fund Committee, Allahabad, who wish to erect a separate Monument at Ferozepore in memory of those Sikhs who fell at Saragarhi and Gulistan.

Among the minor works done are a design for an over-mantel for the Barnes Court and designs for furniture for the Punjab Legislative Council Hall.

In the Painting Class, for Mr. Havel, Superintendent of the Calcutta School of Art, a number of full size coloured drawings of the interior fresco work of Wazír Khán's Mosque, Lahore, were prepared during the last vacations by certain advanced students and supplied. Also two coloured drawings of Maqbarra and the Mosque of Wazír Khán were made by Ghulám Husain and Alla Dín for the same gentleman. The latter is an *ex*-student of the School employed for this special work.

Munshí Sher Muhammad is at work on the Lawrence Hall pictures, which have been sent us by the Municipal Committee, Lahore, for repairs and to be re-varnished.

The School also prepared some maps for the Text-Book Committee.

Outside the School.

As usual, the Industrial Schools of Ludhiána, Amritsar, and Delhi, and the Railway Technical School, Lahore, were inspected by Mr. Andrews, and his reports submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on due dates.

Punjab University.

From this School, 7 students went up for the First Examination in Civil Engineering in May, 1897, and all passed with success—4 in the Upper Division, and 3 in the Lower Division. These favorable results evidence the progress this class has made; but I am sorry to report that the Senate in their proceedings of 17th December, 1897, have decided—

(1). That the University decline to establish a higher Engineering Class;

(2). That the support given to the present class should not be materially increased or altered;

(3). That at the end of the academic year of 1899-1900, *i.e.*, from 1st October, 1900, the class be closed so far as the University is concerned; and the Mayo-Patiála Readership be restored to its original position.

I regret exceedingly that the Senate have come to this decision, and I really think that the class in question does serve some useful purpose, and should be retained.

Evening Classes.

These classes were opened in connection with the Mayo School of Art from 1st April, 1898. They meet every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 6 to 8 P.M., and the number attending is about 50 (most of them from the Lahore Colleges).

The subjects taught in these classes are—

Freehand Drawing;
Model Drawing;
Elementary Geometry;
Plan and Elevation.

Admission is free, and monthly tuition free from 4 to 8 annas.

Magic Lantern Readings.

With reference to resolution No. 3 of the proceedings of the Magic Lantern Reading Committee, held on 29th November, 1897, in which it was resolved that the Lantern Lectures should begin on Thursday, Decem-

ber 16th, 1897, and be continued weekly (omitting Christmas week if considered desirable) until the second Thursday in March, 1898, the following twelve lectures were kindly given during the season by the gentlemen named, to whom we are indebted :—

	Date.	*Name of Lecturer.*	*Subject.*
English ...	16-12-97 ...	Surgeon-Major St. J. D. Grant, M.A., M.D. ...	"The Great Ice age.
Urdú ...	6-1-98 ...	Lála Khushí Rám, M.A.	... "The Sun."
English ...	12-1-98 ..	Dr. C. C. Caleb, M.B., M.S.	... "Elementary Botany."
„ ...	20-1-98 ...	Muhammad Shafi, Esquire, Bar.-at-Law	... "London."
Urdú ...	27-1-98 ...	Miss Bose (for Ladies only)	... "Our Indian Empire."
English ...	3-2-98 ...	P. S. Allen, Esquire	... "The Abbeys and Castles of England."
Urdú ...	10-2-98 ...	Rái Bahádur Dr. Belí Rám	... "Heart and its Action."
English ...	17-2-98 ...	Rev. H. D. Griswold	... "Interesting Places in English History."
Urdú ...	28-2-98 ...	Mrs. R. K. Mitter (for Ladies only)	... "China and the Chinese."
English ...	3-3-98 ...	B. L. Dhingra, Esquire, M.D. ...	... "Digestion."
„ ...	11-3-98 ...	Dr. C. C. Caleb, M.B., M.S.	... "The Heart and how it beats."
Urdú ...	19-3-98 ...	Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A.	... "A Peep into Nature."

All the lectures were largely attended, and almost all the gallery seats in the body of the Hall were occupied on every occasion except once on the 10th February, 1898, when heavy rain prevented many from attending. Lectures on 27th January and 28th February, 1898, were exclusively for Ladies, and we have to thank Miss Bose and Mrs. R. K. Mitter for their kind assistance.

In March, 1897, the Committee unanimously decided that new slides and lectures be procured for next cold weather, and the members were invited to send their suggestions in this connection. These, however, were received in October, 1897 ; and, as the time was short, the following new slides were indented for, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, in early November, 1897, from three different makers in England. But they reached us little behind time I am sorry, and hence use of them all could not be made during the last season.

47 Slides Africa and the Africans ;
32 „ Java and the Javanese ;
17 „ Persia and the Persians ;
27 „ How the Forth Bridge was built ;
36 „ The Heart and how it beats ;
50 „ Italy ;
22 „ Australia ;
29 „ Canada ;
20 „ South Africa ;
64 „ Set of Slides on Light ;
10 „ The History of a Golden Sovereign ;
46 „ From London to the Falls of Niagra ;
28 „ „ to Rome ;
20 „ Castles of England ;
36 „ Mines and Mining.

Building.

There is nothing special to mention under this head.

Staff.

The members of the staff have worked well during the year under report, and Lála Dhanpat Rái, the Registrar, has done his work to my entire satisfaction.

LIST OF YOUTHS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL, AND WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE SALARY OR EARNINGS THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING.

No.	Name of employé.	Date of admission.	Date of withdrawal.	Period in School.			Salary or earnings.	Remarks.
				Y.	M.	D.	Rs.	
1	Randhír Singh	16-10-95	7-5-97	1	6	21	...	Not known.
2	'Abdul Ghaní	1-2-95	1-12-97	2	10	0	20	Teacher, European High School, Lahore.
3	Maghar Singh	1-4-93	7-1-98	4	9	6	25	Sub-Overseer, Irrigation Department, Jandiála Branch.
4	Lábh Singh	1-7-91	7-1-98	6	6	6	...	Not known.
5	Ghulám Husain	1-6-83	30-3-98	14	9	29	30	Drawing Master, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
6	Muhammad Haníf	3-11-90	24-3-98	7	4	21	30	Assistant Master, Railway Technical School, Lahore.
7	Bhagwán Singh	15-10-90	30-3-98	7	5	15	30	Drawing Master, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
8	'Abdullah	1-6-92	18-3-98	5	9	17	15	Works with his father as a Carpenter.
9	Muhammad Dín	4-5-94	25-3-98	3	10	21	...	Probationer in the District Board Office, Siálkot.
10	Qamar Dín	11-11-95	6-3-98	2	3	25	...	Not known.
11	Bishan Singh	1-7-92	17-10-97	5	3	16	30	Carpentry Master, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
12	Belí Rám	26-7-94	26-5-97	2	10	0	...	Not known.
13	Uttam Chand	17-2-96	17-5-97	1	3	0	40	Surveyor, Irrigation Department, Lyallpur.
14	Lál Chand	6-6-95	6-5-97	1	11	0	40	Sub-Overseer, 2nd Division, Public Works Department, Lyallpur.
15	Hukam Singh	6-6-95	6-5-97	1	11	0	30	Teacher in the Ráwalpindi Technical School.
16	Munshí Rám	8-7-95	8-5-97	1	10	0	25	Draftsman, Irrigation Department, Ferozepore.
17	Gurdit Singh	2-4-96	2-5-97	1	1	0	50	Surveyor, Menhal Road, Jammu State.
18	Parmesrí Dás	2-3-96	2-5-97	1	2	0	40	Surveyor, Irrigation Department, Chenáb Canal.
19	Rattan Chand	21-10-96	21-12-97	1	2	0	25	Sub-Overseer, Sub-Division Lahore, Railway Department.

APPENDIX J.

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY ON THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT, 1897.

The second Tournament in connection with the Punjab University was held from the 13th to the 23rd December, 1897.

The following Colleges entered teams :—(i) Government College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. (ii) Medical College, Lahore—Football, Athletics. (iii) Forman Christian College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. (iv) Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. (v) Mahindra College, Patiála—Cricket, Athletics. (vi) Islámiya College, Lahore—Cricket, Athletics. (vii) Municipal Board College, Amritsar—Football, Athletics.

The Cricket Trophy was won by the Forman Christian College, Lahore. Jalál Khán, of the Islámiya College, Lahore, had the highest batting average. B. C. Ghose, of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, obtained the best bowling average.

FOOTBALL TIES.

First Round.			*Second Round.*		
M. B. College, Amritsar ...	} A.		Medical College ...	} B.	
Government College, Lahore ...			D. A.-V. „ ...		
Medical College ...	a bye.				
Forman Christian College ...	„		F. C. College ...	} C.	
D. A.-V. College ...	„		Winner of A. ...		

Final Round.

Winner of B ... } D.
„ „ C ... }

Match (A) was won by the Government College, Lahore, by 10 goals to 0. Match (B) was won by the Medical College, Lahore, by 2 goals to 0. Match (C) was won by the Government College, Lahore, by 1 goal to 0. Match (D) was won by the Government College, Lahore, by 1 goal to 0. The Football Trophy was, therefore, won by the Government College, Lahore.

In the Gymnastic Competition, in which Lieutenant G. C. Morris, 1st Battalion, Bedford Regiment, Mián Mír, kindly acted as judge, the following were the results :—

		Points.
Horizontal Bar	... *First.*—Muhammad Naim Kháo, Forman Christian College, Lahore ...	34½
Parallel Bars	... *First.*—Pyáre Lál Dhawan, Government College, Lahore	34½

Inter College Competition.

First.—Government College, Lahore	219
Second.—Forman Christian College, Lahore	174½
Third.—D. A.-V. College, Lahore	149½

The Gymnastic Trophy was, therefore, won by the Government College, Lahore.

The Athletic Sports took place on the 23rd December and resulted as follows :—I. Throwing the Cricket Ball—(1) J. C. Singha, Forman Christian College, Lahore ; (2) Jalál Khán, Islámiya College, Lahore. Length of throw, 94 yards. II. Putting the Weight—(1) 'Atá Muhammad, Forman Christian College, Lahore ; (2) Muhammad Akram Khán, Government College, Lahore. Length of Put, 30 feet 8 inches. III. Long Jump—(1) Pandit Shiv Náth, Government College, Lahore ; (2) H. Anderson, Forman Christian College, Lahore. Length of Jump, 17 feet 10 inches. IV. High Jump—(1) S. Muhammad Husain, Government College, Lahore ; (2) 'Atá Muhammad, Forman Christian College, Lahore. Height of Jump, 5 feet. V. 100 Yards Flat Race—(1) Pandit Shiv Náth, Government College, Lahore ; (2) 'Atá Muhammad, Forman Christian College, Lahore. Time 11⅕ seconds. VI. Half-Mile Flat Race—(1) 'Atá Muhammad, Forman Christian College, Lahore ; (2) Dás Rám, Government College, Lahore. Time 2 minutes 8⅗ seconds. VII. One-Mile Flat Race—(1) Núr Ahmad Khán, Forman Christian College, Lahore ; (2) Sher Amír Singh, Government College, Lahore. Time 4 minutes 47⅗ seconds. VIII. 120 Yards Hurdle Race—(1) S. Muhammad Husain, Government College, Lahore ; (2) 'Atá Muhammad, Forman Christian College, Lahore. Time 22 seconds.

Appendix J.

Report of the Punjab University Sports Tournament.

The Athletic Trophy was, therefore, won by the Forman Christian College, Lahore, with 53 points, the Government College, Lahore, being second with 48 points.

The prizes were afterwards distributed by Lady Young.

The following is the list of prizes which were presented :— To the winning Cricket Team : Eleven Silver Crosses. To the winning Football Team: Eleven Silver Crosses. To the winning Gymnastic Team : Four Silver Crosses. To the holder of the highest batting average : a Cricket Bat, presented by Pandit H. K. Kaul, M. A. To the holder of the best bowling average : a pair of Leg Guards. *Throwing the Cricket Ball.* 1st (only) Cricket Bat. *Putting the Weight.* 1st (only) Silver Pencil Case. *Long Jump.* 1st, Tennis Bat; 2nd, Penknife. *High Jump.* 1st, Blotter ; 2nd, Miniature English Dictionary. 100 *Yards Flat Race.* 1st, Silver Watch ; 2nd, Silver Pencil Case ; 3rd, Card Case. *Half-Mile Flat Race.* 1st, (Withheld) ; 2nd, Writing Case ; 3rd, Silver Penholder. *One-Mile Flat Race.* 1st, Carriage Clock ; 2nd, Inkstand ; 3rd, Paper Knife. 120 *Yards Hurdle Race.* 1st, Silver Watch ; 2nd, Tennis Bat ; 3rd, Silver Pencil Case. *Horizontal Bar.* 1st (only), Watch. *Parallel Bar.* 1st (only), Watch.

The following gentlemen contributed to the "Prize Fund" :—

A. W. Stogdon, Esquire, C.S., Rs. 20 ; W. O. Clark, Esquire, B.A., C.S., Rs. 10 ; J. Wilson, Esq., C.S., Rs. 10 ; Bábú K P. Roy, M.A., B.L., Rs. 10 ; Dr. W. Coates, Rs. 32 ; Dr. J. Sime, Rs. 25 ; R. B. P. C. Chattarjí, M.A , B.L., Rs. 25 ; Rája Harbans Singh, Rs. 10 ;—Total, Rs. 142.

The statement of accounts shows a debit balance of Rs. 57. This deficit is to be accounted for thus :—(i). The subscriptions collected for the "Prize Fund" in 1896 amounted to Rs. 250 ; in 1897 they amounted to Rs. 142, or Rs. 108 less than in the former year. (*ii*). In 1897 an extra charge, *viz.*, Rs. 75, for the hire of the 1st P. V. R. Parade Ground, was sanctioned by the Committee. (*iii*). The experience of last year proved that the railings enclosing the ground required to be strengthened, and this was done by replacing the wire along the greater part of one side of the ground and a part of two of the other sides by bamboos, the cost of which, exclusive of fitting, amounted to Rs. 68-12-0. (*iv*). In 1896, twenty-two Silver Crosses were presented to the members of the winning Cricket and Football Teams ; in 1897, the four members of the Gymnastic Team also received Silver Crosses similar to those presented to the winning Cricket and Football Teams. (*v*). Six additional prizes were given in 1897 in connection with the athletic events in the shape of *second* and *third* prizes, where in the former year *first* and *first* and *second* prizes only had been given. On the other hand, owing to the first prize for the Half-Mile Flat Race being withheld by order of the Committee and Judges, there is still in my possession a silver full hunter ¾ Swiss Lever Watch of the value of Rs. 45 bought of Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta. It will also be seen from the statement of accounts that the whole of the grant for 1897, *viz.*, Rs. 1,200, was not available for the Tournament of that year, as Rs. 85 of that grant was, with the sanction of the Committee, devoted to defraying certain small expenses in connection with the Tournament of 1896.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUNJAB TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Membership and Meetings.

I.—Mr. B. G. Ussher resigned the Secretaryship with effect from the 23rd July, 1897. Lála K. B. Thápar, Assistant Secretary, officiated as Secretary till the 23rd of November, 1897, when I assumed charge of the office. The temporary absence from India of the Revds. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing and Dr. J. H. Orbison, and the resignation of Mr. Ussher, caused three vacancies in the Committee. These were filled by the appointment of Mr. J. G. Gilbertson, Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand, and Mr. J. C. Godley. Before the close of the year, two other members of the Committee left India—Mr. Dallinger resigned Government service, and Mr. Andrews proceeded home on a year's furlough. But the vacancies thus caused have not yet been filled up. The Hon'ble Rái Bahádur Lála Madan Gopál, Rái Bahádur Lála Piyáre Lál, Sardár Dharam Singh, Soin, and Rái Bahádur Bábú Chandra Náth Mittra, whose term of office expired during the year, were all re-nominated for a further period.

During the past year, 34 meetings took place. The General Committee met seven times; 27 Sub-Committee and Special Sub-Committee Meetings were held; and 8 meetings fell through for want of a quorum. The attendance during the winter months was good.

II.—The thanks of the Committee are due to Miss Francis, Miss Bose, and the following gentlemen, who favoured the Committee with suggestions or reviews of books :—

Messrs. Bell, Allnutt, Cope, Allen, Dallinger and Andrews; Surgeon-Major D. St. J. D. Grant, Pandit Harí Kishan Kaul, Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand; Lálas Jíya Rám, Súraj Naráin, Sundar Dás, Súrí, Munshí Lál, Shiv Diyál, and Hans Ráj; Pandit Bhanu Datt; Maulavís Muhammad Sháh Dín, 'Umar-ud-dín, and Muhammad Dín; Chaudhrí Nabí Bakhsh, Khán Bahádur Dr. Saiyad Amír Shah; the Head Masters of the Municipal Board Schools at Gujrát, Ludhiána, and Hoshiárpur, and the Head Masters of the Normal Schools at Jullundur and Mooltan.

General review of work.

III.—(1). One of the first things the Committee had to consider was the question of the contract for the printing, publication, sale, and distribution of text-books. The matter was referred to a Special Sub-Committee, who, after considering the tenders received, recommended that the agreement with the present Contractors should be renewed. The General Committee ratified this decision, and the contract with the firm of Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons was renewed for a term of five years with effect from the 16th October, 1897.

In November, 1897, the Committee decided that the embossing and numbering of text-books, a work hitherto done in the office of the Registrar, Education Department, should be placed under the immediate control of the Committee; and since February the work has been done in this office. The transfer of this work has very greatly increased both the responsibility and duties of the whole staff.

During the year under report extensive alterations were made in the office of the Committee. The large room, intended to serve the double purpose of both Library and Museum, is one of the finest of its kind in Lahore; and the Committee trust that when properly furnished, it will be found of the greatest assistance to teachers, who will then be enabled to see the latest appliances designed to simplify and illustrate the different subjects of instruction. With this object arrangements have been made for the opening of the Museum for two hours on certain holidays.

With a view to prevent the repetition of errors which have crept into recent editions of the text-books, and to ensure the general accuracy both of the matter and language of the works issued by the Committee, Editors have been appointed to prepare all new editions for the Press, and it is hoped that in future such instances will be reduced to a minimum.

(2). The Library Sub-Committee considered and approved of lists of Scientific Apparatus and School Appliances kindly drawn up by Messrs. Bell and Grant; chose certain works for the Reference Library; recommended books in connection with the 'Healthy Literature for the Young' scheme; and selected for translation Buckley's *Fairy Land of Science* and Malleson's *Akbar* (Rulers of India Series).

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

(3). The most important works which came before the English Sub-Committee were the revised draft of Colonel Holroyd's *English for Beginners*, *The First Book*, and *Translation Exercises for the five Classes of Secondary Schools*. The former was approved and forwarded to the printers for publication, and it was decided that the latter should be revised. The Sub-Committee also considered 145 works (including 94 numbers of copy-books). Of these, the Committee either purchased and distributed or recommended to Managers 44, while the remaining 101 were found to be of no use.

(4). In the Technical Sub-Committee the *Notes of Lessons* for the five Classes of Primary Schools were approved and made over to the Contractors; the Urdú translation of the *Primer of Domestic Economy and Hygiene* was considered; steps were taken to expedite the preparation of the pictorial sheets illustrative of the Scheme of Object Lessons; and it was decided that Munshí Sher Muhammad, of the Mayo School of Art, should prepare a set of wall sheets to illustrate the same subjects. Among the new works taken in hand under the instructions of this Sub-Committee are the following:—(1) Mental Arithmetic for Primary Schools; (2) Notes of Lessons on Elementary Science for the First Class of Middle Schools; and (3) A chart to show the proper mode of writing the ten digits. Of the 52 books considered by the Sub-Committee, 14 were approved; of the remaining 38 no use could be made.

(5). The History and Geography Sub-Committee approved of the revised drafts of the *Geography of India*, and of the *Geography of Asia*; settled the lines on which Maps of Districts and the Geographical Readers pertaining thereto are to be revised; decided on a bolder style of map being adopted; and approved of the specimen Memory Map prepared by the School of Art. In addition, the Sub-Committee considered 7 books, of which 3 were recommended.

(6). The Urdú Sub-Committee considered and approved of a set of *Wall Sheets for teaching Urdú Writing*, with notes for teachers. Fourteen books were also considered by this Committee, and 5 were patronised.

(7). In the Hindí and Sanskrit Sub-Committee the report of a Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider the *Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for the High Department* was considered, and it was decided that the number of hours assigned to the study of Sanskrit in the Scheme of Studies for the Middle and High Classes should be increased to six. The General Committee endorsed this recommendation, which was subsequently forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction. I am also able to report that the revised edition of *Shabdarath Bhanu* is being seen through the press, and that the *Manual of Kindergarten for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination* is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and will be completed before the vacations. Of the 9 miscellaneous works considered by this Sub-Committee, 4 were recommended for patronage, but no use could be made of the others.

(8). The Persian Sub-Committee carefully considered and at length finally rejected a proposal regarding the publication of an Anglo-Persian Grammar. The Sub-Committee also considered 8 books, but found that none of them would answer the purposes of the Committee.

The several Sub-Committees took steps to expedite the various works initiated by them during the past and previous years, and altogether considered 236 books, 70 of which were either patronised or utilised in one way or other.

Office.

IV.—Eight hundred and nine letters were received in the office, including 103 acknowledgments for books sent out in connection with the Rs. 1,500 Assignment. The letters issued numbered 625, including 42 circular letters issued to 298 persons. Ninety-nine books were sent out for criticism and report. One hundred and fifty-seven packets containing 326 volumes of gift books were also issued.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. K. B. Thápar, has worked with his usual conscientiousness, zeal, and ability; and the Clerk has been regular and punctual in the discharge of his duties.

The Reference Library and the Museum.

V.—Two hundred and thirty-six books were added to the Library, and as 634 volumes were lent out, it is evident that the Library is thoroughly appreciated by the teachers and Professors of the local Colleges, and is of great use to those engaged in preparing or revising books for the Committee.

VI.—Out of the Assignment of Rs. 1,500 placed at the disposal of the Committee by Government for the encouragement of good and useful books, only the sum of Rs. 590-14-6 was utilised.

		Rs.	A.	P.
VII.—The year opened with a balance of	...	7,523	5	2
The receipts amounted to	...	11,290	10	9
Total	...	18,813	15	11
The Disbursements amounted to	...	7,384	6	9
The year closed with a balance of	...	11,429	9	2

The large balance at the end of the year is owing to the money allotted under several heads not having been utilised.

Text-Books and other Works completed or in course of preparation under the direction or with the approval of the Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
	1. Library Sub-Committee.	
1	*The Punjab Library Series* ...	Urdú Translations of Tulloch's *Prince Consort* and Sir Robert Ball's *Starland* are being printed off. Sir Edwin Arnold's *Seas and Lands* has been translated, and the MS. is being prepared for the Press, whilst a translation of Malleson's *Akbar* [Rulers of India Series] is in hand. Buckley's *Fairy Land of Science* has also been selected for translation.
	2. English Sub-Committee.	
2	*English Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until a final decision is arrived at as regards *English for Beginners, The First Book*, by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, which has been provisionally adopted.
3	*English Reader for the 5th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until the Reader for the 4th Class is finally settled.
4	*Preparation of Moral Readers for Schools, especially Girls' Schools, Primary and Middle Departments.*	Preparation entrusted to Lála Hans Ráj, B.A.
5	*Illustrations for the Third English Reader for Middle Schools.*	No illustrations were received from Mr. Andrews this year.
6	*Revision of the Translation Exercises for Secondary Schools.*	The recommendation of the Committee has been communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.
	3. Technical Sub-Committee.	
7	*Urdú Notes of Lessons to accompany the Syllabus of Object Lessons for the five Classes of Primary Schools and Departments.*	Notes for the first, second, and third classes have been printed off, and those for the fourth and fifth approved and made over to the printers.
8	*Revision of the Vernacular Text-Books in Arithmetic for Primary Schools.*	Revised books are under consideration.
9	*Urdú Translation of the Primer of Domestic Economy and Hygiene.*	Under consideration.
10	*Preparation of a Manual of School Management for Training Institutions.*	Under consideration.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
11	*Revision of the Departmental Algebra, Parts I and II*, by Mr. G. N. Chattarji, B.A.	In hand.
12	*Multiplication and Money Tables* ...	Under preparation in the C. T. College.
13	*Pictorial Sheets for the Object Lessons.*	Under preparation in sheets by Mr. Andrews and on cards by Munshí Sher Muhammad.
14	*Mental Arithmetic for Primary Classes.*	Under preparation.
15	*Notes of Lessons on Elementary Science for the 1st Class of Middle Schools.*	Under preparation.
16	*Preparation of a sheet showing the ten figures, together with the mode of their respective formation and their several proportions.*	In hand.
	4. History and Geography Sub-Committee.	
17	*Memory Maps*	Under preparation. A specimen map prepared at the School of Art has been approved by the Committee.
18	*Preparation of Special Hindí and Gurmukhí Maps.*	The necessary instructions have been issued to the Contractors.
19	*Preparation of a Graphic Map of the Punjab.*	
20-22	*Revision of the District Geographies of Karnál, Umballa, and Peshawar.*	Under consideration.
23	*Revision of the courses of reading in Geography and History for the High Department.*	
24	*Revision of the Geographical Reader for the 5th Class Primary.*	In hand.
25	*Revision of the Geographical Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	Revised draft approved.
26	*A Manual of Geography (in English) for Middle Schools.*	Under preparation.
27	*Revision of the Urdú Translation of the History of India.*	In hand.
28	*Revision of the Geography of India, Parts I and II.*	Revised drafts approved.
29	*Preparation of two Maps, one of each hemisphere (for the 5th Class of Primary Schools) to indicate exactly the knowledge required from the candidates with respect to the "outlines of the Geography of the world."*	Under consideration.
30	*Revision of the Maps of Districts*	The general lines on which the maps have to be revised have been settled by the Committee.
	5. Urdú Sub-Committee.	
31	*Proposals regarding the Revision of the Qáida and the Urdú Readers.*	The lines on which the 5th, 6th, 7th, and the 8th Urdú Readers should be revised are being formulated.
32	*Revision of the Urdú Course for the 3rd Class of Middle Schools.*	The revised draft is under consideration.
33	*Proposals to do something to check the production of Vernacular translations of immoral and undesirable books.*	Lists of good and useful books for translation are under preparation.
34	*Wall Sheets for teaching Urdú writing.*	Approved.
	6. Hindí and Sanskrit Sub-Committee.	
35	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Hindí for the Middle Classes for Girls above the 1st Middle Class.*	The recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider this question are under consideration.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
36	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for Middle and High Schools.*	Recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider this question, as far as these related to the time assigned to the teaching of Sanskrit in the Scheme of Studies, have been approved by the Committee and sent up to the Director of Public Instruction.
37	*Revision of the Shabdarath Bhanu...*	The revised draft is being seen through the Press.
38	*Manual of Kindergarten for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examinations.*	Under preparation in the C. T. College.
	7. Persian and Arabic Sub-Committee.	
39	*Proposals* re *the revision of the Elementary Persian Readers.*	Revised books are under consideration.
	8. Gurmukhí Sub-Committee.	
40	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Gurmukhí for Girls' Schools from the Primary to the Middle Classes, inclusive.*	Entrusted to a Special Sub-Committee.

List of Books considered and approved.

No.	Name of Book and Author or Publisher.	Remarks.
	English Language, Literature, and Grammar.	
1-13	*Macmillan's Official Copy-Books, Nos.* 1 *to* 13 (Macmillan).	Recommended for use as alternatives.
14-38	*Jackson's New Code Copy-Books, Nos.* 1 *to* 25 (Sampson, Low, Marston and Co., Ld.)	
39	*Life and Times of Queen Victoria* (Cassell).	Copies purchased for distribution to Arts Colleges and the Central Training College.
40	*The Golden Book of India*	A copy purchased for the Reference Library of the Committee.
41	*A Guide to English Pronunciation,* by Colonel Holroyd.	Recommended to be retained in the Training College Course.
42	*Victoria the Great* (T. Nelson and Sons).	Copies purchased for distribution among select High Schools.
43	*The Citizen Reader,* by H. O. Arnold-Forster (Cassell & Co.)	Copies purchased for distribution among High Schools.
44	*The Victorian Era,* by P. A. Graham (Longmans, Green and Co.).	
	Mathematics, Science, and Technical Education.	
45	*A new Manual of Method,* by Garlick (Longmans).	Copies purchased for distribution among Normal Schools.
46-50	*Urdú Translation of the Notes of Object Lessons for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Classes of Primary Schools.*	Approved.
51	*Jubilee Book of Cricket,* by Prince Ranjít Sinhjí.	Copies purchased for distribution among select Arts Colleges.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book and Author or Publisher.	Remarks.
52-54	*Blackie's Object Lessons Sheets*, sets A., B., and C.	Copies purchased for distribution among the Training Institutions in the Province.
55	*Physiography*, by T. Cartwright (T. Nelson and Sons).	Copies purchased for distribution among select High Schools.
56	*Maroqqo-alwán*, by Ahmad 'Alí Khán.	Copies purchased for presentation to Industrial Schools.
57	*Royal Hand-Book of Common Things* (T. Nelson and Sons).	Copies purchased for presentation to select High Schools.
58	*Royal Hand-Book of Popular Science* (T. Nelson and Sons).	
	History and Geography.	
59	*Coloured Pictures illustrating the chief forms of Earth's Surface* (Basel Mission Book and Tract Society, Mangalore).	Copies purchased for distribution among the poorer European Schools.
60	*Revised Draft of the Geography of Asia.*	Approved.
61	*Revised Draft of the Geography of India.*	Ditto.
	Urdu Language, Literature, and Grammar.	
62	*Charts to illustrate the teaching of Urdú Caligraphy.*	Approved.
63-64	*Two Essays* (1) *on Education* and (2) *on the Value of Time*, by Maulaví Muhammad Ghiás-uddín, Zamíndár of Lyallpur.	When the Courses of Reading in Urdú for Middle Schools are being revised, these essays will be made over to the gentleman or gentlemen entrusted with the task with the view to their being made use of if necessary.
65	*Mufarrih-ul-Qalúb*, by Lála Jíya Rám, M.A.	Copies purchased for distribution among select schools.
66	*Rubáyiát-i-Banwárí Lál*, by Lála Banwári Lál.	To be placed in the Reference Library.
	Hindi & Sanskrit.	
67	*Shabdarath Chintaman*, by Swámí Sukhanand Náth.	Copies purchased for distribution among select Colleges where Sanskrit is taught.
68	*Kálidás' Meghdutta and Kamarsambhava*, translated into Hindí, by Lála Sitá Rám, B.A.	Copies purchased for distribution among select schools for boys where Sanskrit and Hindí are taught.
69	*Shánti Shatkam*, by Bábú Mohendro Náth Chattarjí.	Copies purchasd for distribution amongt Arts Colleges and select High Schools where Sanskrit is aught.
70	*Life of Queen Victoria in Hindí*, by F. Pincott.	Copies purchased for distribution to girls' schools throughout the Province.

List of Books recommended for the Libraries of Schools.

No.	Name of Book and Author.	Remarks.
1	*The Tiger of Mysore*, by G. A. Henty (Blackie and Son).	Recommended in accordance with the Director of Public Instruction's Circular No. 28, dated 8th September, 1892.
2	*Life and Adventures of William Dampier* (Blackie and Son).	
3	*The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin* (Blackie and Son).	
4	*Tales for Young People*, by Maria Edgeworth (Blackie and Son).	

Additions to the Library of Reference and Museum.

I.—DONATIONS.

The Committee acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of gifts of books sent either direct to the Secretary, or through the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. ; Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. ; Messrs. Blackie and Sons ; Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons ; Messrs. Cassells and Company, London ; and the University Correspondence College Press.

II.—GENERAL ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

I.— 89 Books on English Language, Literature and Grammar.
II.— 2 Books on Biography.
III.—15 Books on Science.
IV.—15 Volumes of English Readers.
V.—34 Books on History.
VI.— 6 Books on Mathematics.
VII.— 8 Books on Geography and Travel.
VIII.—14 Books on Philosophy.
IX.— 5 Books on French, German, Latin and Greek Languages.
X.— 1 Book on Commercial Education.
XI.— 3 Books on General Education.
XII.— 4 Anglo-Oriental books.
XIII.—20 Urdú and Persian books.
XIV— 8 Hindí, Sanskrit and Gurmukhí books.
XV.—12 Works of Reference.

The total addition to the Library, therefore, is 236 volumes.

Appendix L.

Registration and Text-Book Department.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on the Departmental Text-Books and the sale of Secretariat Publications held on commission sale by the Contractors.

With respect to the Departmental Text-Books, I would beg leave to state, at the outset, that in the early part of the year the Accountant-General took exception to the old practice of realising from the Contractors the 10 per cent. share of the Text-Book Committee in all copy-right books, through the agency of the Registrar, on the ground that the lodging of the Committee's funds, though temporarily, in a separate account in the Bank was not desirable. The change was approved by you, and the payments were, thenceforth, made direct to the Secretary of the Committee.

The annexed statement, therefore, shows business done until the 26th August, so far as the Text-Books are concerned. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,026-1-5, and the receipts on account of the books published up to that date aggregated Rs. 4,565-14-7, making a total of Rs. 9,592. Sums amounting to Rs. 3,103-3-6 were realised from the Contractors previous to the new arrangements coming into force. The remaining sum of Rs. 6,488-12-6 represents the amount due on books printed, but not submitted for being stamped till the 26th August.

The total number of different editions published during the year remains 82, with 494,750 against 578,100 copies, each edition having, on an average, 6,033 as compared with 7,050 copies in the year preceding.

The lithography and general get up of the books continue, on the whole, satisfactory. There were, however, a few indifferently printed editions with a more than usually large percentage of dim or over-inked pages. But this deterioration was, in the main, due to the protracted illness and subsequent death of the distinguished publisher, Rái Sáhib Guláb Singh. I think the Department owes a good deal to the untiring zeal and the sincere devotion to duty of the late Rái Sáhib for such complete arrangements for the production and distribution of our books.

As for the Secretariat Publications, the old balance of Rs. 658-0-4 remains as last year, no books having been sold during the year under report.

TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT IN ACCOUNT WITH RAI SAHIB GULAB SINGH AND SONS FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1897, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1898.

(I).—Account of Secretariat Books held on Commission Sale.

Credit.	Total.			Debit.	Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Payments made during the year	...	...	...	Balance on the 31st March, 1897	658	0	4
Balance due	658	0	4	Books supplied during the year	...	...	...
Total	658	0	4	Total	658	0	4

(II).—Account of Government Share of Copy-right in the Departmental Text-Books published by the Contractors.

Payments made during the year	3,103	3	6	Balance on the 31st March, 1897	5,026	1	5
Balance due	6,488	12	6	Government share of copy-right in books published by the Contractors during the year up to 26th August, 1897.	4,565	14	7
Total	9,592	0	0	Total	9,592	0	0

Appendix L.
Registration and Text-Book Department.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

(For Details, see General Table III).

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		*University Education.*		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
110,667	Towns 178	Males 11,255,986	Institutions, For Males	10	1	339	2,423	6	10	2,789	445	4,100	7,334	Institutions to number of towns and villages 21·04
	Villages 34,664	Females 9,610,861	Institutions, For Females	...	...	32	319	...	3	354	...	506	860	Institutions to number of towns and villages 2·46
	Total 34,842	Total 20,866,847	Institutions, Total ...	10	1	371	2,742	6	13	3,143	445	4,606	8,194	23·50
			Scholars, Males ...	1,157	200	60,764	106,793	326	1,654	170,894	6,612	63,016	240,522	Male scholars to male population of school-going age 14·24
			Scholars, Females ...	...	7	2,632	11,205	...	252	14,096	...	7,933	22,029	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 1·52
			Scholars, Total ...	1,157	207	63,396	117,998	326	1,906	184,990	6,612	70,949	262,551	8·38

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	1,51,208	83,937	10,22,429	4,90,029	63,152	97,202	19,07,957	98,049	49,887	1,68,466	1,50,166	1,25,962	34,863	3,87,493	10,14,886	31,56,514
For Females	...	...	1,30,961	82,422	...	20,288	2,33,671									
Total	1,51,208	83,937	11,53,390	5,72,451	63,152	1,17,490	21,41,628	98,049	49,887	1,68,466	1,50,166	1,25,962	34,863	3,87,493	10,14,886	31,56,514
2. (*a*)—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	6·81	9·73	20·51	2·64	8·48	7·56	55·71	1·63	6·76	20·53	7·72	3·05	·99	3·61	44·29	100
(*b*)—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·07	·42	17·34	57·08	·06	·19	75·18	·06	...	2·52	8·28	8·08	1·42	4·42	24·82	100
(*c*)—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·29	·76	58·45	20·31	·04	1·80	82·68	·11	...	·38	5·27	5·22	1·56	4·76	17·32	100
(*d*)—Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4·79	2·66	36·54	18·14	2·00	3·72	67·85	3·11	1·58	5·34	4·76	3·99	1·10	12·28	32·15	100

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	136 11 10	341 10 6	13 2 8	7 15 8	178 2 0	76 11 7	68 6 4
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	24 13 4	0 12 1	...	1 8 7	0 0 3	1 15 1
	Total Cost ...	228 13 10	399 11 2	48 14 4	12 3 9	179 14 9	103 2 7	99 2 3
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 1 4	0 0 4	...	...	0 0 6
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 10 3	4 6 6	...	16 2 6	4 7 3
	Total Cost ...	...	...	7 14 7	4 15 4	...	29 4 1	5 7 5
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 1 0	0 3 3	...	...	0 1 8
	Cost to Municipal Funds	86 15 6	...	7 6 10	5 8 4	...	8 10 3	6 14 11
	Total Cost ...	157 5 2	...	17 2 4	7 0 8	...	8 14 3	14 1 0
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	50 9 11	...	9 9 9	0 7 3	...	...	4 0 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	5 9 6	...	1 9 1	1 11 1	...	13 10 2	1 11 5
	Total Cost ...	177 13 1	...	31 13 7	4 8 1	...	35 8 11	15 7 7
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost ...	65 5 9	...	12 2 4	3 8 4	...	75 13 2	12 12 6
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	47 7 10	341 10 6	2 6 0	0 2 9	178 2 0	30 10 3	2 4 4
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	4 10 0	24 13 4	4 12 11	3 11 6	1 8 7	4 0 9	4 2 1
	Total Cost ...	143 0 10	399 11 2	18 1 10	5 0 5	179 14 9	64 10 0	11 13 4

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.																
English	1	235	222	193	1	35	31	27	3	310	321	273	4	503	412	383
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	71	57	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Medicine	1	207	210	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	442	432	390	1	35	31	27	4	384	392	330	4	503	412	383
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys. High Schools / Middle Schools	4	1,349	1,302	1,177	25	7,695	7,889	6,923	31	8,524	8,620	7,376	29	6,175	6,147	4,943
For Boys. English ...	...	...	...	...	58	10,684	10,731	9,094	27	2,884	2,910	2,486	41	4,276	4,188	3,432
For Boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	124	19,165	19,367	16,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools / Middle Schools	2	284	287	279	...	...	...	...	6	438	426	395	...	...	...	...
For Girls. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	828	754	687	1	16	13	10
For Girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	355	362	311	4	588	575	438	1	135	109	74
Total ...	6	1,633	1,589	1,456	212	37,899	38,349	32,843	81	13,262	13,285	11,382	72	10,602	10,457	8,459
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys ...	5	521	486	416	1,717	79,370	76,552	65,530	581	22,310	21,440	19,156	120	4,591	4,075	3,539
PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	188	6,337	6,457	4,978	117	4,333	4,359	3,374	14	536	505	398
Total ...	5	521	486	416	1,905	85,707	83,009	70,508	698	26,643	25,799	22,530	134	5,127	4,580	3,937
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
Training Schools for Masters.	6	326	351	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	1	217	210	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	434	306	278
Medical Schools...	1	203	205	195	...	...	...	...	1	(b) 123	88	88	(c) 1	20	20	20
Industrial Schools	1	236	221	180	(d) 5	490	569	484	...	...	...	...	1	96	109	83
Other Schools ...	1	87	90	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,069	1,077	952	5	490	569	484	1	123	88	88	3	550	435	381
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23	3,665	3,584	3,214	2,123	124,131	121,958	103,862	784	40,412	39,564	34,330	213	16,782	15,884	13,160

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. *Advanced teaching*—
   (*a*). Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*). Sanskrit ... ...
2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... ... For Boys ... ... ; ,, Girls ... ...
3. *Do. do. the Qurán** ... ... For Boys ... ... ; ,, Girls ... ...
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... ... For Boys ... ... ; ,, Girls ... ...

TOTAL ... ...

GRAND TOTAL ... ...

TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
9	1,083	1,082	869	35	3	30	839	208	3	...	...	(a). Classification—
1	74	49	74	22	...	...	36	38	...	...	...	*I Division.*—Ninety-eight boys:
												Section A.—Sixty-two learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies; 24 geometrical definitions and wood-working.
												Section B.—Thirty-six boys learn advanced free-hand drawing, drawing to scale, practical plane geometry (whole), wood-working 16, and 20 modelling.
1	207	207	...	...	1	9	158	39	...	7	...	*II Division.*—Twenty-three boys: all learn building drawing from flat copies, model drawing, elementary perspective, plane geometry, and modelling; 17 learn decorative drawing in colours; and 6 carpentry.
11	1,364	1,338	943	57	4	39	1,033	285	3	7	...	
89	23,743	17,588	17,120	22,394	587	365	14,838	7,925	28	1	...	
126	17,844	9,421	9,324	17,844	444	122	11,371	5,850	57	74	...	*III Division.*—Thirty-three boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster of Paris, light and shade, geometry; 18 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 15 carpentry.
124	19,165	...	9,167	19,165	...	11	12,653	6,489	12	...	...	
8	722	722	258	85	572	148	...	1	1	...	17	
14	844	736	58	226	626	198	...	2	18	...	70	
10	1,078	...	183	1,078	...	132	685	256	5	...	...	
371	63,396	28,467	36,110	60,792	2,229	976	39,547	20,523	121	75	87	*IV Division.*—Thirty-three boys: all learn building construction, 11 practice applied designs for building decorations; 20 wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metal, inlay, &c.; and 2 glazed pottery, modelling in clay, and terra cotta.
2,42	106,792	1,481	15,361	106,792	79	464	60,436	44,911	902	37	...	
319	11,206	61	215	11,185	41	170	7,129	3,740	126	...	38	
2,742	117,998	1,542	15,576	117,977	120	634	67,565	48,651	1,028	37	38	
6	326	36	174	317	...	3	188	135	...	...	...	*Engineering Class.*—Thirty boys: all learn elementary building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating, building materials, construction, printing, and revision of mathematics.
1	(a) 217	...	...	...	...	11	109	97	...	...	...	
1	434	413	...	21	...	...	364	70	...	...	...	
3	346	...	123	225	6	16	132	192	...	3	...	(b). Learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic.
7	(e) 822	153	52	676	...	...	302	520	...	...	...	(c). Medical School for Women: all study medicine, compounding and nursing.
1	(f) 87	...	...	...	...	...	22	64	1	...	...	(d). Includes two schools for girls.
19	2,232	602	349	1,239	6	30	1,117	1,078	1	3	...	(e). One hundred and fifty learn carpentry and drawing, 153 carpentry only, 46 drawing only, 67 *lohár's* work, and 229 girls learn needle-work.
3,143	184,990	31,949	52,978	180,065	2,359	1,679	109,262	70,537	1,153	122	125	(f). All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.
344	5,029	...	4,724	300	...	...	316	4,713	...	...	...	
101	1,583	...	1,571	12	...	...	1,582	...	1	...	...	
1,094	24,112	...	726	23,590	...	9	20,442	3,531	130	...	...	
64	1,684	...	12	1,682	...	...	1,165	519	...	...	56	
2,973	38,530	...	37,275	727	...	...	879	37,594	57	396	...	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
415	5,290	...	5,228	26	...	...	56	5,234	...	...	165	
33	516	133	267	403	102	83	87	105	139	7	...	
27	817	190	43	645	150	22	374	186	85	...	40	
5,051	77,561	323	49,846	27,385	252	114	24,901	51,882	412	403	261	
8,194	262,551	32,272	102,824	207,450	2,611	1,793	134,163	122,419	1,565	525	386	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A.

RETURN OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.		Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	2	366	347	336	2	222	233	206	...	...	...	...	4	588	588	160	407	582	6	1	...
For Boys — Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	10	458	404	328	...	...	...	...	10	458	450	51	131	444	14	74	...
For Girls — High Schools	2	284	287	279	4	279	268	249	...	...	...	...	6	563	563	178	25	563	...	...	17
For Girls — Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	10	625	560	509	1	16	13	10	11	641	641	57	...	626	15	...	70
Total	4	650	634	615	26	1,584	1,465	1,292	1	16	13	10	31	2,250	2,242	446	563	2,215	35	75	87
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys	...	...	...	...	3	79	68	56	...	...	...	...	3	79	79	4	...	79	...	33	...
For Girls	...	...	...	...	1	26	29	21	1	15	13	13	2	41	41	...	...	41	...	...	19
Total	...	...	...	...	4	105	97	77	1	15	13	13	5	120	120	4	...	120	...	33	19
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4	650	634	615	30	1,689	1,562	1,369	2	31	26	23	36	2,370	2,362	450	563	2,335	35	108	106
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys													6	103	103	77	24	102	1	2	...
„ Girls													9	150	150	16	10	150	...	...	35
TOTAL													15	253	253	93	34	252	1	2	35
GRAND TOTAL													51	2,623	2,615	543	597	2,587	36	110	141

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (B).

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

EDUCATION—GENERAL.

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES. English	1	235	222	193	1	35	31	27	3	310	321	273	4	503	412	383
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	71	57	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. Medicine	1	207	210	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. Total	2	442	432	390	1	35	31	27	4	384	392	330	4	503	412	383
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS. For Boys. High Schools / Middle Schools	2	983	955	841	25	7,695	7,889	6,923	29	8,302	8,387	7,170	29	6,175	6,147	4,943
For Boys. English	...	...	...	...	58	10,684	10,731	9,094	17	2,426	2,506	2,158	41	4,276	4,188	3,432
For Boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	124	19,165	19,367	16,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools / Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	159	158	146	...	...	...	...
For Girls. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	203	194	178	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	355	362	311	4	588	575	438	1	135	109	74
School Education, General. Total	2	983	955	841	212	37,899	38,349	32,843	55	11,678	11,820	10,090	71	10,586	10,444	8,449
School Education, General. — PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys	5	521	486	416	1,717	79,370	76,552	65,530	578	22,231	21,372	19,100	120	4,591	4,075	3,539
School Education, General. — PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Girls	...	...	...	...	188	6,337	6,457	4,978	116	4,307	4,330	3,353	13	521	492	385
School Education, General. Total	5	521	486	416	1,905	85,707	83,009	70,508	694	26,538	25,702	22,453	133	5,112	4,567	3,924
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. Training Schools for Masters.	6	326	351	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	1	217	210	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	434	306	278
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1	203	205	195	...	...	...	...	1	(b) 123	88	88	(c) 1	20	20	20
School Education, Special. Industrial Schools	1	236	221	180	(d) 5	490	569	484	...	...	...	...	1	96	109	83
School Education, Special. Other Schools	1	87	90	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Total	10	1,069	1,077	952	5	490	569	484	1	123	88	88	3	550	435	381
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	19	3,015	2,950	2,599	2,123	124,131	121,958	103,862	754	38,723	38,002	32,961	211	16,751	15,858	13,137

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. *Advanced teaching*—
   (*a*). Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*). Sanskrit ... ...
2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... ... For Boys ... ... ; ,, Girls ... ...
3. *Do. do. the Qurán** ... ... For Boys ... ... ; ,, Girls ... ...
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... For Boys ... ... ; ,, Girls ... ...

TOTAL ... ...

GRAND TOTAL ... ...

TABLE III (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
9	1,083	1,082	869	35	3	30	839	208	3	...	...	(a). Classification—
1	74	49	74	22	...	...	36	38	...	...	...	*I Division.*—Ninety-eight boys: *Section A.*—Sixty-two learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies; 24 geometrical definitions and wood-working. *Section B.*—Thirty-six boys learn advanced free-hand drawing, drawing to scale, practical plane geometry (whole), wood-working 16, and 20 modelling.
1	207	207	...	...	1	9	158	39	...	7	...	*II Division.*—Twenty-three boys: all learn building drawing from flat copies, model drawing, elementary perspective, plane geometry, and modelling; 17 learn decorative drawing in colours; and 6 carpentry.
11	1,364	1,338	943	57	4	39	1,033	285	3	7	...	
85	23,155	17,000	16,960	21,987	5	365	14,838	7,925	22	...	...	*III Division.*—Thirty-three boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster of Paris, light and shade, geometry; 18 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 15 carpentry.
116	17,386	8,971	9,273	17,386	...	122	11,371	5,850	43	...	...	
124	19,165	...	9,167	19,165	...	11	12,653	6,489	12	...	...	
2	159	159	80	60	9	148	...	1	1	...	...	
3	203	95	1	203	...	198	...	2	3	...	...	
10	1,078	...	183	1,078	...	132	685	256	5	...	...	
340	61,146	26,225	35,664	59,879	14	976	39,547	20,523	86	...	...	*IV Division.*—Thirty-three boys: all learn building construction, 11 practice applied designs for building decorations; 20 wood-working, embracing designs for stone, metal, inlay, &c.; and 2 glazed pottery, modelling in clay, and terra cotta.
2,420	106,713	1,402	15,357	106,713	...	464	60,436	44,911	902	4	...	
317	11,165	20	215	11,165	...	170	7,129	3,740	126	...	19	
2,737	117,878	1,422	15,572	117,878	...	634	67,565	48,651	1,028	4	19	
6	326	36	174	317	...	3	188	135	...	...	...	*Engineering Class.*—Thirty boys: all learn elementary building drawing, surveying, levelling, estimating, building materials, construction, printing, and revision of mathematics.
1	(a) 217	...	...	...	...	11	109	97	...	...	...	
1	434	413	...	21	...	...	364	70	...	...	...	(b). Learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic.
3	346	...	123	225	6	16	132	192	...	3	...	(c). Medical School for Women: all study medicine, compounding, and nursing.
7	(e) 822	153	52	676	...	...	302	520	...	...	...	(d). Includes 2 schools for girls.
1	(f) 87	...	...	...	...	...	22	64	1	...	...	(e). One hundred and fifty learn carpentry and drawing, 153 carpentry only, 46 drawing only, 67 *lohár's* work, and 229 girls learn needle-work.
19	2,232	602	349	1,239	6	30	1,117	1,078	1	3	..	
3,107	182,620	29,587	52,528	179,053	24	1,679	109,262	70,537	1,118	14	19	(f). All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.
344	5,029	...	4,724	300	...	...	316	4,713	...	...	...	
101	1,583	...	1,571	12	...	...	1,582	...	1	...	...	
1,094	24,112	...	726	23,590	...	9	20,442	3,531	130	...	...	
64	1,684	...	12	1,682	...	...	1,165	519	...	...	56	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
2,973	38,530	...	37,275	727	...	...	879	37,594	57	396	...	
415	5,290	..	5,228	26	...	...	56	5,234	...	...	165	
27	413	30	190	379	...	83	87	105	138	5	...	
18	667	40	27	635	...	22	374	186	85	...	5	
5,036	77,308	70	49,753	27,351	...	114	24,901	51,882	411	401	226	
8,143	259,928	29,657	102,281	206,404	24	1,793	134,163	122,419	1,529	415	245	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	30,356	...	...	19,342	...	...	49,698
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
University Education. — Medicine	71,748	2,624	2,591	6,974	...	...	83,937
Total	1,02,104	2,624	2,591	26,316	...	...	1,33,635
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	15,518	...	1,200	18,930	621	(a) 20,537	56,806
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	5,406	...	...	4,840	595	(b) 10,047	20,888
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20,924	...	1,200	23,770	1,216	30,584	77,694
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys	3,878	...	...	1,192	...	877	5,947
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,878	...	...	1,192	...	877	5,947
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	62,522	388	151	...	...	91	63,152
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	14,774	6	6	175	14	237	15,212
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	16,086	...	...	...	...	...	16,086
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	7,775	...	...	105	...	...	7,880
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	17,067	...	...	...	...	(c) 18,650	35,717
Total	1,18,224	394	157	280	14	18,978	1,38,047
Buildings	16,032	...	...	...	...	...	16,032
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	6,679	...	...	...	...	(d) 3,551	10,230
Total	22,711	...	...	...	...	3,551	26,262
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,67,841	3,018	3,948	51,558	1,230	53,990	3,81,585

(a) Includes Rs. 13,642 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 6,680 from Imperial Revenues.
(c) From Imperial Revenues.
(d) Includes Rs. 1,301 from Imperial Revenues.

RAL TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,696	2,181	...	...	4,877	9,000	300	1,500	19,268	8,280	11,404	49,752
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	10,842	196	196	239	466	8,013	19,952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,696	2,181	...	...	4,877	19,842	496	1,696	19,507	8,746	19,417	69,704
1,978	9,352	99,014	1,14,091	2,181	126	2,26,742	70,585	920	13,513	1,19,109	11,438	36,723	2,52,288
...	21,586	57,660	80,381	1,735	633	1,61,995	17,589	2,845	2,477	27,623	3,688	17,287	71,509
...	72,375	15,624	38,922	565	62	1,27,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,183	...	...	17,529	26	15,416	46,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,171	...	...	9,351	5,476	7,502	40,500
772	368	8,135	...	...	...	9,275	8,101	296	771	11	...	3,483	12,662
2,750	1,03,681	1,80,433	2,33,394	4,481	821	5,25,560	1,27,629	4,061	16,761	1,73,623	20,628	80,411	4,23,113
120	3,02,199	37,524	49,828	122	462	3,90,255	4,636	33,465	6,313	12,665	9,798	14,901	80,878
3,725	17,382	22,824	...	...	3	43,934	7,093	1,567	2,282	760	6,443	17,167	35,312
3,845	3,19,581	60,348	49,828	122	465	4,34,189	11,729	35,032	8,595	13,425	16,241	31,168	1,16,190
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,200	..	1,701	228	3,129
...	1,215	4,928	91	250	...	6,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,215	4,928	91	250	...	6,484	...	...	1,200	...	1,701	228	3,129
453	50,197	17,721	...	8,482	...	76,853	5,998	...	..	...	11,121	15,958	33,077
...	8,824	5,304	...	55	...	14,183	600	...	...	...	857	6,842	8,299
453	59,021	23,025	...	8,537	...	91,036	6,598	...	...	...	11,978	22,800	41,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,048	4,83,498	2,71,430	2,85,494	13,390	1,286	10,62,146	1,65,798	39,589	28,252	2,06,555	59,294	1,54,024	6,53,512

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total
	23	24	25	26
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	15,894	2,737	8,298	26,929
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.				
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	..
Total	15,894	2,737	8,298	26,929
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	43,509	17,990	(b) 26,264	87,763
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	20,794	10,410	6,574	37,778
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	240	...	291	531
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	771	180	951
Total	64,543	29,171	33,309	1,27,023
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys	4,899	3,161	4,889	12,949
School Education, General. — For Girls	227	906	(d) 2,043	3,176
Total	5,126	4,067	6,932	16,125
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	11,050	...	...	11,050
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	12,000	7,824	19,824
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	282	...	1,826	2,108
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total	11,332	12,000	9,650	32,982
Buildings	...	...	..	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	2,151	2,151
Total	...	...	2,151	2,151
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	96,895	47,975	60,340	2,05,210

TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.	Remarks.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39,356	300	4,196	56,685	30,719	1,31,256	
10,842	196	196	239	8,479	19,952	
71,748	2,624	2,591	6,974	...	83,937	
1,21,946	3,120	6,983	63,898	39,198	2,35,145	
88,081	10,272	1,13,727	2,95,639	(*a*) & (*b*) 1,15,880	6,23,599	(*a*) Includes Rs. 13,642 from Imperial Revenues.
17,589	24,431	60,137	1,28,798	40,327	2,71,282	(*b*) Includes Rs. 400 from Municipal Funds.
...	72,375	15,624	38,922	627	1,27,548	
18,589	...	...	22,369	(*c*) 26,084	67,042	(c) Includes Rs. 6,680 from Imperial Revenues.
18,171	...	...	9,591	13,269	41,031	
8,873	664	8,906	11	4,434	22,888	
1,51,303	1,07,742	1,98,394	4,95,330	2,00,621	11,53,390	
8,634	3,35,664	43,837	68,584	33,310	4,90,029	
10,818	18,949	25,106	987	(*d*) 26,562	82,422	(*d*) Includes Rs. 100 from Municipal Funds.
19,452	3,54,613	68,943	69,571	59,872	5,72,451	
62,522	388	151	...	91	63,152	
14,774	6	6	175	251	15,212	
...	...	...	11,050	...	11,050	
16,086	...	1,200	...	21,753	39,039	
7,775	1,215	4,928	478	2,076	16,472	
17,067	...	...	...	(*e*) 18,650	35,717	(*e*) From Imperial Revenues.
1,18,224	1,609	6,285	11,703	42,821	1,80,642	
22,483	50,197	17,721	...	35,561	1,25,962	
7,279	8,824	5,304	...	(*f*) 13,456	34,863	(*f*) Rs. 1,301 from Imperial Revenues.
29,762	59,021	23,025	...	49,017	1,60,825	
12,007	415	395	68,130	17,102	(*g*) 98,049	(*g*) Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
49,887	...	...	...	...	49,887	
1,51,434	15,716	1,316	...	...	1,68,466	
14,664	1,245	2,559	...	8,066	26,534	
3,701	1,010	1,220	...	3,037	8,968	
15,002	46,960	11,791	...	5,123	78,876	
9,068	275	...	...	491	9,834	
14,528	2,005	2,347	...	7,074	25,954	
26,638	27,514	16,163	1,13,780	(*h*) 2,03,398	3,87,493	(*h*) Includes Rs. 93,042 from Imperial Revenues.
2,96,929	95,140	35,791	1,81,910	2,44,291	8,54,061	
7,37,616	6,21,245	3,39,421	8,22,412	6,35,820	31,56,514	

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGE				
	Managed by Government.					*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				
	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys — High Schools	7,389	5,870	621	17,217 (a)	31,097	8,671	20,173	281	762	29,887
For Boys — Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	11,905	12,449	754	9,131	34,239
For Girls — High Schools	5,406	4,840	595	10,047 (b)	20,888	9,294	15,653	...	1,566	26,513
For Girls — Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	16,059	9,351	4,555	3,131	33,096
Total	12,795	10,710	1,216	27,264	51,985	45,929	57,626	5,590	14,590	1,23,735
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	798	1,686	247	2,549	5,280
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	556	612	...	324	1,492
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,354	2,298	247	2,873	6,772
Buildings	3,594	...	...	...	3,594	5,998	...	...	12,990	18,988
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	1,046	...	...	1,301 (d)	2,347	38	...	...	4,521	4,559
Total	4,640	...	...	1,301	5,941	6,036	...	...	17,511	23,547
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	17,435	10,710	1,216	28,565	57,926	53,319	59,924	5,837	34,974	1,54,054

RAL TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

MENT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM			GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Unaided.							
Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	All other sources.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	16,060	26,043	(a) 18,881	60,984	(a) Rs. 13,642 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	11,905	12,449	9,885	34,239	
...	...	...	14,700	20,493	(b) 12,208	47,401	(b) Rs. 6,680 from Imperial Revenues.
240	291	531	16,059	9,591	7,977	33,627	
240	291	531	58,724	68,576	48,951	1,76,251	
...	...	...	798	1,686	2,796	5,280	
227	(c) 100	327	556	839	(c) 424	1,819	(c) Rs. 100 from Municipal Funds.
227	100	327	1,354	2,525	3,220	7,099	
...	...	...	9,592	...	12,990	22,582	
...	...	...	1,084	...	5,822	6,906	(d) From Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	10,676	...	18,812	29,488	
...	...	...	2,267	...	100	2,367	
...	...	...	14,096	86,327	(e) 1,50,328	2,50,751	(e) Includes Rs. 93,042 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	16,363	86,327	1,50,428	2,53,118	
467	391	858	87,117	1,57,428	2,21,411	4,65,956	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				PUBLIC				
				UNDER PUBLIC				
				Managed by				
				Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1				2	3	4	5	6
ARTS COLLEGES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English			30,356	...	...	19,342	...
	Oriental			...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Medicine			71,748	2,624	2,591	6,974	...
			Total	1,02,104	2,624	2,591	26,316	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools		9,129	...	1,200	13,060	...
		Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	High Schools		...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	8,129	...	1,200	13,060	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys			3,878	...	...	1,192	...
	For Girls			...	...	...	...	...
			Total	3,878	...	...	1,192	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters			62,522	388	151	...	...
	Schools of Art			14,774	6	6	175	14
	Law Schools			...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools			16,086	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools			7,775	...	...	105	...
	Other Schools			17,067	...	...	...	...
			Total	1,18,224	394	157	280	14
Buildings				12,438	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)				5,633	...	...	...	...
			Total	18,071	...	...	...	...
University				...	...	...	...	...
Direction				...	...	...	...	...
Inspection				...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges			...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges			...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools			...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools			...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools			...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous				...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				2,50,406	3,018	3,948	40,848	14

RAL TABLE IV (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Government.		*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*						
Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	49,698	...	...	2,696	2,181	...	...	4,877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	83,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,33,635	...	...	2,696	2,181	...	...	4,877
3,320	25,709	1,978	9,352	99,014	1,14,091	2,181	126	2,26,742
...	...	...	21,586	57,660	80,381	1,735	633	1,61,995
...	...	...	72,375	15,624	38,922	565	62	1,27,548
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	772	368	8,135	...	...	...	9,275
3,320	25,709	2,750	1,03,681	1,80,433	2,33,394	4,481	821	5,25,560
877	5,947	120	3,02,199	37,524	49,828	122	462	3,90,255
...	...	3,725	17,382	22,824	...	...	3	43,934
877	5,947	3,845	3,19,581	60,348	49,828	122	465	4,34,189
91	63,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237	15,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,880	...	1,215	4,928	91	250	...	6,484
18,650	35,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,978	1,38,047	...	1,215	4,928	91	250	...	6,484
...	12,438	453	50,197	17,721	...	8,482	...	76,853
2,250	7,883	...	8,824	5,304	...	55	...	14,183
2,250	20,321	453	59,021	23,025	...	8,537	...	91,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,425	3,23,659	7,048	4,83,498	2,71,430	2,85,494	13,390	1,286	10,62,146

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.							
English	9,000	300	1,500	19,268	8,280	11,404	49,752
Oriental	10,842	196	196	239	466	8,013	19,952
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,842	496	1,696	19,507	8,746	19,417	69,704
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys — High Schools	61,914	920	13,513	93,936	11,157	35,961	2,22,401
For Boys — Middle Schools ... English ...	5,684	2,845	2,477	15,174	2,934	8,156	37,270
For Boys — Middle Schools ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	3,889	...	...	1,876	26	13,850	19,641
For Girls — Middle Schools ... English ...	2,112	...	...	...	921	4,371	7,404
For Girls — Middle Schools ... Vernacular	8,101	296	771	11	...	3,483	12,662
Total ...	81,700	4,061	16,761	1,15,997	15,038	65,821	2,99,378
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	3,838	33,465	6,313	10,979	9,551	11,452	75,598
For Girls	6,537	1,567	2,282	148	6,443	16,843	33,820
Total ...	10,375	35,032	8,595	11,127	15,994	28,295	1,09,418
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	1,200	...	1,701	228	3,129
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,200	...	1,701	228	3,129
Buildings	...	...	...	...	11,121	2,968	14,089
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	562	...	...	...	857	2,321	3,740
Total ...	562	...	...	...	11,978	5,289	17,829
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	1,12,479	39,589	28,252	1,46,631	53,457	1,19,050	4,99,458

TABLE IV (B)—*concluded.*

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*										
MANAGEMENT.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,894	2,737	8,298	26,929	39,356	300	4,196	56,685	30,719	1,31,256	
...	...	...	...	10,842	196	196	239	8,479	19,952	
...	...	...	...	71,748	2,624	2,591	6,974	...	83,937	
15,894	2,737	8,298	26,929	1,21,946	3,120	6,983	63,898	39,198	2,35,145	
43,509	17,990	(a) 26,264	87,763	72,021	10,272	1,13,727	2,69,596	(a) 96,999	5,62,615	(a) Rs. 400 from Municipal Funds.
20,794	10,410	6,574	37,778	5,684	24,431	60,137	1,16,349	30,442	2,37,043	
...	...	...	...	...	72,375	15,624	38,922	627	1,27,548	
...	...	...	...	3,889	...	...	1,876	13,876	19,641	
...	...	...	...	2,112	...	...	...	5,292	7,404	
...	771	180	951	8,873	664	8,906	11	4,434	22,888	
64,303	29,171	33,018	1,26,492	92,579	1,07,742	1,98,394	4,26,754	1,51,670	9,77,139	
4,899	3,161	4,889	12,949	7,836	3,35,664	43,837	66,898	30,514	4,84,749	
...	906	1,943	2,849	10,262	18,949	25,106	148	26,138	80,603	
4,899	4,067	6,832	15,798	18,098	3,54,613	68,943	67,046	56,652	5,65,352	
...	...	...	...	62,522	388	151	...	91	63,152	
...	...	...	...	14,774	6	6	175	251	15,212	
11,050	...	...	11,050	...	...	...	11,050	...	11,050	
...	12,000	7,824	19,824	16,086	...	1,200	...	21,753	39,039	
282	...	1,826	2,108	7,775	1,215	4,928	478	2,076	16,472	
...	...	...	...	17,067	...	...	...	(b) 18,650	35,717	(b) From Imperial Revenues.
11,332	12,000	9,650	32,982	1,18,224	1,609	6,285	11,703	42,821	1,80,642	
...	...	...	...	12,891	50,197	17,721	...	22,571	1,03,380	
...	...	2,151	2,151	6,195	8,824	5,304	...	7,634	27,957	
...	...	2,151	2,151	19,086	59,021	23,025	...	30,205	1,31,337	
...	...	...	...	12,007	415	395	68,130	17,102	(c) 98,049	(c) Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Engineering Class attached to the School of Art, the oriental Medical Class attached to the Medical School, and Scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
...	...	...	...	49,887	...	...	...	...	49,887	
...	...	...	...	1,51,434	15,716	1,316	...	...	1,68,466	
...	...	...	...	14,664	1,245	2,559	...	8,066	26,534	
...	...	...	...	3,701	1,010	1,220	...	3,037	8,968	
...	...	...	...	12,735	46,960	11,791	...	5,023	76,509	
...	...	...	...	9,068	275	...	...	491	9,834	
...	...	...	...	14,528	2,005	2,347	...	7,074	25,954	
...	...	...	...	12,542	27,514	16,163	27,453	53,070	1,36,742	
...	...	...	...	2,80,566	95,140	35,791	95,583	93,863	6,00,943	
96,428	47,975	59,949	2,04,352	6,50,499	6,21,245	3,39,421	6,64,984	4,14,409	26,90,558	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	4	1,349	162	...	162	378	...	378
	Local Fund	English	13	2,513	50	...	50	633	...	633
		Vernacular	78	11,836	...	...	...	3,625	...	3,625
	Municipal	English	70	15,866	985	...	985	4,406	...	4,406
		Vernacular	46	7,329	...	...	...	2,009	...	2,009
	Aided ...	English	57	11,346	1,015	1	1,016	2,907	7	2,914
		Vernacular	1	62	62	...	62	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	68	10,285	950	...	950	3,117	...	3,117
		Vernacular	2	166	6	...	6	40	...	40
	Total		339	60,752	3,230	1	3,231	17,115	7	17,122
For Girls.	Government	English	2	284	...	20	20	...	91	91
	Local Fund	Vernacular	1	30	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Municipal	Vernacular	4	325	...	...	...	...	78	78
	Aided ...	English	19	1,266	...	42	42	...	315	315
		Vernacular	4	588	...	...	...	...	56	56
	Unaided ...	English	1	16	...	...	...	...	5	5
		Vernacular	1	135	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total		32	2,644	...	62	62	...	551	551
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			371	63,396	3,230	63	3,293	17,115	558	17,673
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		5	521	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		1,615	71,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		102	7,590	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		581	22,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		120	4,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,423	106,792	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund		93	2,628	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		95	3,709	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		117	4,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		14	536	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		319	11,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,742	117,998	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			3,113	181,394	3,230	63	3,293	17,115	558	17,673

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
527	...	527	282	...	282	...	...	...	1,349	...	1,349
688	...	688	1,142	...	1,142	...	...	...	2,513	...	2,513
2,120	...	2,120	5,642	...	5,642	449	...	449	11,836	...	11,836
4,782	...	4,782	5,498	...	5,498	195	...	195	15,866	...	15,866
1,404	...	1,404	3,586	...	3,586	330	...	330	7,329	...	7,329
2,863	25	2,888	4,435	42	4,477	51	...	51	11,271	75	11,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
2,537	...	2,537	3,681	...	3,681	...	...	...	10,285	...	10,285
38	...	38	71	...	71	11	...	11	166	...	166
14,959	25	14,984	24,337	42	24,379	1,036	...	1,036	60,677	75	60,752
...	72	72	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	284	284
...	5	5	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	30	30
...	152	152	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	325	325
3	328	331	84	494	578	...	...	...	87	1,179	1,266
...	124	124	...	408	408	...	...	...	...	588	588
...	7	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	16	16
...	18	18	...	113	113	...	...	...	...	135	135
3	706	709	84	1,238	1,322	...	...	...	87	2,557	2,644
14,962	731	15,693	24,421	1,280	25,701	1,036	...	1,036	60,764	2,632	63,396
132	...	132	389	...	389	...	...	...	521	...	521
13,852	...	13,852	57,291	...	57,291	637	...	637	71,780	...	71,780
427	...	427	6,484	...	6,484	679	...	679	7,590	...	7,590
2,090	11	2,101	20,092	26	20,118	91	...	91	22,273	37	22,310
357	...	357	4,194	...	4,194	40	...	40	4,591	...	4,591
16,858	11	16,869	88,450	26	88,476	1,447	...	1,447	106,755	37	106,792
...	236	236	...	2,364	2,364	...	28	28	...	2,628	2,628
...	221	221	...	3,485	3,485	...	3	3	...	3,709	3,709
5	221	226	26	4,029	4,055	...	52	52	31	4,302	4,333
...	23	23	7	506	513	...	...	...	7	529	536
5	701	706	33	10,384	10,417	...	83	83	38	11,168	11,206
16,863	712	17,575	88,483	10,410	98,893	1,447	83	1,530	106,793	11,205	117,998
31,825	1,443	33,268	112,904	11,690	124,594	2,483	83	2,566	167,557	13,837	181,394

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE OFFICIAL

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.				Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys ...	Government	... English	...	2	366	27	...	27
	Aided	English	...	12	680	50	1	51
	Total ...	...		14	1,046	77	1	78
For Girls ...	Government	... English	...	2	284	...	20	20
	Aided	English	...	14	904	...	24	24
	Unaided	English	...	1	16	...	...	...
	Total ...	...		17	1,204	...	44	44
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			...	31	2,250	77	45	122
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys—Aided	...	...	...	3	79	...	...	...
	Total ...	...		3	79	...	...	...
For Girls ..	Aided	...	...	1	26	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	1	15	...	...	...
	Total ...	...		2	41	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			...	5	120	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			...	36	2,370	77	45	122

RAL TABLE V (A).

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION (FOR EUROPEANS) IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END YEAR 1897-98.

MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*					
						Reading Printed Books.					
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
86	...	86	103	...	103	150	...	150	366	...	366
177	7	184	168	25	193	210	42	252	605	75	680
263	7	270	271	25	296	360	42	402	971	75	1,046
...	91	91	...	72	72	...	101	101	...	284	284
...	255	255	3	214	217	84	324	408	87	817	904
...	5	5	...	7	7	...	4	4	...	16	16
...	351	351	3	293	296	84	429	513	87	1,117	1,204
263	358	621	274	318	592	444	471	915	1,058	1,192	2,250
...	...	...	11	11	22	35	22	57	46	33	79
...	...	...	11	11	22	35	22	57	46	33	79
...	...	...	5	12	17	7	2	9	12	14	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	7	8	15
...	...	...	5	12	17	14	10	24	19	22	41
...	...	...	16	23	39	49	32	81	65	55	120
263	358	621	290	341	631	493	503	996	1,123	1,247	2,370

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENE

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	2	983	135	...	135	292	...	292
	Local Fund	English	13	2,513	50	...	50	633	...	633
		Vernacular	78	11,836	...	...	...	3,625	...	3,625
	Municipal	English	70	15,866	985	...	985	4,406	...	4,406
		Vernacular	46	7,329	...	...	...	2,009	...	2,009
	Aided	English	45	10,666	965	...	965	2,730	...	2,730
		Vernacular	1	62	62	...	62	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	68	10,285	950	...	950	3,117	...	3,117
		Vernacular	2	166	6	...	6	40	...	40
	Total		325	59,706	3,153	...	3,153	16,852	...	16,852
For Girls.	Local Fund	Vernacular	1	30	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Municipal	Vernacular	4	325	...	...	...	...	78	78
	Aided	English	5	362	...	18	18	...	60	60
		Vernacular	4	588	...	...	...	...	56	56
	Unaided	Vernacular	1	135	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total		15	1,440	...	18	18	...	200	200
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			340	61,146	3,153	18	3,171	16,852	200	17,052
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		5	521	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		1,615	71,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		102	7,599	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		578	22,231	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		120	4,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,420	106,713	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund		93	2,628	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		95	3,709	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		116	4,307	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		13	521	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		317	11,165	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,737	117,878	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			3,077	179,024	3,153	18	3,171	16,852	200	17,052

RAL TABLE V (B).

RAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
424	...	424	132	...	132	...	...	..	983	...	983
688	...	688	1,142	...	1,142	...	...	...	2,513	...	2,513
2,120	...	2,120	5,642	...	5,642	449	..	449	11,836	...	11,836
4,782	...	4,782	5,498	...	5,498	195	...	195	15,866	...	15,866
1,404	...	1,404	3,586	..	3,586	330	...	330	7,329	...	7,329
2,695	...	2,695	4,225	...	4,225	51	...	51	10,666	...	10,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
2,537	...	2,537	3,681	...	3,681	...	...	...	10,285	...	10,285
38	...	38	71	...	71	11	...	11	166	...	166
14,688	...	14,688	23,977	...	23,977	1,036	...	1,036	59,706	...	59,706
...	5	5	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	30	30
...	152	152	...	95	95	...	..	...	...	325	325
...	114	114	...	170	170	...	...	...	...	362	362
...	124	124	...	408	408	...	...	...	...	588	588
...	18	18	...	113	113	...	...	...	...	135	135
...	413	413	...	809	809	...	...	...	...	1,440	1,440
14,688	413	15,101	23,977	809	24,786	1,036	...	1,036	59,706	1,440	61,146
132	...	132	389	...	389	...	...	...	521	...	521
13,852	...	13,852	57,291	...	57,291	637	...	637	71,780	...	71,780
427	...	427	6,484	...	6,484	679	...	679	7,590	...	7,590
2,079	...	2,079	20,057	4	20,061	91	...	91	22,227	4	22,231
357	...	357	4,194	...	4,194	40	...	40	4,591	...	4,591
16,847	...	16,847	88,415	4	88,419	1,447	...	1,447	106,709	4	106,713
...	236	236	...	2,364	2,364	...	28	28	...	2,628	2,628
...	221	221	...	3,485	3,485	...	3	3	...	3,709	3,709
...	209	209	19	4,027	4,046	...	52	52	19	4,288	4,307
...	23	23	...	498	498	...	...	...	...	521	521
...	689	689	19	10,374	10,393	...	83	83	19	11,146	11,165
16,847	689	17,536	88,434	10,378	98,812	1,447	83	1,530	106,728	11,150	117,878
31,535	1,102	32,637	112,411	11,187	123,598	2,483	83	2,566	166,434	12,590	179,024

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ARTS COLLEGES.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	9	28	7	...	...	2	9	...	...	8	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	59	74	73	140	346	21	41	25	44	131	...	9	106	16	...
3. First Arts	2	5	3	10	75	127	197	100	(a)499	50	77	92	23	(a) 242	4	5	178	53	2
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	3	7	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...
3. „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	3	4	...	8	3	2	13	...	6	2	1	9	...	...	9	...	...
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	9	10	...	7	23	8	38	...	7	18	1	26	...	...	26	...	...
5. „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
5. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Colleges for Professional Training.																					
Law.																					
1. Bachelor of Law	...	...	1	1	...	...	31	4	35	...	...	17	1	18	...	...	14	4	...
Medicine.																					
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(a) 34	...	...	...	(a) 34	13	...	...	....	13	...	...	12	1	...
3. First M. B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
3. „ L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(a) 60	...	...	...	(a) 60	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	17	2	1
Schools for General Education.																					
Matriculation ... ... Boys	30	35	25	90	615	(a)493	409	272	(a)1,789	418	323	243	83	1,067	38	12	786	229	2
Matriculation ... ... Girls	...	10	...	10	...	27	...	...	27	...	15	...	...	15	11	4	...	...	...
Middle School Examination .. ... Boys	205	53	57	315	3,284	978	971	826	6,059	2,603	704	612	284	4,203	19	35	2,971	1,178	...
Middle School Examination .. ... Girls	6	17	...	23	37	71	...	2	110	14	57	...	1	72	27	22	13	10	...
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys	1,445	87	30	1,562	10,895	1,753	487	32	13,167	8,064	1,155	268	17	9,504	77	93	6,144	3,186	4
Upper Primary Examination ... Girls	105	54	1	160	282	319	2	2	605	163	198	2	2	365	82	39	157	86	1
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys	1,632	88	33	1,753	16,069	1,567	436	8	18,080	12,267	1,066	264	3	13,600	...	63	8,233	5,301	3
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	151	66	3	220	756	459	12	...	1,227	419	303	8	...	730	...	56	449	224	1
Schools for Special Instruction.																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	1	...	...	1	53	...	...	18	71	51	...	...	8	59	...	3	39	17	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	6	...	...	6	282	...	...	104	386	204	...	...	47	251	...	1	156	94	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	1	2	...	3	4	5	...	2	11	4	3	...	2	9	...	2	4	3	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	(b) 127	...	...	...	(b) 127	(a) 93	...	...	...	(a) 93	...	...	58	35	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	1	2	7	...	7	5	19	3	...	5	4	12	...	1	10	1	...
5. Industrial School Examination	3	...	...	3	145	...	...	...	145	145	...	...	...	145	...	...	54	91	...
6. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	43	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	15	22	1

(a) Includes one girl.
(b) „ two girls.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	196
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.															
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,624	...	...	2,624
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,624	...	496	3,120
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General. — *For Boys*—															
High Schools	2	521	523	463	1,200	3,405	...	6,414	...	...	11,019	...	5,947	920	10,272
Middle Schools — English ...	11	1,992	1,814	1,489	...	7,029	1,440	11,396	871	270	21,006	...	14,557	2,845	24,431
Middle Schools — Vernacular	78	11,836	11,924	10,354	...	55,531	294	24,372	374	57	80,628	...	16,844	...	72,375
School Education, General. — *For Girls*—															
Middle Schools—Vernacular	1	30	29	25	5	338	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	296	664
Total ...	92	14,379	14,290	12,331	1,205	66,333	1,734	42,182	1,245	327	1,13,026	...	37,348	4,061	1,07,742
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
For Boys	1,615	71,780	69,522	59,603	120	3,01,203	149	37,292	122	459	3,39,345	...	996	33,465	3,35,664
For Girls	93	2,628	2,653	2,111	1,504	16,658	395	...	...	3	18,560	...	724	1,567	18,949
Total ...	1,708	74,408	72,175	61,714	1,624	3,17,861	544	37,292	122	462	3,57,905	...	1,720	35,032	3,54,613
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	...	...	388
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	1	67	70	56	...	1,131	617	50	250	...	2,048	...	84	...	1,215
Total ...	1	67	70	56	...	1,131	617	50	250	..	2,048	394	84	...	1,609
Buildings	...	...	...	...	153	42,863	128	...	922	...	44,066	...	7,334	...	50,197
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	8,824	230	...	55	...	9,109	...	...	...	8,824
Total ...	...	...	...	...	153	51,687	358	...	977	...	53,175	...	7,334	...	59,021
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,716
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,960
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,514
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,725
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,801	88,854	86,535	74,101	2,982	4,37,012	3,253	79,524	2,594	789	5,26,154	3,018	46,486	39,589	6,20,830

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	35	31	27	...	2,696	...	2,181	...	...	4,877	...	...	1,500	4,196	4,496	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	196	392	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,591	...	...	2,591	5,215	
1	35	31	27	...	2,696	...	2,181	...	...	4,877	2,591	...	1,696	6,983	10,103	
23	7,174	7,366	6,460	778	99,014	5,947	1,07,677	2,181	126	2,15,723	1,200	...	(a) 13,913	1,14,127	1,24,399	(a).—Includes Rs. 400 on account of grant-in-aid paid to the Bharatri Sabha High School at Dera Ismaíl Khán, which, at the time of inspection, had been returned as an Unaided Institution, the grant having been stopped on account of financial pressure. This item in Table IV has been included in the "Expenditure from all other sources."
47	8,692	8,917	7,605	...	56,220	14,557	68,985	864	363	1,40,989	...	1,440	2,477	60,137	84,568	
46	7,329	7,443	6,161	...	15,330	16,844	14,550	191	5	46,920	...	294	...	15,624	87,999	
4	325	333	286	767	8,135	...	...	...	...	8,902	...	...	771	8,906	9,570	
120	23,520	24,059	20,512	1,545	1,78,699	37,348	1,91,212	3,236	494	4,12,534	1,200	1,734	17,161	1,98,794	3,06,536	
102	7,590	7,030	5,927	...	37,375	996	12,536	...	3	50,910	...	149	6,313	43,837	3,79,501	
95	3,709	3,804	2,867	2,221	22,429	724	...	...	...	25,374	...	395	(b) 2,382	25,206	44,155	(b).—Includes Rs. 100 on account of grant paid to a European School at Amritsar, which in Table IV has been included in the "Expenditure from all other sources."
197	11,299	10,834	8,794	2,221	59,804	1,720	12,536	...	3	76,284	...	544	8,695	69,043	4,23,656	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	151	539	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200	1,200	
4	423	499	428	...	4,311	84	41	...	...	4,436	...	617	...	4,928	6,143	
4	423	499	428	...	4,311	84	41	...	...	4,436	157	617	1,200	6,285	7,894	
...	...	...	...	300	17,593	7,334	...	7,560	...	32,787	...	128	...	17,721	67,918	
...	...	...	...	...	5,074	...	...	...	...	5,074	...	230	...	5,304	14,128	
...	...	...	...	300	22,667	7,334	...	7,560	...	37,861	...	358	...	23,025	82,046	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	17,032	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,559	3,804	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	2,230	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,791	58,751	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,347	4,352	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,163	43,677	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,396	1,30,121	
322	35,277	35,423	29,761	4,066	2,68,177	46,486	2,05,970	10,796	497	5,35,992	3,948	3,253	28,752	3,39,526	9,60,356	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.												
1. Managed by Government ...	11	762	104	331	2	325	7,667	...	*44,731	9,164	61,562	*Includes Rs. 44,402 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	186	4,272	...	4,042	230	...	...	27,132	505	6,574	34,211	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	20	767	69	694	4	...	4,581	1,327	20,851	27,071	53,830	
4. Unaided	39	1,475	405	1,039	31	...	...	...	22,026	7,424	29,450	
Total ...	256	7,276	578	6,106	267	325	12,248	28,459	88,113	50,233	1,79,053	
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	2	314	...	314	...	...	2,842	...	†48,640	3,431	54,913	†From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	11	667	...	637	30	...	4,488	...	49,142	50,559	1,04,189	
3. Unaided	8	349	...	118	181	50	...	...	17,140	9,557	26,697	
Total ...	21	1,330	...	1,069	211	50	7,330	...	1,14,922	63,547	1,85,799	
Grand Total ...	277	8,606	578	7,175	478	375	19,578	28,459	‡2,03,035	1,13,780	3,64,852	‡Includes Rs. 93,042 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (A).

RETURN showing the ATTENDANCE and EXPENDITURE in HOSTELS or BOARDING HOUSES (for EUROPEANS) for the Official Year 1897-98.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of Secondary Schools.	Expenditure from				Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.		Provincial Revenues.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.								
1. Managed by Government ...	2	306	306	2,966	* 44,402	6,862	54,230	* From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	4	203	203	3,541	9,503	26,054	39,098	
Total ...	6	509	509	6,507	53,905	32,916	93,328	
For Females.								
1. Managed by Government ...	2	314	314	2,842	† 48,640	3,431	54,913	† From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	9	570	570	4,188	47,198	49,634	1,01,020	
3. Unaided	1	11	11	...	384	346	730	
Total ...	12	895	895	7,030	96,222	53,411	1,56,663	
Grand Total ...	18	1,404	1,404	13,537	‡ 1,50,127	86,327	2,49,991	‡ Includes Rs. 93,042 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII B.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.												
1. Managed by Government ...	9	456	104	25	2	325	4,701	...	329	2,302	7,332	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	186	4,272	...	4,042	230	...	...	27,132	505	6,574	34,211	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	16	564	69	491	4	...	1,040	1,327	11,348	1,017	14,732	
4. Unaided	39	1,475	405	1,039	31	...	...	...	22,026	7,424	29,450	
Total ...	250	6,767	578	5,597	267	325	5,741	28,459	34,208	17,317	85,725	
For Females.												
1. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	2	97	...	67	30	...	300	...	1,944	925	3,169	
2. Unaided	7	338	...	107	181	50	...	...	16,756	9,211	25,967	
Total ...	9	435	...	174	211	50	300	...	18,700	10,136	29,136	
Grand Total ...	259	7,202	578	5,771	478	375	6,041	28,459	52,908	27,453	1,14,861	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99,

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BY

J. SIME, ESQUIRE, L.L.D., C.I.E.,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

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1899.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (General) Department, No. 1038, dated 14th November 899.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1898-99, forwarded with his letter No. 85 S., dated the 26th September 1899.

REMARKS.—During the year under review, 1898-99, the number of public educational institutions in the Province was 3,073 with a total number of scholars of 181,446. The previous year's figures as corrected in the present report were 3,128 institutions with 184,006 scholars, so that there was a decrease this year of 55 institutions and 2,560 pupils. The decrease occurred mainly in primary schools of the indigenous class for boys, in which there has been during the last two years a falling-off due, it may be hoped, to the temporary cause of bad seasons, though there is some reason to apprehend that the prosperity of this class of schools suffers from their not fitting into the general school system of the Province. In the number of private schools there was an increase from 5,051 to 5,075 or of 24 schools as compared with a decrease of 312 in the previous year, and the number of pupils rose from 77,561 to 79,651, a rise of 2,090 against a falling-off of 4,623 in 1897-98. Taking public and private institutions together, there was as compared with the true figures for the previous year a falling-off of 31 schools and 470 scholars.

2. Of the two chief classes of the population Hindús contributed less and Muhammadans more to the numbers under instruction than they did in the previous year. In the case of the former there was a decrease of 1,704 as compared with an increase of 2,627 in 1897-98 or a net increase of 923. The increase in the latter was only 655 against a decrease of 6,118 in the previous year, so that the recovery was but slight. The variations in the figures for other classes of the community were insignificant, but the number of European children under tuition shows a steady increase. Of the total number of children of school-going age: the percentage attending school varies, omitting the figures for Simla, from 5·6 in the Kángra District to 16·6 in the district of Amritsar, and is less than 10 in ten districts of the Province. In Simla the percentage, 41·8, is very high owing to the large European Schools there.

3. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 32,20,666, an increase of Rs. 64,152 as compared with the previous year, during which the expenditure was Rs. 83,800 more than in the year before, so that the increase in the two years amounts to nearly Rs. 1,48,000. The increase this year occurred chiefly in the expenditure on colleges and on secondary schools, and there was actually a decrease in the direct expenditure on other schools. The greater portion of the increase was due to the cost of additions to the Lahore College Boarding House and the Sanáwar Lawrence Asylum and of new buildings for the Normal School at Mooltan. The following table shows the proportions contributed from various sources towards the expenditure this year and last:—

	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.
Imperial Revenues	3·9	4·2
Provincial Revenues	24·2	23·7
District Funds	19·5	19·6
Municipal Funds	11·4	10·8
Fees	26·1	26·1
Other sources	14·8	15·9

4. There were during the year 1,792 schools with 87,511 pupils under the management of District Boards and 316 schools, mostly Anglo-Vernacular, with 34,632 scholars, under the management of Municipal Committees. The Jullundur and Montgomery District Boards are the only ones against which there is cause for complaint this year; the former is said to have been remiss in meeting the outward wants of schools and the latter has not shown itself to be liberally disposed towards the cause of education. Deficiencies are noted in the provision for school buildings in the Gurdáspur, Mooltan and Bannu Districts. The management of schools by Municipalities is gradually improving, but Rúpar, Gohána, Kaithal and Batála are still behind hand.

5. The Educational Department has suffered great loss by the death during the year of two officers, Mr. Cope and Khán Sáhib Muhammad Yusaf Ali Khán, Inspectors of Schools. Owing to the increase of work a second Assistant Inspector was added in the Delhi and also in the Jullundur Circle, and the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector of the Deraját Circle was raised to the status of an Assistant Inspectorship. The postal duties of District Inspectors of Schools were curtailed some years ago, and there is now a likelihood of these duties being entirely dispensed with. The experiment of having Assistant District Inspectors paid from District Funds is under trial in the Siálkot District. District Officers should draw the attention of Tahsíldárs, and Náib Tahsíldárs to the matters mentioned by the Director in paragraph 36 of the report, which rather than mere examination of classes should be noticed by the latter on their visits to schools, *viz.* their outward wants, the sections of the community which make use of them, the need of encouragement, sanitary arrangements and the provision of play-grounds.

6. The number of colleges, eleven, was the same as last year, and there were 1,458 students, an increase of 94 as compared with a deficiency of 45 last year, which has therefore been more than made good. In the Intermediate Examination out of 551 candidates 253 passed or 46·8 per cent., nearly the same proportion as in the previous year. In the B. A. Examination the successes were 108 out of 328 candidates or 32·9 compared with 38·5 in the year before, when both the numbers and the percentage were unusually high. Ten out of 20 were successful in the M. A. test, an increase as compared with the previous year, when only 9 out of 29 passed, and about the same proportion though less in number than in 1896-97, when 16 out of 33 were successful. On the oriental side there was again a decline in the number of students. There were no candidates for the M. O. L. Examination, and in the B. O. L. test two out of three passed as compared with two out of six in the previous year. The remarks of the Oriental College Committee in Appendix E show, however, that in the increased numbers of students now reading for the Entrance Examination there lies the prospect of some revival in the popularity of the Oriental degrees. In all the Arts Examinations of the University taken together there was a fall in the number of candidates by 50 to 899, and in the number of passes by 38 to 371. For the second time two candidates appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Science, and one of these succeeded in passing. The Preliminary Scientific Examination was held this year for the first time, and 18 out of 20 candidates were successful. The Final Examination in Engineering was not held by the Punjab University this year, because proper arrangements could not be made for it. This, as the Director says, is not a hopeful sign for the future of technical education in the Province, at any rate in this particular direction.

7. The average cost of educating a student works out for the year to Rs. 130 as compared with Rs. 133 in the previous year and Rs. 115 the year before, public funds contributing 35 and fees 43·2 per cent. of this. The table

below gives for each examination the proportion of passes this year and the average cost of educating a student :—

Name of College.	Intermediate			B. A.			M. A.			Percentage of success on the whole.	Average annual cost of educating a student.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.		
											Rs.
Government College	62	31	50·0	59	19	32·2	8	5	62·5	42·6	249
St. Stephen's College	25	15	60·0	11	8	72·7	2	2	100·0	65·8	219
Forman Christian College ...	57	30	52·6	67	33	49·2	...	...	...	50·8	117
Dayánand College	169	86	50·9	52	17	32·7	...	...	...	46·6	40
Amritsar M. B. College ...	12	5	41·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Scotch Mission College ...	21	9	42·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Islámiya College	29	19	65·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
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The Dayánand continues to be the largest and cheapest College. In point of successes St. Stephen's College, Delhi, heads the list, and it is satisfactory that the number of students in this institution has now risen to 83 after having fallen off considerably in the year before that under report. The number of private candidates who appeared for examination was only 81, and the percentage of success 22·4 against 100 and 27·4 the figures for the previous year. The relinquishment during the year by the Revd. Mr. Allnutt of the charge of St. Stephen's College was a great loss to the cause of education in the Province. The roll of students of the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, shows a steady decrease from 40 in 1896-97 to 35 in 1897-98 and to 30 in the year under report. The number sent up for the Intermediate Examination was only half that of the previous year.

8. The number in attendance at the Oriental College, Lahore, had risen from 122 to 136 in the previous year, and has now further increased to 152, of whom 85 are in the College and 67 in the School. Twenty-two of those in the College and 17 of those in the School are on the general side reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and the remainder are preparing for Oriental titles. Rather more than half the students have scholarships or stipends, and of the total expenditure of Rs. 32,288 a sum of Rs. 375 only is contributed by fees. On the general side 7 out of 11 candidates succeeded in the Examinations as compared with 12 out of 18 in the previous year and 7 out of 9 the year before On the language side the successes were 33 to 48 candidates, the same as in 1896-97 ; in 1897-98 the figures were lower. The transfer of Dr. Stein to the Bengal Educational Establishment in the course of the year was a loss to the College and to the Punjab.

9. From the figures for Secondary Education (native boys) it appears that there was this year an increase of three institutions, all of which were Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The increase of 23 which was shown last year was fictitious. The number of scholars was 60,570, or more by 1,232 than in the previous year, the increase occurring entirely in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Nearly the whole of the boys in the High Schools and about 65 per cent. of those in Middle Schools learn English, being about the same proportion as in the previous year, and the total number learning English rose from 25,918 to 27,299. The proportion of agriculturists among the pupils was 23 per cent. as compared with over 24 per cent. in 1897-98. There was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 27,000, and the average spent per scholar was Rs. 16-2-0, which is rather higher than last year, but is not a large sum. The proportion contributed from private sources was, as in the year before, 59 per cent., including 45·9 per cent. on account of income from fees. The average annual fee per boy works out at Rs. 9-14-0 in Anglo-Vernacular and Rs. 2-2-0 in Vernacular Schools. There is one scholarship for every 8 boys in High Schools, for every 10 in Middle Schools, and for every 259 boys in Primary Schools. The proportion of passes to candidates was for the Entrance Examination only 51·7 per cent. as compared with 65·3 in the previous year and 55·9 in the year before. Severity in the mathematical part of the examination is said to be the cause of the drop. Only three Vernacular candidates were successful in this examination. For the second time there were candidates for the Science Entrance Examination and 15 passed as compared with 10 in the previous year. In the Middle School Examination there were more candidates, but fewer successes than in the previous year, and it seems probable that, as observed by the Director, the test applied was more severe this year. Among those successful there were 1,307 Vernacular candidates as compared with 1,343 in the previous year. The figures in paragraph 92 of the report show that in Secondary Schools the number of Anglo-Vernacular candidates increases steadily in proportion to the number of Vernacular candidates, but some mercantile centres are satisfied with tuition in English up to the Middle Standard. The progress made in connection with the Clerical and Commerical course is slight, but on the whole not discouraging. The schools are said to be ripening for the adoption of new lines, and tuition in drawing and short-hand is advancing. Improvement in instruction continues to be reported, and functional appliances are now better supplied, but accommodation is still deficient, especially in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts.

10. After correction of the erroneous figures for the previous year there is, as compared with that year, a decrease of 61 in the number of Primary Schools. This has occurred chiefly among Indigenous and Elementary Schools. The attendance at Primary Schools fell from 106,093 to 102,389, the decrease being greatest in the Jullundur Circle, and due to the prevalence of plague there. The expenditure was less by Rs. 8,420 than in the previous year, and the average amount spent per scholar was Rs. 4-13-0, or one anna more. Of this 19·5 per cent. was derived from private sources, including fees, which furnished 13·4 per cent. of the total expenditure as compared with 45·9 per cent. in the case of Secondary Schools, and which averaged Re. 1-6-0 per head in Government and Board Schools, 13 annas in Aided and Re. 1-7-0 in Unaided Schools, or nearly the same as last year. In the Upper Primary Examination only 68·8 of the candidates were successful against 71 per cent. in the previous year, which figure again was lower than that of the year before. The Lower Primary Examination has now ceased to be held in respect of individual boys, the pupils are examined collectively, and the time thus saved for inspecting officers is more profitably distributed. The proportion of lads who break off at the Primary stage and probably return to their hereditary occupations is estimated at one-third on the average, being less than that in the centre and more in the extreme east and west of the Province. But nothing exact has yet been ascertained, nor is it known whether the proportion is increasing or decreasing. A general improvement in teaching work is reported, but there is still a deficiency in most schools in respect of apparatus for practical mensuration. An elementary primer on the Punjab Land Records system was added to the Primary Board School course of instruction during the year.

11. The decline in the number of Zamíndári Schools has now been in progress for some time. The figure for the year under report is 192 as compared with 201 in the previous year, and the number of scholars was 5,962 compared with 6,405. Urdu is taught in 183 of the schools and Nágri in the remainder; there are now no Gurmukhi or Pashtu Schools. It is desirable that, as suggested by the Director in paragraph 104 of the Report, the Zamíndári School question should be considered at the next Educational Conference. In Indigenous Schools the falling-off is still more marked, being 51 in schools and 1,888 in scholars. The year under report was a comparatively prosperous one and there is little hope of any recovery during the present year. The cause of the falling-off is probably the fact that these schools do not fit into the general school system of the Province. This is much to be regretted, for they have improved and give fair examination results at a cost of Re. 1-10-0 per scholar as compared with Rs. 3-14-0 in Primary Schools generally.

12. The students of the Central Training College at Lahore had on the average even a higher standard of qualification than in the previous year, and the number of candidates continues to increase, so that there is hope of a continued advance in the standard. The proportion of passes in the examinations to the number of candidates was rather less than in the previous year' but, as then, there were no failures in Practice of Teaching, though in this important subject and in School Management there is, the Director observes, room for improvement in proficiency. This is the third year in which drawing has found a place in the course of studies. Black-board drawing, which is meant to improve the Teachers in demonstration, has been successfully taught. The other branches are taught with a view to the introduction of the subject into schools generally, and more success has been attained this year than last, but so far no one has qualified for the full junior certificate, and the object in view is still far off. Dr. Sime's general remarks on the subject of instruction of teachers are well worthy of note :—" What has to be avoided is surrounding the practice of teaching with too many mechanical contrivances, which, in this country, with a want of initiative or inventive faculty on the part of the teachers as a rule, is apt to take much of the soul out of the work, or at least to deprive it of its most effective qualities, such as naturalness, simplicity, and the 'graces,' that lie beyond all rules and restrictions." It is to be regretted that only one student qualified for the Senior Gymnastic Certificate, against 13 in the previous year, and that there is a want of interest in the more manly and educative school games such as cricket and football. The year was remarkable for the introduction of the *Holroyd-Gulab Singh* gold medal, presented by the sons of the late Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh to commemorate Colonel Holroyd's connection with the Educational Department. In the Normal Schools of the Province it is remarkable that the number of scholars is less by 69 than the number of stipends available, owing to the lapse of stipends and the dearth of candidates. The prospects of the average village school master are not attractive, and other openings offer more temptations. The Director complains that though the minimum prescribed for a certificated teacher is Rs. 8 per mensem, yet many of the newly trained get no more than Rs. 6. With reference to the above facts and to the large proportion of unqualified teachers in the province (2,460 out of 6,578, a rather smaller proportion than last year but still regrettable) the matter is one which should be taken up and examined more closely. Altogether 300 new certificates were obtained in the year, to 301 in the preceding year. As regards the training of female teachers the tone of the Director's remarks is not hopeful.

13. In the Law School at Lahore attached to the Punjab University there were 411 students, 23 less than in the previous year. This is the first fall in the attendance that has happened for five years. The percentage of passes to candidates in the various examinations averaged 58 per cent. against 56 per cent. in the previous year. The numbers in the Medical College and School were 208 and 226 respectively, being greater by 1 and 23 respectively than in 1897-98, and including 8 females in the College and 3 in the School. The examination results were much more favourable than the year before, the number successful being 53 instead of 37. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals

and the Principal are agreed that the preliminary qualification for the Hospital Assistants' Department of the College should be raised. The amount received in fees this year was nearly Rs. 8,000. The students of the Medical School for Christian women at Ludhiána were this year recognised as eligible for admission to the examination for Hospital Assistants and a new wing of the Charlotte Hospital was opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The work of the Veterinary College, Lahore, was satisfactory, and there were 99 students, of whom 62 were non-stipendiary. The roll of attendance at the Mayo School of Art continues to rise, and the majority of the students are not in receipt of stipends. From the Engineering Class of the School 18 out of 22 candidates (against 3 out of 7 in the previous year) passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University. The failure of the University to hold the Final Examination in this subject during the year under report has already been adverted to. Out of 15 boys who left the school this year 13 obtained suitable employment. The seven Industrial Schools of the Province had only 743 scholars as compared with 822 in the year before, owing to a reduction in the attendance at the two Gujrát needle-work schools for females, the organization of which calls urgently for improvement. The boys who left the Lahore Railway Technical School during the year found good employment, and the evening classes held there have had a fair degree of success.

14. Schools for native females increased in number by four, but the attendance decreased by 248, owing to the year being an auspicious one for marriage and partly also to fear of plague regulations in the part of the Province which was afflicted by plague. As last year, 15 of the schools were Secondary, but the number of girls attending these fell by 135 to 1,305, of whom 244 (10 less than last year) learn English. The Primary Schools were 320 in number (to 317 last year) and the attendance at them fell from 11,165 to 11,052. Pesháwar is now the only district in the Province which has not a single girls' school, small beginnings having this year been made in Kohát and Hazára, but there are still 22 districts out of 31 in which female eduction is merely in the initial stage. Of the total expenditure on Girls' Schools 60 per cent. is provided from public and 40 from private sources. The average annual cost of a girl's education is Rs. 10-7-0. The amount of fees paid is small at present, but this is only natural. The number of scholarships has steadily diminished during the last three years, having been 849, 805 and 709, with a value of Rs. 22,388, Rs. 17,561 and Rs. 13,489. In regard to this His Honor accepts the view of the Director expressed in paragraph 169 of the Report that but for the scholarship system for Girls' Schools, although there is some artificiality about it, the classes above the Lower Primary would not be so well attended as they are now and that the system should be maintained subject to a gradual curtailment of the number of scholarships. In the Entrance, Middle School and Middle Standard Examinations for girls the percentage of successes to candidates was 77 against 80 in the previous year, in the Upper Primary it was 63·1 against 60·6, and in the Lower Primary Examination 58·9 against 59·5. An improvement is noted in needle-work, and the Boarding Schools have 547 in residence compared with 435 in the year before. The attendance at Zanána Classes of Missionary Societies increased from 571 to 912, and good work has been done by the Arya Samáj and other Societies. On the whole, if little progress has to be marked in the year reported on, the results obtained are at any rate not disappointing.

15. The number of schools for Europeans had risen from 47 to 51 in the year before that under report, and has now again fallen to 47. The number of pupils was 2,663, an increase of 40, including 1,219 boys and 1,444 girls. In the secondary stage there were only 707 under instruction, to 743 in the previous year, when there was also a decrease, the cause being the operation of new rules regarding promotion from section to section. Leaving out the figures for the Lawrence Military Asylums, the average annual cost of a European child's education is by the return for the year Rs. 86-8 0 against Rs. 83 in the previous year, of which 36 per cent. was derived from Provincial Revenues, 45 per cent. from fees, and 19 per cent. from school funds, about the same proportions as in the year before. The results of examinations were scarcely so good as in

1897-98 except in the Primary School Examination, in which there was a slight advance. In all the examinations the results were not so good for girls as for boys. It is satisfactory to note that more attention is being given to manual training in the humbler schools, but further progress in this direction is hoped for. The pressing want in schools for European children is that of trained teachers. The state of the Sanáwar Lawrence Asylum continues highly satisfactory in respect of organization, management and instructional efficiency. The management of the Murree Lawrence Asylum is, as before, highly efficient, and the institution is said to have made a marked advance. The health of the pupils at both Asylums was good throughout the year, and their discipline is commended by the Director.

16. In the number of Mussalmáns attending school there was an increase of 655 this year, made up of 485 boys and 170 girls. This represents, however, only a partial recovery after a large falling-off in the previous year. It is noted that the highest place in the B. A. Examination was this year taken by a Muhammadan, and a fair share of other successes was scored by the Muhammadan community. Schools for the special benefit of Mussalmáns are on the increase, and there may be room for hope that this section of the population, which so far has been behindhand in the educational race, may yet come well forward.

17. The Aitchison College was, it is said, never in a more hopeful condition than at the end of the year under report, when His Excellency the Viceroy presided at the annual prize-giving. The number on the rolls was 67 or 5 more than in the previous year, and the attendance, hitherto irregular, was characterized by a marked improvement, and the results of the examinations were very good. It is under consideration whether special lines should not be adopted for the pupils of the College when they have passed the Entrance Examination stage. The tone and discipline of the institution were good, and the conduct of the students was excellent. Out of a total of 688 boys of family in the Province only 13 receive no instruction whatever, and all but 70 attend schools; but on the other hand only 33, or one-twentieth of the whole, are in the Chiefs' College. One reason given for this is the expense of living at the College, and the Director's suggestion that a limit should be fixed to the expenses of each class of boy at the College deserves consideration.

18. The number of private schools for Native children which abstain from sending candidates to the Government examinations have risen from 4,556 in the previous year to 5,064 in the year under report, and are attended by 79,447 children, or 43 per cent. of the number attending schools of a public nature. Of the children attending private schools 12 per cent are girls as compared with 7 per cent. in the case of public institutions. Grants-in-aid are available for such schools if they care to add 'useful knowledge' to their ordinary course, which generally consists of 'reading' only, and when this happens such aided schools are included in the general returns. But it is observed that the teachers are not ordinarily qualified to teach anything but reading, and this is an obstacle to the development of the schools.

19. The number of pupils under instruction in Native States in schools of all kinds, public and private, was 20,436 as compared with 21,459 in the previous year. In examinations higher than the Entrance Examination 41·8 per cent. of the candidates passed against 47 per cent. in the previous year, and in other examinations 54 per cent. against 64 per cent.

20. A continued improvement, slow but sure, in conduct and discipline is reported, and it is mentioned by the Director as a curiosity that in one circle the Inspector did not experience a single case of copying at examinations during the last inspecting season. It is gratifying to find that there is now less quarrelling and more co-operation among teachers. The system of moral training in the schools of the Province was under the special consideration of Government during the year, and special instructions were issued by the Director with a view to having a right influence directed on the scholars.

21. The number of boarding houses rose from 259 to 283 and of the inmates from 7,202 to 9,308. The girls' boarding house opened last year at Jullundur in connection with the Kanyán Maha-Vidyálai has now 40 residents, and the management is described as excellent. For boys the arrangements in the Montgomery, Gujránwála and Pesháwar Districts are again complained of, and in the Gurdáspur, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Shahpur Districts there is said to be much room for improvement.

22. Physical training continues to grow in popularity, the number of fully qualified instructors has increased, tournaments have been organized in nearly every district, and the tone of the tournament field is said to be improving steadily, but the want of play-grounds is still felt in many places.

23. The description in Chapter XV of the Report of the work done by the Text-Book Committee shows that its members were very usefully employed during the year. In addition to preparing books and charts for use in classes, the Committee carried on the scheme for the translation of instructive books from English into the Vernacular, and a 'Life of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' is in contemplation. Their labours are warmly acknowledged by the Director, and the thanks of Government should be conveyed to them.

24. Although there has been no marked advance in the numbers receiving instruction, in the successes scored in examinations or in the state of female education, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director that the results of the year show steady progress in the improvement of teaching methods and of the tone and discipline of students, in the attention given to physical training and in the activity of private enterprise. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Dr. Sime for his able control of the Department during the year, and for his clear and excellent report. It is matter for congratulation that Dr. Sime has been prevailed upon to postpone the severance of his connection with the Department, and that the present is not the last report which he will submit.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Government Gazette* and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Revenue and Finl. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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DELHI CIRCLE, 1898-99.

HISSAR DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Hissár M. B., A.-V., High.
- Sirsa ,, ,, Middle.
- Bhíwání ,, ,, ,,
- Hánsí M. B., V., ,,
- Barwála D. B., V., ,,

64 Primary Schools for Boys.
6 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Boys at Sirsa.
55 Private Schools (52 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

131

ROHTAK DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Rohtak M. B., A. V., High.
- Jhajjar ,, ,, Middle.
- Gohána ,, ,, ,,
- Kalánaur D. B., V., ,,
- Bádlí ,, ,, ,,
- Mahm ,, ,, ,,
- Bahádargarh M. B., V., Middle.
- Kharkhauda D. B., V., ,,
- Beri M. B., V., ,,

57 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
54 Private Schools for Boys.

125

GURGAON DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Rewárí M. B., A. V., High.
- Gurgáon D. B., V., Middle.
- Nuh ,, ,, ,,
- Hasanpur ,, ,, ,,
- Sohna M. B., ,, ,,
- Palwal ,, ,, ,,
- Firozpur ,, ,, ,,

91 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
38 Private Schools (36 for Boys and 2 for Girls).

147

DELHI DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College.
12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Delhi Anglo-Arabic, High.
- ,, M. B., ,,
- ,, Aided Mission, ,,
- ,, ,, Anglo-Sanskrit, High,
- ,, ,, Suraiya Jah's A.-V., High.
- Sonepat M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mahraulí D. B., V., ,,
- Najafgarh ,, ,, ,,
- Ballabgarh M. B., V., ,,
- Faridábád ,, ,, ,,
- Unaided A.-V. Middle School at Delhi.
- Unaided A.-V. Middle Mukhlis Academy at Delhi.

2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Delhi S. P. G. Mission Aided Boarding, A.-V., Middle.
- Delhi Baptist ,, ,, ,, Ver.

1 Secondary School for European Boys at—
- Delhi (Station School) Middle.

96 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School, Unaided, for European Girls, Delhi.
3 Special Schools at—
- Delhi { Government Normal School for Masters. M. B. Industrial and Tibbiya (Medical) Schools for Males.

155 Private Schools (138 for Boys and 17 for Girls).

281

KARNAL DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Karnál M. B., A.-V., High.
- Kaithal ,, ,, Middle.
- Pánipat ,, ,, ,,
- Thánesar M. B., V., ,,
- Sháhábád ,, ,, ,,
- Ládwa ,, ,, ,,
- Púndrí D. B., ,, ,,
- Kunjpura ,, ,, ,,
- Gharaunda ,, ,, ,,

87 Primary Schools for Boys.
4 Primary Schools for Girls.
105 Private Schools (93 for Boys and 12 for Girls).

205

UMBALLA DISTRICT—

15 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jagádhrí M. B., A.-V., High.
- Umballa City Aided Mission, A.-V., High.
- Umballa Cantonment Aided, A.-V., High, Hindú-Muhammadan.
- Umballa City Anglo-Sanskrit, Unaided, High.
- Umballa City M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Rúpar ,, ,, ,,
- Cantonment (Mission) Aided, A.-V., Middle.
- Murinda D. B., V., Middle.
- Kharar ,, ,, ,,
- Biláspur ,, ,, ,,
- Manímázra ,, ,, ,,
- Naráyangarh ,, ,, ,,
- Mullána ,, ,, ,,
- Sádhaura M. B. ,, ,,
- Búriya ,, ,, ,,

88 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Boys.
106 Private Schools (99 for Boys and 7 for Girls).

220

SIMLA DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Simla Anglo-Sanskrit A.-V., Unaided, High.
- Simla M. B., A.-V., High.
- Kasauli A.-V., Aided, Middle.
- Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High. E.
- Simla Bishop Cotton, Aided, ,, E.
- ,, Christ Church Aided, Middle. E.
- ,, St. Michael's ,, ,, E.

8 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High. E.
- Simla Auckland House, Aided, ,, E.
- ,, Convent Boarding ,, ,, E.
- ,, Ayrcliff ,, ,, E.
- ,, Mayo Industrial, ,, Middle. E.
- ,, St. Francis' Convent, Aided, Middle. E.
- ,, Christ Church ,, ,, E.
- ,, St. Joseph's Day, ,, ,, E.

11 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
11 Private Schools (10 for Boys and 1 for Girls).
6 ,, ,, for Europeans (3 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

44

1,153

JULLUNDUR CIRCLE, 1898-99.

KANGRA DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Pálampur D. B., A.-V., High.
- Núrpur M. B., ,, Middle.
- Kángra Aided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
- Sujánpur Tira D. B., V., Middle.
- Nadaun ,, ,, ,,
- Sultánpur ,, ,, ,,
- Bhowárna Unaided, A.-V., Middle.

61 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 Primary Schools for Girls.
16 Private Schools (15 for Boys and 1 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Boys at Dharmsála.

95

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT—

14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Mahalpur Popular, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Hoshiárpur M. B., A.-V., High.
- Bajwára A.-V., High (Middle Department, Aided).
- Hoshiárpur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Ditto ditto Vernacular High.
- Hoshiárpur National, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Hoshiárpur Anglo-Sanskrit, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Tánda M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mahalpur D. B., V., Middle.
- Garhshankar D. B., V., Middle.
- Hariána M. B., ,, ,,
- Mukerián ,, ,, ,,
- Dasúyah ,, ,, ,,
- Una ,, ,, ,,

138 Primary Schools for Boys.
12 Primary Schools for Girls.
103 Private Schools (91 for Boys and 12 for Girls).

267

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jullundur M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, Aided Mission, ,,
- ,, Unaided Doába, High.
- ,, ,, Anglo-Sanskrit, High.
- Ráhon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Kartárpur ,, ,, ,,
- Nakodar ,, ,, ,,
- Phillour ,, ,, ,,
- Cantonment Aided ,, ,,
- Jullundur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Adampur D. B., V., ,, ,,
- Pharála ,, ,, Middle.
- Shahkot ,, ,, ,,
- Aláwalpur M. B., ,, ,,
- Banga ,, ,, ,,
- Nawashahr ,, ,, ,,
- Núrmahal ,, ,,

1 Secondary School for Girls at Jullundur maintained by the Arya Samáj.
132 Primary Schools for Boys.
23 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Special School (Government Normal School for Masters).
266 Private Schools (232 for Boys and 34 for Girls).

440

LUDHIANA DISTRICT—

20 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ludhiána M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, (Mission) Aided, A.-V., High.
- ,, Christian Boys' Boarding High School (Aided).
- Harí High School, Ludhiána (Unaided).
- Jagráon Engineering Popular, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Jagráon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Ludhiána (Arya), Aided, A.-V., Middle.
- Ludhiána (Haqqání), Aided, A.-V., High.
- Sanskrit School, Ludhiána (Rái Jugal Kishor's), Unaided, Middle.
- Samrála D. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Gujarwál ,, V., ,,
- Shahna ,, ,, ,,
- Baddowál ,, ,, ,,
- Ráepur ,, ,, ,,
- Malaudh ,, ,, ,,
- Sánehwál ,, ,, ,,
- Sawaddí ,, ,, ,,
- Khanna M. B., ,, ,,
- Máchhíwára ,, ,, ,,
- Ráekot ,, ,, ,,

1 Secondary School for Girls at—
- Gujarwál, D. B., V., Middle.

1 North-West Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána City, Unaided.
92 Primary Schools for Boys.
17 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Industrial School at Ludhiána for Boys.
157 Private Schools (138 for Boys and 19 for Girls).

289

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT—

11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ferozepore M. B., A.-V., High.
- The Popular Islámiya and Har Bhagwán Dás' Memorial High Unaided Schools, Ferozepore City.
- Muktsar Anglo-Vedic, Anglo-Vernacular, Middle, Unaided.
- Fázilka M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Cantonment Aided ,, ,,
- Mehráj D. B., V. ,,
- Moga ,, ,, ,,
- Buttar ,, ,, ,,
- Zíra M. B., ,, ,,
- Dharmkot ,, ,, ,,

80 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 Primary Schools for Girls.
131 Private Schools (115 for Boys and 16 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Girls.

228

1,319

LAHORE CIRCLE, 1898-99.

JHANG DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhang Victoria Jubilee M. B., A.-V., High.
Chiniot M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Lyallpur D. B., ,, ,,
Ahmadpur D. B., V., ,,
Shorkot ,, ,, ,,
57 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
139 Private Schools (126 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

212

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Montgomery Diamond Jubilee M. B., A.-V., High.
Kamália M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Pákpattan ,, V., ,,
Dipálpur D. B., A.-V., ,,
Saiyadwála D. B., V., ,,
Hurja D. B., V., Middle.
Kamália Brádrí School, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
33 Primary Schools for Boys.
2 Primary Schools for Girls.
104 Private Schools (95 for Boys and 9 for Girls).

146

LAHORE DISTRICT—

1 Government Arts College.
1 Aided ,, ,, (Mission).
1 Unaided ,, ,, (Dayánand A.-V.).
1 ,, ,, ,, (Islámiya A.-V.).
1 Aided Oriental College.
1 Government Medical College.
28 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Lahore Government, A.-V., (Central Model), High.
Qasúr M. B., ,, High.
Lahore Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (Aitchison College), A.-V., ,,
,, Unaided (Dayánand School), ,, ,,
,, ,, (Dayánand School) ,, ,,
,, ,, (Madrast-ul-Musalmín) ,, ,,
,, ,, Sanátan Dharm Sabha School, ,,
,, ,, Union Academy, High.
Islámiya High School, Qasúr, Unaided.
Lahore Aided (Oriental College School), V., High.
,, ,, (European Boys), E., High.
,, ,, (Aitchison School), A.-V., Middle.
Chúnián M. B. ,, ,,
Meean Meer Cantonment, Aided, ,, ,,
Unaided Shankar Dás School, Sháhdara, A.-V., Middle.
Punjábí School, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
'Alírazábád A.-V., Middle.
Lahore Aided (N.-W. Ry. Night School), E., Middle.
,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage), E., ,,
,, ,, (St. Anthony's) ,, ,,
Railway School, Aided, Middle, E.
Bhadána D. B., V., Middle.
Sursingh ,, ,, ,,
Bághbánpur ,, ,, ,,
Khem Karn M. B., V., ,,
Pattí ,, ,, ,,
Sharaqpur ,, ,, ,,
5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Lahore Aided (Lady Dufferin School), A.-V., High.
,, ,, (Cathedral Girls' School), E., Middle.
,, ,, (Convent ,,) ,, ,,
,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage) ,, ,,
,, ,, (Victoria School), V., ,,
89 Primary Schools for Boys.
29 Primary Schools for Girls.
7 Special Institutions at—
Lahore Government Central Training College.
,, ,, Normal School.
,, ,, Mayo School of Art.
,, Unaided Law School.
,, Government Medical School.
,, ,, Railway Technical School.
,, ,, Veterinary School.
204 Private Schools (171 for Boys and 33 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Girls.

369

AMRITSAR DISTRICT—

1 Municipal Board College.
1 Khálsa Arts College, Unaided.
20 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Amritsar M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
,, ,, (M. A. O.), ,, ,,
,, Unaided (Khálsa), ,, ,,
,, ,, Sir James Lyall, A.-V., ,,
,, ,, Hindú Sabha School ,, ,,
Model High School Amritsar.
Amritsar Pt. Baijnáth School, Unaided, Middle.
Tarn Táran D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Jandiála A.-V. M. B. School, Middle.
Amritsar Aided (Mission Night), A.-V., Middle.
Majítha ,, (,,), ,, ,,
Chabhal ,, ,, ,,
Ajnála D. B., V., ,,
Ram Dás ,, ,, ,,
Rája Sánsí ,, ,, ,,
Vairowál ,, ,, ,,
Fatehábád ,, ,, ,,
Butála ,, ,, ,,
Tarn Táran Khálsa School, A.-V., High, Unaided.
3 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Amritsar Aided (Alexandra), A.-V., High.
,, (Christian Boarding), A.-V., Middle.
,, M. B., V., Middle.
109 Primary Schools for Boys.
41 Primary Schools for Girls.
1 Primary School for European Boys.
1 Special School (Amritsar M. B., Industrial).
148 Private Schools (140 for Boys and 8 for Girls).

325

GURDASPUR DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gurdáspur M. B., A.-V., High.
Batála Aided (Baring School), A.-V., High.
Rái Bhág Singh Rafa-i-'Am Unaided High School, Batála.
Batála M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Dínanagar M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Pathánkot ,, ,, ,,
Srígobindpur ,, ,, ,,
Dera Bába Nának ,, ,, ,,
Batála A. L. O. E. Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Kanjrúr D. B., V., Middle
Shakargarh D. B., ,, ,,
Sujánpur M. B., ,, ,,
Kalánaur ,, ,, ,,
Dharmkot Randháwa Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Diamond Jubilee Unaided, Middle, Qádián.
Ta'lim-ul-Islám ,, ,, ,,
Diamond Jubilee National Unaided, A.-V. High, Dínanagar.
125 Primary Schools for Boys.
6 Primary Schools for Girls.
Dalhousie Convent School (Aided), E., Middle.
101 Private Schools (91 for Boys and 10 for Girls.
1 Private School for Europeans Girls.

251

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
M. B. High School, Gujránwála.
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Wazírábád ,, (,,), ,, ,,
Gujránwála Khálsa, Unaided, High.
,, Islámiya School, Unaided, High.
Diamond Jubilee High School, Wazírábád (Unaided).
Háfizábád Brandreth School, A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
Anglo-Sanskrit School, Jalálpur Bhattián, A.-V. Unaided, Middle.
Lyall Anglo-Sanskrit School, Rámnagar ,, Unaided Middle.
Naushahra Virkan, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
Akálgarh M. B., ,, ,,
Eminábád Unaided ,, ,,
Háfizábád D. B., V., ,,
Sohdra D. B., V., ,,
Pindí Bhattián D. B., V., ,,
Rámnagar M. B., V., ,,
Qila' Didár Singh M. B., V., ,,
2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Gujránwála Aided (Mission), V., Middle.
,, (M. B.), V., Middle.
96 Primary Schools for Boys.
20 Primary Schools for Girls.
163 Private Schools (135 for Boys and 28 for Girls).

298

1,601

RAWALPINDI CIRCLE, 1898-99.

SIALKOT DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College at Siálkot.
17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Siálkot M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Scotch Mission), A.-V., High.
,, ,, (American ,,) ,, ,,
Siálkot Unaided A.-V., High.
(Christian Training Institute).
Pasrúr D. B., A.-V., High.
,, Unaided A.-V., Public, Middle.
Zafarwál M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Jámke ,, ,, ,,
Nárowál Unaided ,, ,,
,, Aided, ,, ,,
Daska Unaided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
Sankhatra D. B., V., Middle.
Sambariál ,, ,,
Gota ,, ,,
Daska M. B., A.-V., ,,
Qila' Sobha Singh M. B., V., ,,
Ghartal A.-V. Middle School.
5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Siálkot 3, V., Middle.
,, 1, A.-V., Middle for Girls.
,, Aided (Convent), E., Middle.
160 Primary Schools for Boys.
33 Primary Schools for Girls.
132 Private Schools (123 for Boys and 9 for Girls).

348

GUJRAT DISTRICT—

10 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujrát M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
Dinga Aided (Mission), ,, Middle.
Gujrát Unaided (Islámiya), A.-V., ,,
Kunjah D. B., V., ,,
Phália ,, ,, ,,
Jalálpur Jattán Aided, A.-V., ,,
Khárián D. B., V., ,,
Dinga A.-V. (Aided) ,,
Victoria Bharátrí A.-V., Middle, Jalálpur Jattán (Unaided).
87 Primary Schools for Boys.
4 Primary Schools for Girls.
2 Industrial Girls' Schools—one at Gujrát, and the other at Jalálpur Jattán.
254 Private Schools (232 for Boys and 22 for Girls).

357

SHAHPUR DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Bhera M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Unaided Anglo-Sanskrit, ,,
Shahpur D. B., A.-V., (Davies School), Middle.
Miáni M. B., A.-V., ,,
Khushab ,, ,, ,,
Sáhíwál ,, ,, ,,
Naushahra D. B., V., ,,
60 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 Primary Schools for Girls.
240 Private Schools (221 for Boys and 19 for Girls).

318

JHELUM DISTRICT—

10 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhelum M. B., A.-V., High.
Hindú Diamond Jubilee A.-V. High School Pind Dádan Khán (Unaided).
Pind Dádan Khán M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Chakwál D. B., A.-V., ,,
Rohtás D. B., V., ,,
Talagang ,, A.-V., ,,
Bhawan ,, V., ,,
Sanghoí Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
Kála A.-V., Aided, ,,
Domelí ,, Unaided. ,,
69 Primary Schools for Boys.
13 Primary Schools for Girls.
361 Private Schools (325 for Boys and 36 for Girls).

453

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT—

1 Unaided Arts College at Ráwalpindi.
18 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Ráwalpindi Aided Mission), A.-V., High.
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., ,,
Ráwalpindi Aided (Denys) A.-V., ,,
Islámiya Unaided A.-V., High, Ráwalpindi.
Sharesht Niti Shála of Bhái Búta Singh at Ráwalpindi (Unaided), A.-V., High.
Sagrí D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Ráwalpindi M. B., A.-V., ,,
Hazro ,, ,, ,,
Murree Aided (St. Thomas), E., ,,
Ráwalpindi Aided (Station), ,, ,,
Gujar Khán D. B., A.-V., ,,
Kallar ,, V., ,,
Sukho ,, ,, ,,
Gulliána ,, ,, ,,
Pindígheb M. B., ,, ,,
Sadar Bazár, Ráwalpindi, Arya Samáj, A.-V., Middle.
Sukho Unaided A.-V., Middle.
Ráwalpindi Sadar Unaidad A.-V. Mission Middle School.
4 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., High.
,, Aided (St. Denys), E., ,,
,, ,, (Convent) ,, Middle.
Ráwalpindi Aided (Convent), E., ,,
91 Primary Schools for Boys.
25 Primary Schools for Girls.
2 Special Schools at—
Ráwalpindi Government Normal School for Masters.
Ráwalpindi Unaided Industrial School.
360 Private Schools (329 for Boys and 31 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Girls at Murree.

502

HAZARA DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Abbottábad Albert Victor (Unaided), A.-V., High.
,, M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Harípur M. B., A.-V. ,,
Kot Najíbullah D. B., V., ,,
Baffa M. B., ,, ,,
30 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls, Unaided.
353 Private Schools (335 for Boys and 18 for Girls).

389

PESHAWAR DISTRICT—

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Pesháwar M. B., A.-V., High.
,, Aided (Edwardes Mission), A.-V., ,,
Lála Rádha Kishan's Páthshála (Unaided), V., High.
National Unaided, A.-V., High.
Arya A.-V., High School, Pesháwar.
Islámiya School (Unaided), A.-V., Middle.
Mardán D. B., V., Middle.
Naushahra Kalán D. B., V., ,,
Chársadda ,, ,, ,,
Zaida ,, ,, ,,
Chamkaní ,, ,, ,,
Akora ,, ,, ,,
61 Primary Schools for Boys.
236 Private Schools (222 for Boys and 14 for Girls).

309

KOHAT DISTRICT—

1 Secondary School for Boys at—
Kohát M. B., A.-V., High.
10 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls, M. B.
53 Private Schools for Boys.

65

2,741

DERAJAT CIRCLE, 1898-99.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT—

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Mooltan M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- ,, Cantonment Aided ,, ,,
- ,, Unaided (Anglo-Sanskrit Technical), A.-V., High.
- Shujábád M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mooltan Unaided (Islámiya), A.-V., Middle.
- Kahror D. B. V., Middle.
- Sarái Siddhú ,, ,, ,,
- Jalálpur M. B., ,, ,,
- Tulamba ,, ,, ,,
- Mooltan St. Mayo's Convent School, E., Middle.
- Station School for Europeans.

80 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
1 Special School at—
- Mooltan Government Normal School for Masters.

191 Private Schools (156 for Boys and 35 for Girls).

285

BANNU DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Bannú Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- ,, M. B., ,, Middle.
- Míánwálí D. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mína Khel M. B., ,, ,,
- 'Isa Khel ,, ,, ,,

43 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary Unaided School for Girls.
228 Private Schools (217 for Boys and 11 for Girls).

277

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- D. I. Khán Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- ,, Unaided (Bharátrí Sabha), A.-V., High.
- ,, M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Leiah ,, ,, ,,
- Kuláchí D. B., ,, ,,
- Bhakkar M. B., V., ,,
- Karor (Unaided) Anglo-Vernacular Middle.

47 Primary Schools for Boys.
4 Primary Schools for Girls.
354 Private Schools (280 for Boys and 74 for Girls).

412

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- D. G., Khán M. B., A.-V., High.
- Rájanpur ,, ,, Middle.
- Rojhán D. B., V., ,,
- Taunsa ,, ,, ,,
- Jámpur M. B., A.-V., ,,

52 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 Primary School for Girls.
135 Private Schools (129 for Boys and 6 for Girls).

193

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT—

3 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Muzaffargarh M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Kot Adú D. B., V., ,,
- 'Alípur M. B., V., ,,

51 Primary Schools for Boys.
2 Primary Schools for Girls.
111 Private Schools (103 for Boys and 8 for Girls).

167

1,334

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges ... English ...	9	9	...	...	1,165	1,083	82	...	1,45,679	1,31,256	14,423	...
Arts Colleges ... Oriental...	1	1	...	...	85	74	11	...	21,189	19,952	1,237	...
Medical College	1	1	...	...	208	207	1	...	81,345	83,937	...	2,592
High Schools	103	89	14	...	26,145	23,743	2,402	...	6,66,789	6,23,599	43,190	...
Middle Schools	236	250	...	14	35,490	37,009	...	1,519	3,82,144	3,98,830	...	16,686
Total Secondary Schools ...	339	339	...	...	61,635	60,752	883	...	10,48,933	10,22,429	26,504	...
Primary Schools	2,350	2,423	...	73	102,460	106,792	...	4,332	4,80,787	4,90,029	...	9,242
Total Schools for General Education	2,689	2,762	...	73	164,095	167,544	...	3,449	15,29,720	15,12,458	17,262	...
Schools for Special Instruction	16	16	...	...	2,059	1,983	76	...	1,52,300	1,60,354	...	8,054
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,705	2,778	...	73	166,154	169,527	...	3,373	16,82,020	16,72,812	9,208	...
For Females.												
High Schools	8	8	...	...	768	722	46	...	69,754	67,042	2,712	...
Middle Schools	25	24	1	...	1,844	1,922	...	78	67,359	63,919	3,440	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	33	32	1	...	2,612	2,644	...	32	1,37,113	1,30,961	6,152	...
Primary Schools	321	319	2	...	11,068	11,206	...	138	80,538	82,422	...	1,884
Total Schools for General Education	354	351	3	...	13,680	13,850	...	170	2,17,651	2,13,383	4,268	...
Schools for Special Instruction	3	3	...	...	154	249	...	95	9,715	20,288	...	10,573
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	357	354	3	...	13,834	14,099	...	265	2,27,366	2,33,671	...	6,305
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	3,073	3,143	...	70	181,446	184,990	...	3,544	21,57,599	21,41,628	15,971	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,560	4,545	15	...	71,384	69,770	1,614	...	...	...	...	...
For Females	515	506	9	...	8,267	7,791	476	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	5,075	5,051	24	...	79,651	77,561	2,090	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	8,148	8,194	...	46	261,097	262,551	...	1,454	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,295	1,50,166	1,129	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,11,772	8,64,720	47,052	...
Grand Total of Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,20,666	31,56,514	64,152	...
	Number of Scholars.											
High Stage ... ... Boys	3,555	3,230	325	...	From Imperial Revenues ...				1,26,545	1,33,315	...	6,770
High Stage ... ... Girls	48	63	...	15								
Middle Stage ... ... Boys	17,724	17,115	609	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...				7,79,834	7,37,616	42,218	...
Middle Stage ... ... Girls	520	558	...	38	„ District Funds				6,28,562	6,21,245	7,317	...
Total ... Boys	21,279	20,345	934	...	„ Municipal Funds ...				3,69,025	3,39,921	29,104	...
Total ... Girls	568	621	...	53								
Upper Primary Stage* Boys	32,458	31,825	633	...	„ Fees ... Tuition Fees...				6,59,007	6,40,502	18,505	...
Upper Primary Stage* Girls	1,417	1,443	...	26	„ Fees ... Other Fees ...				1,81,494	1,81,910	...	416
Lower Primary Stage* Boys	110,418	115,387	...	4,969	„ Other Sources				4,76,199	5,02,005	...	25,806
Lower Primary Stage* Girls	11,635	11,773	...	138								
Total* ... Boys	142,876	147,212	...	4,336								
Total* ... Girls	13,052	13,216	...	164	*Total ...				32,20,666	31,56,514	64,152	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Statistical summary.

1. The table on the opposite page summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions in the Punjab for the last two years.

Number of institutions and scholars.

2. According to the figures of the table, the number of Public Institutions has fallen from 3,143 to 3,073, with a drop also in the number of scholars from 184,990 to 181,446; or a decrease of 70 schools and 3,544 scholars. As, however, 15 schools with 984 scholars were erroneously returned twice last year in connection with a transferred Tahsíl, the actual decline in schools was 55 and in scholars 2,560. The fall in schools was wholly in Primary Schools for boys; in scholars, it was mainly in the same schools, and, in a small degree, in all classes of Girls' Schools, counteracted by a rise in the Secondary and Special Schools for boys. Private Institutions have increased from 5,051 to 5,075, or by 24, with a rise also in the number of scholars from 77,561 to 79,651, or by 2,090. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, and using the correct figures for last year, there has been a loss of 31 schools and 470 scholars, the probable cause of which will be explained later on, in connection with the kinds of schools in which the loss specially occurred. There are now altogether 8,148 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 261,097 scholars, or to 8·34 per cent. of the children of school-going age. Of the whole number of scholars, 238,667 are males, or 14·14 per cent. of the boys of school-going age, and 22,430 females, or 1·56 per cent. of the girls.

Colleges.

3. The number of Colleges remains 11, namely, 10 Arts Colleges (9 English and 1 Oriental) and 1 Medical College. The attendance in the Arts (English) Colleges has risen by 82, in the Oriental College by 11, and in the Medical College by 1; or a total gain of 94 students. In all the Colleges, there are now 1,458 in receipt of a University education in the Province, not including 411 Law and 84 Engineering students, of whom 8, belonging to the Medical College, are females.

Secondary Schools.

4. The Secondary Schools for boys, making allowance for 3 schools and 364 scholars returned twice in the previous year, have increased from 336 to 339, or by 3, with an advance also in the number of scholars from 60,388 to 61,635, or by 1,247. The Secondary Schools for girls have risen from 32 to 33, but with a fall in the number of scholars from 2,644 to 2,612, or by 32. For both boys and girls, the number of Secondary Schools is now 372, with 64,247 scholars, compared with 368 schools and 63,032 scholars last year. Of the schools, 340 are for Natives, and 32 for Europeans; and of the scholars, 61,875 belong to the former, and 2,372 to the latter. Of the whole number of scholars in these schools, 3,603 are at the High stage of instruction, and 18,244 at the Middle stage, compared with 3,293 and 17,597 the year before.

Primary Schools.

5. The Primary Schools for boys, allowing for an excess of 12 schools and 629 scholars last year, have fallen from 2,411 to 2,350, or by 61, with a decline in the scholars from 106,172 to 102,460, or by 3,712. The Primary Schools for girls have risen from 319 to 321, with, however, a fall in the number of

Chapter 1, 6. General Summary.

scholars from 11,206 to 11,068, or by 138. For both boys and girls, the number of Primary Schools in the Province is now 2,671, with 113,528 scholars, against 2,730 schools and 117,378 scholars in the previous year. Four of the schools, with 87 scholars, are for Europeans, leaving 2,667 schools, with 113,441 scholars, for Natives. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, or 42,400, we get a total of 155,928 at the Primary stage of instruction, of whom 33,875 are at the Upper Primary stage, compared with 33,134 last year.

Schools for Special Instruction.

6. The Schools for Special Instruction remain 19 as last year, but with a slight fall in the attendance from 2,232 to 2,213. These schools comprise 6 Training Institutions for Male Teachers, with 322 scholars; 1 Law School, with 411 scholars; 3 Medical Schools (one Yunání), with 399 scholars; 1 Veterinary School, with 99 scholars; 1 School of Art, with 239 scholars; and 7 Industrial Schools, with 743 scholars. Three of the schools—1 Medical and 2 Industrial—are for females, and had together 154 scholars, which, with 19 women in the Medical and Industrial Schools for men, makes 173 females in all in these schools, and 2,040 males.

Private Institutions.

7. The Private Institutions returned are made up of 11 schools for Europeans, with 204 scholars, and 5,064 schools for Natives, with 79,447 scholars. The schools for Europeans comprise 4 Boys' Schools with 83 scholars, and 7 Girls' Schools with 121 scholars. The schools for Natives consist of: 449 Advanced Schools for instruction in Oriental Classical Languages, with 6,687 scholars; 1,171 Elementary Schools, teaching mainly a Vernacular Language, with 25,878 scholars; 3,395 Rote Schools, teaching a religious scripture, chiefly the Qurán, by rote, with 45,554 scholars; and 49 Other Schools for elementary general knowledge, but not conforming to departmental standards, with 1,328 scholars. The number of boys in these schools is 70,910, and of girls, 8,537.

Classification of institutions according to management.

8. The statement below classifies all kinds of institutions according to their management:—

	1898-99.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Under Public Management—				
Managed by Government	23	3,722	23	3,665
Managed by Local Boards	2,108	122,143	2,108	123,147
Under Private Management—				
Aided Institutions	757	39,763	784	40,412
Unaided Institutions	185	15,818	213	16,782
Total	3,073	181,446	3,128	184,006
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Indigenous Schools	5,064	79,447	5,036	77,308
European Schools	11	204	15	253
GRAND TOTAL	8,148	261,097	8,179	261,567

The Government and Board Institutions remain as before; but there is a fall in both kinds of Public Institutions under private management, namely, of 27 Aided Schools and 28 Unaided

Schools. The increase of 24 Private Institutions results from 28 more Indigenous Schools and 4 fewer European Schools. Sixty-nine per cent. of the scholars in Public Institutions belong to Government and Board Schools, 22 per cent. to Aided Schools, and about 9 per cent. to Unaided Schools.

Classification of scholars according to creed.

9. The following table classifies the scholars in all kinds of institutions according to creed :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hindús	132,459	134,163	...	1,704
Muhammadans	123,074	122,419	655	...
Native Christians	1,823	1,793	30	...
Others	1,105	1,565	...	440
Europeans	2,636	2,611	25	...

There is a marked decrease in Hindús and Others, the latter being mainly low-caste children attending Elementary Schools, which declined during the past year. Muhammadans have risen considerably, and Native Christians and Europeans a little. The proportion of Hindú to Muhammadan scholars is now about 100 : 93, compared with 100 : 126 of relative population.

Comparison boys under instruction in the different Districts.

10. The statement subjoined shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different Districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, and is given as an indication of the comparative progress of education, as regards the male population, in different parts of the Province. The percentages in column 7 are derived from the figures in column 6, in accordance with a special order of Government on the subject.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Districts.	Male population.	Boys of school-going age.	Total number of boys at school.	Number of boys at school omitting those attending Rote Schools.	Percentage of boys at school.
1	Simla	28,091	4,213	1,860	1,764	41·8
2	Amritsar	543,084	81,462	14,438	13,526	16·6
3	Jhelum	317,581	47,637	10,984	7,760	16·2
4	Ráwalpindi	478,457	71,768	13,876	11,388	15·8
5	Delhi	344,801	51,720	9,368	8,072	15·6
6	Ludhiána	354,409	53,161	9,002	8,119	15·2
7	Lahore	592,298	88,843	15,320	13,431	15·1
	Gujránwála	379,034	56,855	9,453	8,638	15·1
9	Jullundur	492,877	73,931	12,547	10,380	14·0
10	Gujrát	400,514	60,077	10,302	8,378	13·9
11	Dera Ghází Khán	221,946	33,291	5,634	4,266	12·8
	Siálkot	598,415	89,762	12,547	11,555	12·8
13	Bannú	197,536	29,630	6,808	3,740	12·6
	Mooltan	347,158	52,073	7,978	6,571	12·6
15	Sháhpur	258,147	38,722	6,697	4,728	12·2
16	Jhang	233,589	35,038	4,851	4,231	12·0
17	Hoshiárpur	540,048	81,007	9,771	9,135	11·2
18	Dera Isma'íl Khán ...	260,687	39,103	6,566	4,358	11·1
19	Rohtak	313,442	47,016	5,527	5,184	11·0
20	Gurdáspur	513,429	77,014	8,722	8,361	10·8
	Umballa	470,561	70,584	8,400	7,666	10·8
22	Gurgáon	350,229	52,534	5,044	4,845	9·2
	Peshawar	383,036	57,455	7,932	5,322	9·2
	Muzaffargarh	206,924	31,038	3,595	2,883	9·2
25	Ferozepore	485,600	72,840	6,250	5,542	7·6
26	Karnál	467,710	70,156	5,973	5,285	7·5
27	Montgomery	269,613	40,441	3,243	2,801	6·9
28	Hazára	278,265	41,739	7,108	2,878	6·8
29	Hissár	414,909	62,236	4,589	4,001	6·4
30	Kohát	112,803	16,920	1,392	994	5·8
31	Kángra	397,061	59,559	3,390	3,354	5·6
	Total ...	11,252,249	1,687,837	238,667	199,156	11·8

Chapter I, 11. General Summary.

Omitting Simla, the range varies from 5·6 per cent. in Kángra, to 16·6 in Amritsar. Ten Districts have still less than 1 in 10 boys at school, three of these being in each of the extreme Delhi and Ráwalpindi Circles. Seven other Districts have between 1 in 10 and 1 in 8; and the remaining 13 Districts, still omitting Simla, have between 1 in 8 and 1 in 6. The Ráwalpindi Circle has 4 of the latter, the Lahore and Deraját Circles, 3 each, the Lahore Circle, 2, and the Delhi Circle, 1. The Simla District, on account of the European Schools, has a somewhat greater proportion than 2 in 5 of its boys at school.

Expenditure.

11. The whole departmental expenditure for the past year amounted to Rs. 32,20,666, or Rs. 64,152 more than in the previous year. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Tuition, was Rs. 21,57,599, or an increase of Rs. 15,971; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 10,63,067, or a rise of Rs. 48,181. The rise in direct expenditure was on Colleges and Secondary Schools only, counteracted by a considerable fall against the other classes of schools; and the much larger rise in indirect expenditure was due mainly to Buildings. Of the total expenditure, 66·99 per cent. was direct, and 33·01 per cent. indirect, compared with 67·85 and 32·15 per cent., respectively, last year.

Direct expenditure analysed.

12. The direct expenditure on University Education was Rs. 2,48,213, or Rs. 13,068 in excess of the previous year, the rise being wholly on the Arts Colleges, on account of increased and higher paid establishments. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College comes to Rs. 138-5-10, towards which Rs. 52-0-7, or about 38 per cent., is contributed from Public Funds. In the Medical College, the average annual cost is Rs. 383-11-3, to which Public Funds contribute Rs. 346-2-1, or about 90 per cent. University Education absorbs 7·7 per cent. of the total expenditure.

In Boys' Schools for General Education, the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,29,720, or a rise of Rs. 17,262, due to an increased number of High Schools. In Girls' Schools, the expenditure rose by Rs. 4,268 to Rs. 2,17,651, the increase being on account of improved staff and equipment in some of the European Schools. In both Boys and Girls' Schools, the total direct expenditure was Rs. 17,47,371, or 54·24 per cent. of the whole cost. The expenditure on Secondary Schools was Rs. 11,86,046, and on Primary Schools, Rs. 5,61,325. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-15-8, of which Rs. 7-8-5, or over 39 per cent., was met from Public Funds; in a Primary School, it comes to Rs. 5-2-7, of which Rs. 4-0-8, or about 78 per cent., was so met.

In Schools for Special Education, the direct expenditure was Rs. 1,62,015, or Rs. 18,627 less than in the previous year, the result of a fall in all the classes of schools, especially in the Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána and the School of Art. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 61,920 was on account of the Training Institutions for Male Teachers, and Rs. 1,00,095 on account of the other institutions for Professional and Technical Instruction. In the former, the average annual cost of educating a student is Rs. 180-8-5, all of which was met from Public Funds; in the latter, it is Rs. 53-1-7, of which Rs. 29-15-1, or about 56 per cent., was met in that way. The cost of these schools amounts to 5·02 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Indirect expenditure analysed.

13. Indirect expenditure is given in the General Summary table at the beginning of this Chapter under the two heads of Scholarships and Other Charges. On Scholarships, the expenditure

was Rs. 1,51,295, or a slight rise of Rs. 1,129, the increase being in the Institutions for Technical Education. The details under the head of Other Charges are given below :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,73,662	1,25,962	47,700	...
Furniture and Apparatus	38,285	34,863	3,422	...
University	1,07,039	98,049	8,990	...
Direction	51,639	49,887	1,752	...
Inspection	1,66,993	1,68,466	...	1,473
Miscellaneous	3,74,154	3,87,493	...	13,339
Total ...	9,11,772	8,64,720	47,052	...

There is an increase, on the whole, of Rs. 47,052, due to a rise against the first four heads, especially Buildings, and a fall against the last two. The increase against Buildings was chiefly on account of a new School and Boarding House for the Normal School at Mooltan, and additions to the Lahore College Boarding House and to the Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar; that against Furniture and Apparatus was on the Medical College and the Central Training College; the increased University expenditure was on account of examiners' fees; and the rise against Direction was due to the Director having taken privilege leave. The small decrease on Inspection was due to the Lahore Circle not having been filled during the Director's leave; and the large fall in Miscellaneous charges was mainly on Boarding Houses. The cost of Scholarships is 4·69 per cent. of the total expenditure; of Buildings 5·39 per cent.; of Furniture and Apparatus 1·18 per cent.; of the University 3·32 per cent.; of Direction 1·59 per cent.; of Inspection 5·18 per cent.; and of Miscellaneous 11·61 per cent.

14. The expenditure from Imperial Revenues for the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,545, or a decrease of Rs. 6,770. This expenditure, which is usually confined to the Sanáwar Military Asylum, and the Veterinary College, Lahore, included this year the cost of a school-house at Párachinár. The fall was in the Boarding charges at Sanáwar. The expenditure from this source comes to 3·9 per cent. of the total. Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.

15. Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,79,834, or Rs. 42,218 more than last year, the rise being mainly on account of Arts Colleges, Secondary Schools, and the increases already explained in indirect expenditure, counteracted by decreases on the Medical College, Secondary Schools, and Schools for Special Instruction. The expenditure from this source is 24·2 per cent. of the total. Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.

16. District Funds contributed Rs. 6,28,562, or a rise of Rs. 7,317, the increase being mostly on Buildings and Scholarships. Municipal Funds contributed Rs. 3,69,025, or a large rise of Rs. 29,104, due chiefly to Buildings. The expenditure from District Funds comes to about 19·5 per cent. of the total; from Municipal Funds, it is about 11·4 per cent. Expenditure from District and Municipal Funds.

17. The expenditure from Other Sources, which represents the contribution from Private Funds, other than Fees, to Education, amounted to Rs. 4,76,199, or Rs. 25,806 less than last year. The reduced expenditure was mainly in connection with Special Schools and Buildings. The expenditure from this source is 14·8 per cent. of the total, compared with 15·9 per cent. in the previous year. Expenditure from Other Sources.

Chapter I, 18. General Summary. Fees.

18. The income from Tuition Fees was Rs. 6,59,007, or Rs. 18,505 more than the year before. The increase was in Colleges and High Schools mainly, counteracted by a fall in Middle and Primary Schools. The income from Other Fees, that is, fees for admission to the University Examinations and Boarding House fees, was Rs. 416 less than in the previous year, or Rs. 1,81,494. Taking both classes of Fees together, we get a total of Rs. 8,40,501, or 26·1 per cent. of the whole departmental expenditure, or just the same proportion as last year.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

19. The following table compares the expenditure on Scholarships in each class of institution, from Public and Private Sources separately, for the last two years :—

		From Public Sources.	From Private Sources.	Total Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure on Education.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges	1898-99 ...	18,162	7,913	26,075	·81
	1897-98 ...	18,468	8,066	26,534	·84
Professional Colleges	1898-99 ...	6,951	3,269	10,220	·32
	1897-98 ...	5,931	3,037	8,968	·28
Secondary Schools	1898-99 ...	71,368	5,641	77,009	2·39
	1897-98 ...	73,753	5,123	78,876	2·50
Primary Schools	1898-99 ...	7,212	79	7,291	·23
	1897-98 ...	9,343	491	9,834	·31
Schools for Special Education	1898-99 ...	24,340	6,360	30,700	·95
	1897-98 ...	18,880	7,074	25,954	·82
Total ...	1898-99 ...	1,28,033	23,262	1,51,295	4·69
	1897-98 ...	1,26,375	23,791	1,50,166	4·76

Except in Professional Colleges and Schools for Special Education, the expenditure from Public Sources has decreased somewhat, there being, however, a rise, on the whole, of Rs. 1,658 from these sources. The expenditure from Private Sources has increased in Colleges and Secondary Schools, but declined otherwise, with a slight decrease on the whole. Public Funds contribute 84 per cent. of this expenditure; Private Funds only 16 per cent.

Examination passes.

20. The statement below compares the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the last two years :—

			Number of successful candidates.			
			1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts			10	9	1	...
Bachelor of Arts			102	131	...	29
Bachelor of Oriental Learning			2	2	...	...
Intermediate	Arts ...	Calcutta	3	4	...	1
		Punjab ...	226	231	...	5
	Science ...	Punjab ...	1	2	...	1
	Oriental ...	Punjab ...	3	5	...	2
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examinations.	English ...	Boys ...	883	1,043	...	160
		Girls ...	14	13	1	...
	Oriental		8	9	...	1
Entrance, Calcutta...		Boys ...	9	15	...	6
		Girls ..	2	2	...	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations.	English ...	Boys ...	2,578	2,786	...	208
		Girls ...	35	42	...	7
	Vernacular	Boys ...	1,377	1,417	...	40
		Girls ...	22	30	...	8
Upper Primary		Boys ...	9,370	9,504	...	134
		Girls ...	340	365	...	25
Lower Primary		Girls ...	671	730	...	59

There is a decline under almost every head, which is especially marked in the Bachelor of Arts Examination, and in the Entrance, Middle School, and Upper Primary Examinations for boys. As will be explained further on in this report, this decline in the number of passes does not mean, in any sense, instructional deterioration.

Management of schools by District Boards.

21 At the close of the past year, 1,792 schools, including, practically, all the Village Schools, with 87,511 scholars, were under the management of District Boards. Nominally the Boards are responsible; but the executive rests with the Deputy Commissioner, or the Assistant he may entrust with the charge of Education, the District Inspector being the really responsible active agent in the matter. And the work of this agency is again reported on very favourably, on the whole. In the Delhi Circle, the management is said to have been everywhere satisfactory, with improvement in the Gurgáon District, which still holds the last place in the scale of efficiency. The Jullundur Inspector speaks well of all the Districts except Jullundur, "which has been remiss during the last few years in meeting the outward wants of the schools." In the Lahore Circle, the management has improved in the Lahore and Gujránwála Districts, which were unfavourably reported on last year, and is said to be satisfactory in Amritsar, and fairly so in the other Districts. But much remains to be done for buildings, especially in the Gurdáspur District; and in the Montgomery District, education might be more liberally treated. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, "the wants of the schools are generally well attended to, and the suggestions of Inspecting Officers receive a ready attention." The Deraját Inspector describes the management as generally satisfactory, but notices deficiencies particularly in the supply of apparatus for the teaching of Science and Mensuration, in the School Libraries, in school buildings in the Mooltan and Bannú Districts, and in the arrangements for lighting the Boarding Houses.

Management of schools by Municipal Committees.

22. There were, at the close of the year, 316 schools, mostly Anglo-Vernacular Town Schools, with 34,632 scholars, under the management of Municipal Committees. The management of these Bodies, subject to the control of the Civil Authorities, is in most cases real, and represents the bearing of local self-government on education. I cannot say that that bearing is yet generally good; but it goes on gradually improving; and the reports of Inspectors are this year satisfactory, on the whole. The Delhi Inspector says that "the worst management, as reported last year, has greatly improved in the cases of Umballa and Delhi, though Rúpar, Gohána, and Kaithal are still behind hand in the recognition of their responsibilities." In the Jullundur Circle, the work of the schools is said to have gone on "without much undue interference" on the part of the Committees; though, occasionally, there has been a tendency to go against the rules, to appoint unqualified teachers, and to save money by delay in filling up vacancies occurring in the schools. In the Lahore Circle, the management in several schools has improved considerably; but the Batála Committee continues to lack interest in the school; the Pákpattan, Jandiála, and Qila' Dídár Singh Committees have paid no regard to the suggestions of the Inspector regarding the supply of Science apparatus; and at Eminábád and Khemkaran, the management is not satisfactory. The Ráwalpindi Inspector says the Municipal Board Schools are not so well managed as those under District Boards. "Much depends on the attitude of the members towards education. If the President, or the Secretary, is a

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strong man, sensible of his responsibility, everything goes on smoothly. Otherwise, the party spirit and self-interestedness of some of the members do harm to the schools; and negligent and unqualified teachers find shelter in them." In the Deraját Circle, the agency is said to be the same as in the District Board Schools.

Extent to which District Boards fulfil their pecuniary obligations to education.

23. Under standing regulations, District Boards may be required to spend at least *twenty-five* per cent. of their gross annual income on education; and the statement given on the opposite page will show the extent to which the various District Boards fulfilled this obligation during the past year. From columns 3 and 4 of the statement, it will be seen that the total budget provision for all the Districts taken together fell short of the minimum that might be required by Rs. 1,61,232, and from column 8, that the gross actual expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 13,757. There was thus spent by District Boards on their schools Rs. 1,74,989 less than they might have been called upon to spend, against Rs. 1,37,495 last year. Comparing columns 9, 10, and 11, it will be found that the *net* expenditure—that is, the expenditure from the bare twenty-five per cent. requirement given in column 2—was Rs. 1,031 less than in the previous year, but Rs. 1,24,686 in excess of what it was the year before localisation. It was, however, less than might have been required by Rs. 1,75,134. There is therefore, on the twenty-five per cent. basis, a considerable margin for educational expansion; although, on account of the recent hard times, a curtailment mood at present prevails in some Districts. The regulations also require that at least *three-fifths* of the amount available should be spent on Primary Education; and from columns 6 and 7, it will be seen that the budget provision in this behalf fell short of what might be required by the large sum of Rs. 1,12,221, or Rs. 22,901 more than last year.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations by District Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

24. Taking the expenditure of District Boards on education according to Inspectional Circles, we find that the gross expenditure in the Ráwalpindi Circle was 86·1 per cent. of what might have been required; in the Lahore Circle, it was 79·9 per cent.; in the Jullundur Circle, it was 78·9 per cent.; in the Deraját Circle, 74·7 per cent.; and in the Delhi Circle, 73·5 per cent. There has been a fall in all the Circles, which is most marked in the Delhi Circle, where the decline was from 82 to 73·5 per cent. If the Districts be compared in this respect, it will be seen that the Gujrát, Simla, and Amritsar Districts spend more than the minimum that might be required; that the Ráwalpindi, Ludhiána, Hazára, Dera Gházi Khán, and Bannú Districts spend over 90 per cent. of the minimum; and that the Siálkot, Karnál, Rohtak, Umballa, Montgomery, Jullundur, Muzaffargarh, and Delhi Districts spend between 80 and 90 per cent. There are, thus, as many as sixteen Districts, which may be said to be dealing liberally with education; and the time will soon arrive when it will have to be considered in what way more money, for the purpose of Primary education in these Districts, is to be found. Of the remaining fifteen Districts, nine spend between 70 and 80 per cent.; the Gurgáon and Ferozepore Districts spend between 60 and 70 per cent., the Jhang and Mooltan Districts between 50 and 60 per cent., the Hissár District 49·9 per cent., and the Kohát District only 38·8 per cent.

Extent to which Municipal Boards fulfil their pecuniary obligations to education.

25. As in the case of District Boards, it is a standing order that Municipalities may be required to spend at least *ten* per cent. of their annual income on education; and the

Statement of Expenditure on Education from District Funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Budget Provision for Education.						Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Twenty-five per cent. of District Fund Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Fifteen per cent. of District Fund Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government for Primary education.	Provision made in the budget for Primary education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended on education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1895-96
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	31,465	32,733	17,353	18,879	19,779	12,115	16,342	15,274	15,120	8,141
Rohtak ...	31,204	33,720	27,584	20,623	22,039	12,096	27,518	24,889	26,315	16,269
Gurgáon ...	31,452	33,352	21,929	18,721	19,721	17,787	22,731	20,837	21,837	21,274
Delhi ...	23,491	26,077	20,231	14,343	15,273	11,188	20,922	18,154	17,739	16,907
Karnál ...	26,490	28,530	24,686	15,999	17,339	14,534	23,333	21,273	18,114	11,641
Umballa ...	28,223	31,471	26,216	17,188	18,738	13,585	25,486	21,916	26,100	24,072
Simla ...	858	1,491	1,724	515	1,148	1,433	1,543	875	642	1,096
Total Delhi Circle	1,73,183	1,87,374	1,39,723	1,06,268	1,14,037	82,738	1,37,875	1,23,218	1,25,867	99,340
Kángra ...	27,230	31,611	23,544	16,824	17,961	12,380	22,793	18,659	19,857	12,340
Hoshiárpur ...	38,400	42,833	33,042	23,214	26,485	20,875	31,690	27,278	30,344	22,711
Jullundur ...	32,931	37,917	31,667	20,075	22,955	20,800	30,548	25,918	26,191	29,079
Ludhiána ...	27,785	36,753	35,966	17,553	20,641	16,277	36,241	26,164	21,648	21,723
Ferozepore ...	28,838	31,738	25,773	17,459	19,279	12,937	21,571	18,364	22,013	14,430
Total Jullundur Circle ...	1,55,184	1,80,852	1,49,992	95,125	1,07,321	83,269	1,42,843	1,16,383	1,20,053	1,00,283
Jhang ...	22,824	24,824	16,400	13,874	14,674	7,482	14,614	12,417	14,584	8,883
Montgomery ...	18,754	19,954	15,937	11,376	11,876	6,558	16,151	14,575	10,791	5,597
Lahore ...	24,507	26,835	20,880	15,213	15,893	12,083	20,628	18,960	17,714	15,975
Amritsar ...	26,900	34,772	31,600	16,140	18,440	16,760	34,931	26,724	26,548	21,993
Gurdáspur ...	39,715	44,767	35,045	23,751	27,103	20,732	34,468	29,925	26,138	25,340
Gujránwála ...	25,636	30,029	23,233	15,382	18,575	15,005	23,988	19,777	19,029	14,477
Total Lahore Circle	1,58,336	1,81,181	1,43,095	95,736	1,06,561	78,620	1,44,780	1,21,478	1,14,804	92,265
Siálkot ...	43,271	53,277	47,744	26,924	30,524	26,546	45,281	35,769	36,248	22,168
Gujrát ...	13,235	17,615	17,527	7,941	10,441	11,900	21,821	18,125	19,317	15,107
Sháhpur ...	19,520	24,025	21,000	12,103	14,003	9,810	19,106	14,988	14,608	8,292
Jhelum ...	19,001	25,877	21,648	11,400	13,580	12,302	20,631	13,321	15,124	15,255
Ráwalpind ...	23,596	29,052	27,410	14,676	16,676	13,560	28,737	23,205	22,731	16,129
Hazára ...	7,077	7,377	7,264	4,488	4,688	5,744	7,042	6,666	7,033	6,054
Peshawar ...	26,283	26,757	24,121	15,756	15,926	12,875	19,560	19,065	19,772	10,622
Kohát ...	7,558	7,776	3,200	4,535	4,753	3,200	3,021	2,806	2,680	1,289
Total Ráwalpindi Circle ...	1,59,541	1,91,756	1,69,914	97,823	1,10,591	95,937	1,65,199	1,33,945	1,37,513	94,916
Mooltan ...	32,724	34,146	19,960	19,706	20,656	13,190	19,616	18,383	18,295	15,425
Bannú ...	12,570	13,976	12,812	7,670	8,170	7,303	12,623	11,617	11,085	8,407
Dera Ismá'íl Khán	16,963	18,479	14,500	10,357	10,677	7,686	13,976	12,524	12,352	7,519
Dera Ghází Khán	12,706	13,798	13,170	7,719	8,174	7,300	12,859	11,712	11,208	10,280
Muzaffargarh ...	16,046	16,546	13,710	9,637	10,077	8,000	13,348	12,859	11,973	8,998
Total Deraját Circle	91,009	96,945	74,152	55,089	57,754	43,479	72,422	67,095	64,913	50,629
Grand Total for the Province...	7,37,253	8,38,108	6,76,876	4,50,041	4,96,264	3,84,043	6,63,119	5,62,119	5,63,150	4,37,433

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statement extending from pages 13 to 16 will show the extent to which this obligation was fulfilled during the past year. From columns 3 and 4, it will be found that the total budget provision of all the Municipalities taken together fell short of what might have been required by Rs. 1,57,685, and from column 5, that the actual gross expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 19,707. The total gross expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 1,77,392 less than might have been required, compared with Rs. 1,74,653 in the previous year. Comparing columns 6, 7, and 8, it will be seen that the total *net* expenditure was Rs. 2,314 more than last year, and Rs. 73,618 more than was expended the year before the schools were localised. The total net expenditure is still Rs. 1,78,506 less than the minimum that might be required, which makes further needful expansion possible.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations by Municipal Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

26. The Municipalities of the Province taken as a whole spent last year an average of 76·6 per cent. of what might have been required, against 77 per cent. in the previous year. The Principal Municipalities spent an average of 70·7 per cent.; whilst the Minor Municipalities spent 94·6 per cent. Comparing the Inspectional Circles in this respect, the Jullundur Circle continues to have the highest average of expenditure, with 90·5 per cent.; the Deraját Circle has 86·2 per cent.; the Ráwalpindi Circle, 74·8 per cent.; the Lahore Circle, 73·1 per cent.; and the Delhi Circle, 70·2 per cent. About one-half of the Minor Municipalities spend more than the minimum that might be required. Of the Principal Municipalities, those at Wazírábád, Gujránwála, Jagádhrí, Abbottabad, Bannú, Siálkot, Ludhiána, and Rohtak spend more than the minimum; those at Jhang, Jhelum, Ferozepore, Kohát, Bhera, Batála, Gurdáspur, Núrpur, Dera Ismá'íl Khán and Qasúr, more than 90 per cent.; and nine others between 80 and 90 per cent. Of the larger Municipalities, Amritsar spends most liberally on education, with 80·7 per cent. of the minimum requirement; Mooltan spends 71·6 per cent.; Delhi, 51·9 per cent.; Pesháwar, 45 per cent.; Simla, 22·2 per cent.; and Lahore, 13 per cent. On those Municipalities that spend but little on schools, and are educationally non-progressive, such as Lahore, a larger share of the grants-in-aid might reasonably be thrown; but regarding most of these Boards, just as is the case with District Boards, the matter of increasing the means available for education, with over 90 (boys and girls) in every 100 receiving no instruction, becomes increasingly pressing. In this behalf, I made a suggestion to the Education Commission; but the subject cannot be discussed here.

Private enterprise in education.

27. There has been no slackening of the public interest in the cause of education; but the past year, no doubt, for the reasons which have affected all classes of Public Institutions, and reduced, in some degree, the attendance, has not been so progressive in the line of private enterprise as was the case with the previous few years.

The Delhi Inspector reports that some new schools have been opened under private enterprise here and there, and that the Arya community have been endeavouring to keep up the schools opened by them, but that, with the exception of the two Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Rúpar, which are, on the whole, doing fairly good work, these institutions are not a success.

The Jullundur Inspector says: "At Ferozepore, a school called the 'Har Bhagwán Dás High School' has been started, and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has been opened at Muktasar by a private individual, under the auspices of the Arya Samáj there. At Ludhiána, the 'Harí High School,' and the 'Rám Primary

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	Bhiwání	4,544	9,104	7,513	7,682	3,327	3,294	1,383
	Sirsa	2,015	5,935	5,180	4,984	1,368	1,616	1,624
	Minor	4,000	8,640	9,714	9,030	3,720	3,479	1,607
	Total Hissár ...	10,559	23,679	22,407	21,696	8,415	8,389	4,614
Rohtak ...	Rohtak	1,354	8,564	8,895	8,585	296	700	584
	Minor	2,934	10,144	11,363	10,613	3,449	3,413	2,524
	Total Rohtak ...	4,288	18,708	20,258	19,198	3,745	4,113	3,108
Gurgáon ...	Rewárí	4,778	14,068	14,000	12,574	2,364	3,287	2,751
	Minor	3,649	4,779	5,546	5,921	4,354	2,714	1,765
	Total Gurgáon ...	8,427	18,847	19,546	18,495	6,718	6,001	4,516
Delhi ...	Delhi	40,582	61,432	32,689	31,933	11,440	10,337	9,223
	Minor	2,304	5,921	5,418	5,134	1,602	1,659	1,400
	Total Delhi ...	42,886	67,353	38,107	37,067	13,042	11,996	10,623
Karnál ...	Karnál	2,414	9,674	8,690	8,366	886	1,140	1,014
	Minor	6,391	12,373	12,458	13,014	6,632	4,442	4,755
	Total Karnál ...	8,805	22,047	21,148	21,380	7,518	5,582	5,769
Umballa ...	Umballa	4,829	9,327	6,486	6,351	2,733	1,797	526
	Jagádhrí	1,719	7,569	8,237	8,484	2,604	1,824	1,035
	Minor	1,805	5,325	5,191	5,223	1,660	1,622	1,289
	Total Umballa ...	8,353	22,221	19,914	20,058	6,997	5,243	2,850
Simla ...	Simla	30,770	34,109	7,100	7,596	4,043	3,534	1,107
	Total Simla ...	30,770	34,109	7,100	7,596	4,043	3,534	1,107
	Total Principal ...	93,005	1,59,782	98,790	96,555	29,061	27,529	19,247
	Total Minor ...	21,083	47,182	49,690	48,935	21,417	17,329	13,340
	Grand Total Delhi Circle	1,14,088	2,06,964	1,48,480	1,45,490	50,478	44,858	32,587
Kángra ...	Núrpur	811	4,579	4,518	4,221	510	774	1,084
	Minor	1,692	1,776	452	437	353	367	1,621
	Total Kángra ...	2,503	6,355	4,970	4,658	863	1,141	2,705
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur	3,031	15,669	14,884	13,778	2,439	3,647	952
	Minor	2,949	11,624	11,511	10,501	3,237	2,214	1,549
	Total Hoshiárpur ...	5,980	27,293	26,395	24,279	5,676	5,861	2,501
Jullundur ...	Jullundur	5,718	15,578	13,380	12,894	3,421	3,516	1,957
	Ráhon	684	5,684	5,038	4,341	—520	64	408
	Minor	3,609	13,772	13,302	12,202	1,404	3,306	3,764
	Total Jullundur ...	10,011	35,034	31,720	29,437	4,365	6,886	6,129
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána	7,868	18,708	19,346	18,800	6,862	9,472	5,243
	Minor	2,888	7,228	7,668	7,316	2,927	3,052	3,082
	Total Ludhiána ...	10,756	25,936	27,014	26,116	9,789	12,524	8,325
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore	4,748	12,00[illegible]	12,404	11,720	5,269	3,972	2,686
	Minor	2,995	6,25[illegible]	5,546	6,015	3,141	1,455	2,228
	Total Ferozepore ...	7,743	18,26[illegible]	17,950	17,735	8,410	5,427	4,914
	Total Principal ...	2[illegible],860	72,226	69,570	65,754	17,981	21,445	12,330
	Total Minor ...	14,133	40,655	38,479	36,471	11,122	10,394	12,244
	Grand Total Jullundur Circle	36,993	1,12,881	1,08,049	1,02,225	29,103	31,839	24,574

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on school buildings	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang ...	Jhang	3,247	14,519	14,661	14,423	3,464	3,505	1,998
	Minor	1,319	3,419	4,200	3,989	1,614	2,101	958
	Total Jhang ...	4,559	17,938	18,861	18,412	5,078	5,606	2,956
Montgomery ...	Montgomery	958	7,738	6,320	5,246	—1,096	417	598
	Minor	1,503	4,298	4,010	3,534	375	1,293	2,112
	Total Montgomery ...	2,461	12,036	10,330	8,780	—721	1,710	2,710
Lahore ...	Lahore	45,260	47,684	7,813	6,222	3,884	5,374	4,250
	Qasúr	4,396	7,476	7,181	6,854	3,526	2,679	2,368
	Minor	4,715	8,392	7,519	7,252	3,287	2,555	1,919
	Total Lahore ...	54,371	63,552	22,463	20,328	10,697	10,608	8,537
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	40,880	73,760	57,000	59,535	26,558	22,589	13,121
	Minor	1,851	2,681	2,994	3,516	2,528	1,692	1,825
	Total Amritsar ...	42,731	76,441	59,994	63,051	29,086	24,281	14,946
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	625	12,820	12,526	11,904	—219	281	358
	Batála	2,662	8,158	7,641	7,624	2,067	3,159	1,890
	Minor	3,842	13,694	12,453	12,091	2,459	2,152	4,847
	Total Gurdáspur ...	7,129	34,672	32,620	31,619	4,307	5,592	7,095
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	6,037	12,857	14,417	14,506	6,093	6,445	3,983
	Wazírábád	1,755	1,755	2,000	2,091	2,091	1,976	669
	Minor	1,348	5,395	5,372	5,479	1,397	1,036	1,665
	Total Gujránwála ...	9,140	20,007	21,789	22,076	9,581	9,457	6,317
	Total Principal ...	1,05,813	1,86,767	1,29,509	1,28,405	46,368	46,425	29,235
	Total Minor ...	14,578	37,879	36,548	35,861	11,660	10,829	13,326
	Grand Total Lahore Circle	1,20,391	2,24,646	1,66,057	1,64,266	58,028	57,254	42,561

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, i.e., in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Siálkot ...	Siálkot	10,903	15,953	15,865	16,049	10,272	10,363	2,211
	Minor	2,779	10,507	10,369	10,839	2,453	2,094	3,839
	Total Siálkot ...	13,682	26,460	26,234	26,888	12,725	12,457	6,050
Gujrát ...	Gujrát	2,141	11,661	11,906	10,009	1,088	2,517	600
	Minor	1,775	1,865	1,542	1,826	1,781	1,565	241
	Total Gujrát ...	3,916	13,526	13,448	11,835	2,869	4,082	841
Sháhpur ...	Bhera	1,416	8,096	8,013	7,574	1,418	1,681	1,162
	Minor	2,520	7,410	7,999	7,673	2,349	2,880	2,066
	Total Sháhpur ...	3,936	15,506	16,012	15,247	3,767	4,561	3,228
Jhelum ...	Jhelum	2,421	7,593	7,633	7,426	2,202	2,462	1,990
	Minor	2,742	5,506	4,528	4,201	2,192	1,716	866
	Total Jhelum ...	5,163	13,099	12,161	11,627	4,394	4,178	2,856
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	20,063	22,263	10,000	7,527	5,721	5,359	4,343
	Minor	6,763	8,893	4,208	4,228	1,850	2,131	1,262
	Total Ráwalpindi ...	26,826	31,156	14,208	11,755	7,571	7,490	5,605
Hazára ...	Abbottabad	1,041	3,501	3,684	3,718	1,181	1,229	452
	Minor	1,876	3,286	3,518	3,356	2,092	1,996	1,465
	Total Hazára ...	2,917	6,787	7,202	7,074	3,273	3,225	1,917
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar	18,173	20,593	9,705	9,285	6,202	4,805	1,697
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Pesháwar ...	18,173	20,593	9,705	9,285	6,202	4,805	1,697
Kohát ...	Kohát	2,613	7,243	6,724	6,851	1,816	1,471	742
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Kohát ...	2,613	7,243	6,724	6,851	1,816	1,471	742
	Total Principal ...	58,771	96,903	73,530	68,439	29,900	29,887	13,197
	Total Minor ...	18,455	37,467	32,164	32,123	12,717	12,382	9,739
	Grand Total Rawalpindi Circle ...	77,226	1,34,370	1,05,694	1,00,562	42,617	42,269	22,936

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal Income, exclusive of Grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan	15,199	28,909	22,726	20,702	7,570	7,932	6,049
	Minor	1,972	4,206	4,969	4,773	2,564	2,461	1,177
	Total Mooltan ...	17,171	33,115	27,695	25,475	10,134	10,393	7,226
Bannú ...	Bannú	4,286	6,186	6,072	6,317	4,719	3,022	1,286
	Minor	1,492	3,015	2,946	2,940	1,458	1,325	708
	Total Bannú ...	5,778	9,201	9,018	9,257	6,177	4,347	1,994
D. I. Khán ...	D. I. Khán	4,747	6,867	6,063	6,303	3,880	5,026	1,975
	Minor	3,287	5,398	5,533	5,081	3,001	3,324	1,788
	Total D. I. Khán ...	8,034	12,265	11,596	11,384	6,881	8,350	3,763
D. G. Khán ...	D. G. Khán	6,815	14,251	12,604	12,066	4,794	4,672	1,531
	Minor	2,414	5,183	5,685	5,595	2,937	2,839	1,200
	Total D. G. Khán ...	9,229	19,434	18,289	17,661	7,731	7,511	2,731
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	2,318	6,678	6,991	5,842	1,573	1,425	732
	Total Muzaffargarh ...	2,318	6,678	6,991	5,842	1,573	1,425	732
	Total Principal ...	31,047	56,213	47,465	45,388	20,963	20,652	10,841
	Total Minor ...	11,483	24,480	26,124	24,231	11,533	11,374	5,605
	Grand Total Derajat Circle	42,530	80,693	73,589	69,619	32,496	32,026	16,446
	Grand Total Principal	3,11,496	5,71,891	4,18,864	4,04,541	1,44,273	1,45,938	84,850
	Grand TotaMilnor ...	79,732	1,87,663	1,83,005	1,77,621	68,449	62,308	54,254
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PUNJAB ...	3,91,228	7,59,554	6,01,869	5,82,162	2,12,722	2,08,246	1,39,104

School' have come into existence, and the so called Popular Engineering School at Jagráon has been raised to the status of a High School. At Hoshiárpur, an Arya High School has been started ; and the Sanátan Dharm School has been made a High School. The Arya School at Jullundur has been split into two; and a new Anglo-Vernacular School at Bangah has sprung up."

In the Lahore Circle, no new Public School was started by private enterprise during the year ; but the Arya, Khálsa, and Islámiya Schools previously opened are still maintained, though some of them, owing to defective organization and lax discipline, are said to be doing more harm than good. "Of the existing schools," writes the Inspector, "three Unaided Schools at Lahore, Dínánagar, and Tarn Táran were raised to the status of High Schools; while the Primary School at Qádián was raised to the Middle grade. At Gujránwála money was subscribed by Native gentlemen to raise the Municipal Board School to a High School, in commemoration of Mr. A. Brandreth, a former popular Deputy Commissioner of the District. At Akálgarh, in the same District, the Díwáns raised Rs. 200 for the purchase of science apparatus required for the local Board School. Two gentlemen provided school buildings for their new villages in the Khángah Dográn Tahsíl."

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, a new Dayánand Anglo-Vedic High School was opened during the year at Ráwalpindi ; and the Arya School at Pesháwar, the Srishtnítí Shála at Ráwalpindi, and the Hindú Diamond Jubilee School at Pind Dádan Khán have been raised to the High grade. The various sections of the community are said to be, year by year, taking a greater interest in the education of their boys, though they do not realise that education means more than preparation for examinations. "However," adds the Inspector, "some of the Unaided Schools are very well managed, especially that at Abbottabad, the National School at Pesháwar, and the Srishtnítí Shála at Ráwalpindi, for the last of which a good new building is under construction."

In the Deraját Circle, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School was opened at Karor in the Dera Ismá'íl Khán District; but beyond this no new enterprise school was started during the year.

General progress.

28. Measured by the number receiving instruction and the passes in examinations, the past year has not been one of advance; but, in all other respects, there has been steady, though not striking, progress. The numbers at the advanced stages of instruction have increased; the teaching methods are gradually improving; the tone and discipline are being raised, with very special attention directed to the subject; physical training continues to go forward; more is paid in fees; and private enterprise is still active. The condition of female education is not yet hopeful, chiefly because there is no public sentiment in its favour; but, on the whole, especially with the start that has been given to variety of study and technical education, the prospect, I consider, continues to brighten.

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Controlling Agencies.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Director.

29. I was in charge of the Department during the year, except for two months from the 14th July to the 13th September, when I had to take privilege leave. Mr. Bell acted as Director during my absence. In the touring season, I visited the main educational centres of fourteen Districts, not including Lahore and Simla, and looked into the working of fifty-four institutions. At head-quarters, the claims of the University, the Text-Book Committee, and other bodies on the time of the Director, continue very heavy.

Inspectors.

30. Mr. Harvey remained in charge of the Delhi Circle, and Mr. Cope of the Ráwalpindi Circle, throughout the year. In the Jullundur Circle, Sardár Harí Singh took privilege leave for 28 days in December, and Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., acted for him. Mr. Bell, as already noticed, was absent from the Lahore Circle for two months whilst officiating as Director. He continued to hold charge of the European Schools, and Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., otherwise held charge of the Inspector's Office during his absence. Khán Sáhib Muhammad Yusaf 'Alí Khán was in charge of the Deraját Circle till his very sudden death on the 30th August; and his successor, Lála Umráo Singh, who joined the Circle on the 17th September, remained in charge for the rest of the year. Since the close of the year, the sudden death of Mr. Cope has also to be recorded; and in these mournful occurrences, the Department has lost two widely experienced, zealous, and highly valued servants.

The office of Inspectress of Schools was filled throughout the year by Miss Francis.

Assistant Inspectors.

31. Among the Assistant Inspectors, a number of changes took place in the course of the year. Whilst Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., officiated as Inspector in the Jullundur Circle, Khwája Sajjád Husain, B.A., acted for him as Assistant Inspector in the Delhi Circle. On the appointment of Lála Umráo Singh as Inspector in the Deraját Circle in September last, Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., was promoted to an Assistant Inspectorship, and posted to the Ráwalpindi Circle. In the Lahore Circle, Lála Fateh Chand, B.A., took privilege leave from the 3rd November to the 19th December; and in the Ráwalpindi Circle, Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., took the same kind of leave for 33 days from the 6th February. In both cases, Lála Kundan Lál, B.A., officiated. Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., and Pandit Rám Lachhman remained at work throughout the year, as well as Munshí Nazar Muhammad, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Inspector, Deraját Circle.

nspection work.

32. The rules laid down regarding the visitation and inspection of schools—that is, as to the frequency of the visits and the manner of the inspection—were, with but slight exceptions, strictly carried out during the past year. The Delhi Inspector was 170 days on tour, and inspected 117 schools, not including the time spent in examining schools at head-quarters. The Jullundur Inspector was 180 days on tour, and inspected 98 schools, a number which would have been larger but for the continued poor health of the Inspector. In the Lahore Circle, 134 schools were inspected in 206 days; in the Ráwalpindi Circle, 87 schools in 214 days; and in the Deraját Circle, 122 schools in 192 days. The variation in the periods of tour is from 170 to 214 days, and in the number of schools inspected, from 87 to 134.

In the Delhi Circle, the single Assistant Inspector inspected 557 schools in 243 days; and in the Jullundur Circle, 457 schools were inspected in 276 days, also by a single Assistant Inspector. In both cases, inspection *by centres* had to be largely resorted to. In the Lahore Circle, 342 schools were inspected by one Assistant in 227 days, and 234 schools in 171 days by the other Assistant; and in the Ráwalpindi Circle, 320 schools were inspected in 288 days by one Assistant, and 304 schools in 251 days by the other Assistant. The Personal Assistant to the Deraját Inspector was 224 days on tour, and inspected 187 schools. In every case, the amount of work done by the Assistant Inspectors was large; and in both the Delhi and Jullundur Circles, it was, I believe, more than is compatible with complete thoroughness of inspection, even with the special aids that may be called in. In consequence of this, I again, during the past year, urged the need of a second Assistant for each of those Circles, with the result, I am gratified to be able to state, that the Punjab Government has been pleased to sanction the proposal from the beginning of the current year. This measure will, I consider, place the superior Inspection Staff on an adequate footing for the present. The office of Personal Assistant to the Deraját Inspector has been raised to the status of Assistant Inspector, which is also satisfactory. The work of the Inspectors has continued, in every case, zealous and efficient; and I am indebted to these officers for very cordial support throughout the year. They all speak favourably of the work of their Assistants, which is very heavy in the camping season. During the past year, Assistant Inspectors were relieved of examining by the Infant and Lower Primary Standards; and I have been disappointed to find no reference to the effect of this in the Circle reports.

Work of the Inspectress.

33. The Inspectress of Schools was 81 days on tour, not including the days spent in visiting the schools at Lahore, and inspected 153 schools. Besides this, she supervised throughout the year the *Normal Classes* for Female Teachers, and superintended the Middle Standard Examination for Native girls, the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination, and the Standard Examinations for European girls at the Lahore Centre. As heretofore, the duties were performed with much care and thoroughness.

District Inspectors.

34. With the exception of the Simla and Kohát Districts, for each of which a special arrangement is made, every District is provided with a District Inspector of Schools, who has to visit the schools frequently, see to their wants, and be the chief agent, under the Deputy Commissioner, for the encouragement of education among the people; and the reports of the Inspectors on the work of these officers for the past year are generally favourable. In the Lahore Circle, there had been less activity than there might have been in the Gujránwála and Jhang Districts; in the Ráwalpindi Circle, the touring was short in the Sháhpur District, on account of the advanced age of the District Inspector, who has since retired, and the Peshawar District Inspector is said to be somewhat lacking in interest; and in the Deraját Circle, the touring was deficient in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District. Otherwise, the work seems to have been everywhere zealously and efficiently performed; and that of Pandit Telú Rám in the Amritsar District, Munshí Niyáz 'Alí of Jhelum, Bábú Sobha Singh, B.A., of Ráwalpindi, and Shaikh Dánishmand Suqrát, M.A., of Gujrát, is again specially commended. The experiment of having Assistant District Inspectors paid from District Funds in the larger Districts has not advanced beyond the Siálkot District; but it is being kept steadily in view. The postal duties of District Inspectors were curtailed some years ago; but the school duties of

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these officers are themselves enough, and frequently more than enough, for one man; and I am glad to be able to report that there is a likelihood of their being relieved of their postal duties shortly.

Cost of Direction and Inspection.

35. The expenditure on Direction and Inspection for the year amounted to Rs. 2,18,632, or 6·79 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, compared with Rs. 2,18,353, or 6·91 per cent. in the previous year. Of this expenditure, Rs. 2,01,260 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 16,066 from District Funds, and Rs. 1,306 from Municipal Funds, compared with Rs. 2,01,321, Rs. 15,716, and Rs. 1,316, respectively, in the previous year. The amount paid from District Funds is on account of the office establishments of District Inspectors and of an Assistant District Inspector in the Siálkot District; and that paid from Municipal Funds is on account of the superintendence of Girls' Schools at a few centres.

District Officers.

36. At the present stage of educational enterprise in the villages, the cause is much dependent on the attitude towards it of the District Officers; and I am pleased to be able to state that that attitude continues generally to be both sympathetic and helpful. For the Tahsíl authorities, who stand to village education in India as do the clergy and men of local influence in England, certain educational duties are prescribed; and, as far as the mere visiting of the schools is concerned, these duties seem to have been fairly well discharged. But it is the opinion of all the Inspectors that, in these visits, the spirit of real interests is generally wanting, and that this agency, from which so much good might be expected, is, as yet, seldom productive of much real advantage to the schools. What is required, as observed by the Delhi Inspector, is that, instead of examining the classes, they should see to the outward wants of the schools, to the classes of the people frequenting them, giving encouragement where necessary, to the provision of play-grounds, to the sanitary arrangements, and such like; and I am of opinion that, for the bringing about of this, the Tahsíl authorities require a little stirring up, as well as to be brought more in touch with the departmental Inspecting Officers.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

University Convocation.

37. The eighteenth Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 3rd January last, when 174 candidates were admitted to Degrees, compared with 146 in the previous year, namely, 2 to B. O. L., 9 to M. A., 142 to B. A., 3 to M. B., and 18 to B. L. The Degree of Doctor of Laws was, at the same time, conferred, *honoris causâ*, on Sir Charles Arthur Roe, late Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Chancellor presided; and the Convocation address was delivered by the Vice-Chancellor.

Measures adopted.

38. During the past year, the Senate adopted rules for the constitution of a Committee to supervise the courses of study, the teaching, and general arrangements of the University Law School. It also sanctioned the transfer of the Vaidik and Yunání Classes from the Medical College to the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic and Islámiya Colleges, respectively. The regulations for the Intermediate Examination in Science were modified so as to render those who have passed the High School Examination for European Schools eligible for admission to that examination. The rules regarding the admission of private candidates to the Middle School and Entrance Examinations were also slightly changed; and the distinction between College and Private students has been introduced into the regulations for the Intermediate and Bachelor Examinations of the Arts, Oriental, and Science Faculties. Owing to the increased number for admission to Degrees, the procedure at Convocation in presenting candidates has been simplified.

Examination results table.

39. The table on the next page gives the results of the various University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the past year, and compares them with the figures of the previous year.

Arts Examinations.

40. In the Intermediate Examination, 551 candidates appeared on the Arts side, and 253 passed, or 45·9 per cent., against 258 out of the same number, or 46·8 per cent., in the previous year. Three of the candidates were girls from the Lady Dufferin School, of whom one was successful. In the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, 3 out of 3 candidates from the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, passed. On the Oriental side, 3 out of 4 passed, against 5 out of 6. In the B. A. Examination, 108 passed out of 328, or 32·9 per cent., compared with 142 out of 369, or 38·48, last year. In the B. O. L. Examination, 2 out of 3 passed, compared with 2 out of 6. The unsuccessful candidate in the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University was from the Bishop Cotton School. In the M. A. Examination, 10 passed out of 20, against 9 out of 29 in the previous year. There were no M. O. L. candidates this year. In all the Arts Examinations of the Punjab University taken together, there is a fall in the number of candidates from 949 to 899, and in the number of passes, from 409 to 371. On the Oriental side, there is also a decline in both respects, namely, from 14 to 7 in the candidates, and from 7 to 5 in the passes. The number of private candidates in the Arts Examinations was 254, or 28·2 per cent. of the whole, of whom 59 passed, or only 15·9 per cent. of those successful.

Two candidates again appeared in the Intermediate Examination in Science, and one passed, against two successes in the previous year.

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University Education.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1898-99 AND 1897-98.

Examinations.		Provincial Institutions.				Extra-Provincial Institutions.				Private Students.				Total.			
		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Punjab Intermediate (Arts).	Candidates	(a) 396	388	8	..	40	37	3	...	115	126	...	11	551	551	...	...
	Passes...	(b) 206	209	..	3	18	18	...	...	29	31	...	2	253	258	...	5
Calcutta First Arts	Candidates	8	4	4		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	8	4	4	...
	Passes...	3	4	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	3	4	..	1
Punjab Intermediate (Science).	Candidates	1	1	...	...	...	..	..		1	1	..		2	2	...	...
	Passes...	...	1	..	1	...	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	1	2	...	1
Punjab Intermediate (Oriental).	Candidates	4	6	...	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	4	6	...	2
	Passes...	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	5	...	2
Punjab B. A. ...	Candidates	189	206	..	17	8	11	...	3	131	152	...	21	328	369	...	41
	Passes ..	77	87	...	10	3	5	..	2	28	50	...	22	108	142	...	34
Calcutta B. A. ...	Candidates	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	1	...
	Passes...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
Punjab B. O. L. ...	Candidates	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	1	3	6	...	3
	Passes ..	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	2	2	...	...
Punjab M. A. ...	Candidates	12	19	...	7	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	2	20	29	...	9
	Passes...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	10	9	1	...
Punjab M. O. L. ...	Candidates	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Passes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Language Examinations.																	
Sanskrit Examination.	Candidates	55	45	10	...	52	50	2	...	19	25	...	6	126	120	6	...
	Passes...	24	36	...	12	14	24	...	10	3	6	..	3	41	66	..	25
Arabic Examination	Candidates	16	8	8	..	30	18	12	...	3	4	...	1	49	30	19	...
	Passes...	9	8	1	...	16	7	9	...	1	3	...	2	26	18	8	...
Persian Examination.	Candidates	11	5	6	...	93	87	6	..	18	14	4	...	122	105	16	...
	Passes...	10	3	7	...	53	50	3	...	9	5	4	...	72	58	14	...
Gurmukhí Examination.	Candidates	3	3	...	...	2	4	..	2	2	1	1	...	7	8	...	1
	Passes...	3	2	1	...	2	4	...	2	2	1	1	...	7	7	...	...
Urdú Examination	Candidates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Passes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Examinations.																	
Law (Preliminary Examination).	Candidates	160	147	13	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	15	..	181	153	28	...
	Passes...	112	91	21	..	...	...	...	...	10	3	7	...	122	94	28	...
Law (First Certificate-Examination).	Candidates	71	101	..	30	...	...	...	...	27	9	18	...	98	110	...	12
	Passes...	35	63	...	28	...	...	...	...	18	7	11	...	53	70	...	17
Law (Licentiate Examination).	Candidates	45	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	47	18	29	...
	Passes...	23	7	16	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	.	24	8	16	...
Law (Intermediate Examination).	Candidates	66	48	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	66	60	6	...
	Passes .	34	19	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	34	22	12	...
Law (L.L.B. Examination).	Candidates	37	31	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	37	35	2	...
	Passes...	17	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	18	...	1
Medicine (Preliminary Scientific Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...
	Passes...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	17	...	17	...
Medicine (Preliminary Scientific Examination for M.B.)	Candidates	(c) 2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	Passes...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Medicine (First Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	(d) 62	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	60	2	...
	Passes...	(e) 28	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	20	8	...
Medicine (Second Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	(f) 48	34	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	48	34	14	...
	Passes ..	19	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	6	...
Medicine (First Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	2
	Passes...	4	2	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
Medicine (Second Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	4	3	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...
	Passes...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Civil Engineering (First Examination).	Candidates	35	14	21	...	1	...	1	...	4	5	.	1	40	19	21	...
	Passes...	29	8	21	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	..	3	31	12	19	...

(a) Including 3 girls. (b) Including 1 girl. (c) Including 1 girl. (d) Including 3 girls. (e) Including 1 girl. (f) Including 2 girls.

Oriental Language Examinations.

41. In the Oriental Language Examinations, there is a rise in the whole number of candidates from 265 to 304, but a slight fall in the passes from 149 to 146. In Sanskrit, 41 passed out of 126, or only 32 per cent.; in Arabic, 26 out of 49 passed, or 53 per cent.; in Persian, 72 out of 122 passed, or 59 per cent.; and all the 7 candidates in Gurmukhí were successful. In Sanskrit and Arabic the proportion of successes was lower than in the previous year, especially in the former. Only about 28 per cent. of the candidates were drawn from institutions in the Province, private candidates contributing about 14 per cent., and extra-provincial institutions, 58 per cent.

Law Examinations.

42. In the Preliminary Examination in Law, 181 candidates appeared and 122 passed, or 67 per cent., compared with 94 out of 153, or 61 per cent., in the previous year. In the First Certificate Examination, 53 out of 98 passed, or 54 per cent., compared with 70 out of 110, or 63 per cent. In the Licentiate Examination, 24 out of 47 passed, or 51 per cent., against 8 out of 18, or 44 per cent. In the Intermediate Examination, 34 out of 66 passed, or 51 per cent., compared with 22 out of 60, or only 36 per cent.; and in the L. L. B. Examination, 17 out of 37 passed, or 46 per cent., against 18 out of 35, or 51 per cent. In all the Law Examinations taken together, the number of candidates has increased from 376 to 429, and the number of passes from 212 to 250.

Medical Examinations.

43. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination, held this year for the first time, 20 candidates appeared, and 18 passed. In the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, out of 62 candidates, 28 passed, or 45 per cent, compared with 20 out of 60, or 33 per cent., last year. In the Second Examination for Licentiate, 19 out of 48 passed, or 39 per cent., against 13 out of 34, or 38 per cent. In the First M. B. Examination, 4 appeared, and all passed, against 2 out of 6 in the previous year; and in the Second M. B. Examination, 2 out of 4 passed, against 3 successful candidates the year before. One of the successful candidates in the First L. M. S. Examination was a female.

Engineering Examinations.

44. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering, 40 candidates appeared, and 31 passed, or 77 per cent., compared with 12 out of 19, or 63 per cent., in the previous year. Eighteen of the successful candidates belonged to the Engineering Class in the Mayo School of Art, which is supported by the Mayo-Patiála Readership, and 11 to the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College. During the past year, the Senate authorised the Syndicate to decline to hold the Final Examination in Engineering, on the ground that the making of proper arrangements was not at present practicable. This course may have been right; but, coupled with the decision to divert the Mayo-Patiála Readership from the Engineering Class it has hitherto supported, as was noted in last year's report, it cannot be said to be hopeful for technical education in the Province in this important direction.

Arts Colleges.

45. The number of Arts Colleges in the Province and within British territory remains 9, as last year, namely, the Government College, the Forman Christian College, and the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College at Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College at Delhi, which teach up to the Degree Examinations; and the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, the Islámiya College, Lahore, the Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, and the Khálsa College, Amritsar, which teach up to the Intermediate Examination only. Two of the Colleges are under public management; three are Aided, and four Unaided.

Chapter III, 46. University Education. Number of students.

46. The following table gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges for the past two years :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	393	310	83	...
	Second Year	399	390	9	...
B. A. Class	Third Year	159	154	5	...
	Fourth Year	194	207	...	13
M. A. Class		20	22	...	2
	Total	1,165	1,083	82	...

There was a slight decline in 1897-98, which has been more than made up in the year under report, the total for which is higher by 64 than any previous return. The number in the First Year Class is a little over 41 per cent. of those who passed the Entrance Examination, or about the same as in the previous year. The number in the Third Year Class is 76 per cent. of those who passed the Intermediate Examination. Since 1896-97, there has been a slight decline in the M.A. Class attendance, as few have either the means or the courage necessary for a two years course beyond the four years for B.A.

Expenditure.

47. The statement below gives the direct expenditure on all the Colleges, from the various sources, for the past two years :—

From	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	46,833	39,356	7,477	...
District Funds	300	300	...	...
Municipal Funds	3,846	4,196	...	350
Fees	61,420	56,685	4,735	...
Subscriptions	12,303	11,017	1,286	...
Endowments and other sources	20,977	19,702	1,275	...
Total	1,45,679	1,31,256	14,423	...

There is a total increase of Rs. 14,423, of which a little over one-half was met from Provincial Revenues, and the remainder from Private Sources, including Fees. The additional amount paid from Provincial Revenues was wholly on account of the Government College, owing to a more highly paid staff. The increased number of students explains the advance in Fees ; and the rise against Subscriptions and Endowments, which was in the Forman Christian and Gordon Mission Colleges, was on account of the employment of an additional European Professor in each. The charge to Public Funds is about 35 per cent. of the total expenditure. The average annual cost of educating a student is Rs. 130 ; in the different institutions, it works out as follows : Gordon Mission College, Rs. 281 ; Government College, Rs. 249 ; St. Stephen's College, Rs. 219 ; Scotch Mission College, Rs. 200 ; Amritsar M. B. College and the Khálsa College, each Rs. 157 ; Forman Christian College, Rs. 117 ; Islámiya College, Rs. 47 ; and the Dayánand College, Rs. 40.

48. The income from Fees in all the Colleges now amounts to Rs. 61,420, or 42·1 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with Rs. 56,685, or 43·2 per cent., in the previous year. The average annual fee per student in Colleges under public management was Rs. 84; in Aided Colleges, it was Rs. 61; and in Unaided Colleges, it was Rs. 34. It is the insignificance of the last, more than anything else, that is accountable for the existing undue rush after a collegiate education.

Fees.

49. The following table gives the number of scholarships of different kinds current at the end of the last two years, with the expenditure on these from the various sources:—

Scholarships.

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	71	75	...	4
	Jubilee Scholarships	18	20	...	2
	Zamíndárí Scholarships	11	7	4	...
	Other Scholarships	50	55	...	5
	Total ...	150	157	...	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	10,199	10,183	16	...
	District Funds	640	748	...	108
	Municipal Funds	1,732	1,501	231	...
	University Funds	5,165	6,223	...	1,058
	Other sources	1,992	1,982	10	...
	Total ...	19,728	20,637	...	909

There is a decrease of 7 scholarships, and of Rs. 909 in the expenditure. A fall in all the other kinds of scholarships is partly counteracted by an increase in the Zamíndárí Scholarships. The whole number of scholarships still gives an average of one for every seven students.

50. The statement below gives the results of the University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the Arts Colleges only, in British territory:—

Examination results in Arts Colleges only.

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates ...	393	388	5	...
	Passes ...	205	209	...	4
Intermediate, Punjab (Science).	Candidates ...	1	1	...	...
	Passes ...	...	1	...	1
B. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	189	206	...	17
	Passes ...	77	87	...	10
M. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	12	19	...	7
	Passes ...	8	7	1	...

There was a slight decrease both in the number of candidates and passes; but this was accidental. In the Intermediate Examination, the percentage of passes was 52, against 54 in the previous year; in the B. A. Examination, it was 40·7, against 42·2, and in the M. A. Examination, it was 66·6, against 36·8. The single candidate from one of the Colleges in the Intermediate Examination in Science failed. The above results are, in every case, a good deal higher than for the candidates generally; but, except for M. A., they are hardly more than moderate.

Chapter III, 51.

University Education.

Proportion of passes in the different Colleges.

51. The subjoined table gives the percentage of passes to candidates in the different Colleges :—

Name of College.	Intermediate.			B. A.			M. A.			Percentage of success on the whole.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	
Government College	62	31	50·0	59	19	32·2	8	5	62·5	42·6
St. Stephen's College	25	15	60·0	11	8	72·7	2	2	100·0	65·8
Forman Christian College	57	30	52·6	67	33	49·2	...	...	...	50·8
Dayánand College	169	86	50·9	52	17	32·7	...	...	...	46·6
Amritsar M. B. College	12	5	41·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotch Mission College	21	9	42·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islámiya College	29	19	65·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gordon Mission College	6	2	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khálsa College	13	8	61·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Private Candidates	81	20	24·7	122	25	20·5	7	2	28·5	22·4

52. The following statement gives the results, for the Provincial Arts Colleges, in each subject of examination :—

Results in each subject.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1898-99	395	33	81	285	395	...	120	49	1	220
		1897-98	388	36	74	284	388	...	118	49	...	216
		Increase	7	...	7	1	7	...	2	...	1	4
		Decrease	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes	1898-99	291	33	63	248	296	...	61	37	1	158
		1897-98	306	35	64	243	269	...	87	37	...	146
		Increase	...	...	...	5	27	...	...	...	1	12
		Decrease	15	2	1	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
												Physics. / Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1898-99	189	15	19	75	84	23	28	91	1	24 / 20
		1897-98	206	8	10	98	84	11	31	100	...	50 / 15
		Increase	...	7	9	...	...	12	...	...	1	... / 5
		Decrease	17	...	...	23	...	...	3	9	...	26 / ...
	Passes	1898-99	97	13	10	68	50	16	19	80	...	14 / 10
		1897-98	108	6	8	85	45	6	31	82	...	29 / 10
		Increase	...	7	2	...	5	10	...	...	...	... / ...
		Decrease	11	...	...	17	...	...	12	2	...	15 / ...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1898-99	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
		1897-98	8	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	5
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Passes	1898-99	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
		1897-98	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
		Increase	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In the Intermediate Examination, the percentages of passes in the different subjects were—in Arabic 100, in Persian 87, in Sanskrit 77, in History 75, in Mathematics 74, in English 73, in Science 71, and in Philosophy 50, all of which, except in Philosophy, are decidedly good. In the B. A. Examination, the percentages were—in Persian 90, in History 87, in Arabic 86, in Philosophy 67, in Mathematics 61, in Science 54, in Sanskrit 52,

and in English 51, which are, on the whole, as favourable as in the previous year. In the M. A. Examination, 4 out of 5 passed in English, the single candidate in Mathematics and in Philosophy passed, and 1 out of 3 passed in Science. In the Intermediate Examination, 15 were placed in the First Division; in the B. A. Examination, only 3; and in the M. A. Examination, the highest places gained were 2 in the Second Division. The number taking Science in the B. A. Examination has dropped considerably since last year, which is regretable.

LAHORE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

53. The report of the Principal on the Government College, Lahore, is given as Appendix A to this report.

Changes in the staff.

54. In May, Mr. A. S. Hemmy, B.A., M.Sc., who had been appointed to the Indian Educational Service by the Secretary of State, joined the College as Professor of Physical Science, displacing Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A., who reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Professor. Otherwise, the staff remained as in the previous year.

Statistics.

55. The number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 238, or an increase of 3 on the previous year. There was a fall in the First, Third, and M. A. Classes. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 57,781, against Rs. 49,696 the year before, the rise being due to a more highly paid staff. Just one-third of the expenditure was covered by the fees. The number of scholarships current at the end of the year was 40, or one more than last year.

Examination results.

56. There was a rise, on the whole, in the number of candidates from 129 to 132, but a fall in the passes from 59 to 55, or from 45·7 to 41·6 per cent. In the B. A. Examination, the number of passes, or 19 out of 62, was disappointing; but 4 of the first 6 places, including the first two, were taken by students of this College. In the M. A. Examination, the number of candidates fell from 19 to 8; but the results, with 5 passes and the highest place, compare favourably with those of the previous year.

General remarks.

57. The efforts of the staff continue to be directed towards the maintenance of a high tone among the students. The Principal says that "most of the students seem to be religious, and to have a high standard of morality." The Union Club held weekly meetings during the year. Cricket, football, and tennis were more generally played than heretofore; and the Gymnasium was regularly used by a considerable number of students. In the Punjab University Sports Tournament, this College again secured the Gymnastic Trophy, but lost that for Football, which it had held for the two previous years. A special Librarian was appointed during the year, and a special grant made to the Library. The Boarding House had 103 in residence at the end of the year, and continues to be efficiently managed and supervised. The conduct is said to have been good, and the health excellent. The staff continued to co-operate heartily with the Principal in all matters connected with the welfare of the College; and the outlook continues, on the whole, very hopeful.

DELHI MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

58. The report on St. Stephen's College, Delhi, is given as Appendix B.

Statistics.

59. At the close of the year, the number of students was 83, compared with 58 in the previous year, the rise being in all the classes. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 19,325, against

Chapter III, University Education. Rs. 18,458 the year before, of which 34 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and the remainder, from Fees and Mission Funds. Eight scholarships were current at the end of the year, or one less than last year.

Examination results. **60.** The number of candidates in all the examinations rose from 23 to 38, and the number of passes, from 18 to 25. In all the examinations, the degree of success of this College, measured by the percentages, was the highest of all, with an average of 65·8 per cent.; but it scored no place in the First Division.

General remarks. **61.** The high tone and right influence of this institution are maintained; and the discipline and behaviour are said to have been good. The College and Shakespeare Clubs continue to meet. Cricket went on steadily; football made a start; and lawn-tennis was popular. The number of boarders was 13 in all. During the year, the Rev. Mr. Allnutt relinquished the Principalship after a tenure of over twenty years, an event which is felt to be an immense loss to education, not only in Delhi, but throughout the Province.

LAHORE MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report. **62.** The report on the Forman Christian College is given as Appendix C.

Statistics. **63.** The number of students at the close of the year was 251, or 26 more than last year, the rise being in the First and Third Classes. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 29,834, or an increase of Rs. 3,984, owing to additions made to the staff. Of the expenditure, less than 13 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and the rest from Fees, and the Mission. Only 22 scholarships were current at the end of the year, against 32 in the previous year.

Examination results. **64.** The number of candidates has fallen since last year from 159 to 124, and the successes, from 88 to 63. The average of passes has also declined from 55·3 to 50·8 per cent.; but, as regards percentages, this institution holds the second place for the year. The rank taken by this College in the place lists was hardly as high as usual.

General remarks. **65.** Much continues to be done for the character training of the students; but the Principal is of opinion that the growing indifference on the part of the majority of the students to moral and religious training needs serious consideration. Literary and Temperance Societies are still maintained. A considerable addition to the Library was made during the year; and a good proportion of the students are said to take out books. Encouragement is given to physical training; and this College again greatly distinguished itself in the University Sports Tournament, carrying off the Cricket and Athletic Trophies, the former for the third time. The Boarding Houses, which are efficiently managed, had 130 in residence at the end of the year. It ought to be added that, to meet the increasing demand for instruction in the Intermediate Science Course, this College has, with great enterprise, added Biology to its subjects of instruction.

DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE.

Principal's report. **66.** The report on the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, is given as Appendix D.

Statistics. **67.** This continues to be numerically the largest College in the Province, with 418 students, as in the previous year. Compared with last year, the Intermediate Classes have increased considerably; whereas the B. A. Classes have declined. The

expenditure rose from Rs. 14,827 to Rs. 15,080, of which 90 per cent. was met from Fees, and the remainder from College Funds. Thirty-six scholarships were current at the end of the year, against 30 the year before.

Examination results.

68. There was a fall in the number of candidates from 233 to 222, but an advance in the passes from 99 to 103, or 46·3 per cent., compared with 42·4 per cent. in the previous year. The places taken in the result lists were comparatively high; and the Principal notes that the highest places in several subjects were taken by candidates from this College.

General remarks.

69. Religious instruction is imparted; and the conduct of the students is said to have been satisfactory. The College Debating Club met regularly during the year, under the guidance of a Professor. Attention was paid to physical training; but much remains to be done in this direction. The Boarding House has been enlarged, and 202 were in residence at the end of the year.

THE MINOR COLLEGES.

Municipal Board College, Amritsar.

70. The roll of the Municipal Board College, Amritsar, has again fallen from 35 to 30, although the recruitment to the First Year Class was larger than last year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,258, or a decline of Rs. 619, of which 44 per cent. was met from Fees. Five scholarships were current at the end of the year. Out of 12 candidates in the Intermediate Examination, only 5 passed, one being placed in the First Division, against 19 out of 24. The conduct and athletics are favourably noticed.

Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.

71. The Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, had 34 on the roll at the end of the year, or an increase of 7. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,200, of which only a little over 11 per cent. was met from Public Funds. Ten scholarships are said to have been current; but some of these were *stipends*, not scholarships. In the Intermediate Examination, 9 passed out of 21, against 3 out of 7 in the previous year. Moral and religious instruction is carefully attended to; but there is yet no systematic physical training.

Islámiya College, Lahore.

72. The Islámiya College, Lahore, had 54 on the roll at the end of the year, against 56 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,645 only, of which 62 per cent. was met from Fees, and the rest from Subscriptions. Twenty-three scholarships are again returned; but some of these are, properly speaking, *stipends*. Out of 29 candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 19 were successful, compared with 13 out of 27, and several high places were taken. There is a special department for religious instruction; the conduct is favourably spoken of; and physical training is encouraged. The Boarding House, which is carefully supervised, had 27 in residence, against 24 in the previous year.

Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi.

73. The Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, had 15 only on the roll, against 18 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,791, of which about one-tenth was met from Fees, and the balance from College Funds. Only one scholarship was current. Of 6 candidates in the Intermediate Examination, only 2 passed, compared with 6 out of 11 in the previous year. The higher training receives full attention; and Cricket and Football are encouraged.

Khálsa College, Amritsar.

74. The Khálsa College, Amritsar, which was opened in 1897, had 42 on the roll, against only 14 last year. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 4,320 to Rs. 6,765, of which 14 per cent. was met from Fees, and the rest from College Funds. Five

Chapter III, University Education.

scholarships provided by the College Council are reported current, against 3 in the previous year. Out of 13 candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 8 passed, but with no very high place. Religious instruction is given; the supervision is excellent; athletics are encouraged; and the success of the institution has been secured by the entertainment of Dr. Oman as Principal.

THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Principal's report.

75. The report of the Principal on the Oriental College, Lahore, with the remarks thereon of the Managing Committee, is given as Appendix E, some details being omitted.

Number and distribution of students.

76. At the close of the year, the number on the rolls was 152—85 belonging to the College Department, and 67 to the School, compared with 136 the year before. Of those in the College Department, 22 are on the *General* side reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 63 on the *Language* side reading for Oriental Titles; and of those in the School, 17 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, and 50 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. Of the 113 students on the Language side, all but 5 read English—70 at the Primary, 24 at the Middle, and 14 at the High School stage. Instruction is also given in Oriental Languages to 182 students of the Government College; and the error is repeated of returning 4 M. A. students as on the rolls of the Oriental College. Fifty-seven of the College students are in receipt of scholarships or stipends, and 25 in the School, which leaves 71 of the whole, or less than one-half, non-stipendiary. According to creed, the proportion now stands thus: Muhammadans 86, Hindús 52, and Sikhs 14.

Expenditure.

77. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 32,288, or a little more than last year, of which Rs. 375 was met from Fees. The average cost of educating a student in the College Department is Rs. 300; in the School, it is Rs. 95.

Examination results.

78. From the College Department, on the General side, 3 out of 4 passed the Intermediate Examination, and 1 out of 2 the B. O. L. Examination; in all, 4 passes against 7 in the previous year. On the Language side, 14 appeared in the two higher examinations in Sanskrit, and 7 passed; 6 appeared in Arabic, and 5 passed; 7 appeared in Persian, and 6 passed; and 1 appeared in the High Proficiency Examination in Gurmukhí, and passed; in all, 19 passes out of 28, compared with 9 out of 18 last year. Three out of 8 candidates passed the Special Examination in English now necessary for the Oriental Titles diplomas. From the School Department, General side, 3 out of 4 passed the Entrance Examination, compared with 5 out of 6 the year before. On the Language side, 5 out of 8 passed the Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit, 4 out of 5 the corresponding examination in Arabic, 3 out of 4 in Persian, and 2 out of 3 in Gurmukhí; in all, 14 passes out of 20 candidates, against 11 out of 13 in the previous year. For the Government College students, the results in Oriental Languages were satisfactory, except in Sanskrit in the B. A. Examination, in which 6 out of 8 failed.

General remarks.

79. The management of the institution, on the lines pursued, has again been thoroughly efficient; and the transfer of Dr. Stein, just after the close of the year, to the Bengal Educational Service, is, indeed, a very great loss to both the Oriental College and the Punjab University. The Boarding House arrangements and out-of-door life of the students are being gradually improved. Seven of those who left the Language classes during the year obtained

suitable appointments as teachers of classical Languages, for which their knowledge of English and of modern methods specially fits them. Progress is being made in the production of text-books in the Vernacular; and this is certain to benefit the General Knowledge side of the institution.

Tournament report.

80. A summary of the report on the Punjab University Sports Tournament, as drawn up by the Secretary (Mr. P. S. Allen), is given as Appendix F.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (NATIVE BOYS).

Chapter IV, 81. Secondary Education. Statistical table.

81. The table below gives the statistics of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years.

			Anglo-Vernacular.				Vernacular.				Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Number of				
			Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.				Open Scholarships.	Jubilee Scholarships.	Zamindári Scholarships.	Other Close Scholarships.	Total.
Number of High Schools.	1898-99	...	30	30	36	96	...	1	2	3	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98	...	27	28	27	82	...	1	2	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	3	2	9	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Middle Schools.	1898-99	...	57	16	32	105	121	...	...	121	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98	...	58	17	41	116	124	...	...	124	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	1	1	9	11	3	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Secondary Schools.	1898-99	...	87	46	68	201	121	1	2	124	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98	...	85	45	68	198	124	1	2	127	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars. — High Stage.	1898-99	...	1,184	1,069	1,157	3,410	...	67	7	74	3,484	3,391	507	290	59	14	74	437
	1897-98	...	1,170	965	950	3,085	...	62	6	68	3,153	3,085	431	299	66	24	63	452
	Increase	...	14	104	207	325	...	5	1	6	331	306	76	...	...	...	11	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	10	...	15
Middle Stage.	1898-99	...	5,428	2,868	3,528	11,824	5,621	...	14	5,635	17,459	11,723	4,390	662	180	104	733	1,679
	1897-98	...	5,331	2,730	3,117	11,178	5,634	...	40	5,674	16,852	11,013	4,360	687	187	102	680	1,656
	Increase	...	97	138	411	646	...	...	...	...	607	710	30	...	...	2	53	23
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	26	39	...	...	...	25	7	...	...	...
Total Secondary Stage.	1898-99	...	6,612	3,937	4,685	15,234	5,621	67	21	5,709	20,943	15,114	4,897	952	239	118	807	2,116
	1897-98	...	6,501	3,695	4,067	14,263	5,634	62	46	5,742	20,005	14,098	4,791	986	253	126	743	2,108
	Increase	...	111	242	618	971	...	5	...	...	938	1,016	106	...	...	...	64	8
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	25	33	...	...	...	34	14	8	...	...
Upper Primary Stage.	1898-99	...	5,925	2,869	2,653	11,447	3,553	...	48	3,601	15,048	11,453	3,621	48	8	12	55	123
	1897-98	...	5,894	2,695	2,537	11,126	3,524	...	38	3,562	14,688	11,092	3,575	26	9	16	75	126
	Increase	...	31	174	116	321	29	...	10	39	360	361	46	22	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	20	3
Lower Primary Stage.	1898-99	...	6,998	4,359	3,325	14,682	9,826	...	71	9,897	24,579	732	5,774	...	...	...	30	30
	1897-98	...	6,967	4,276	3,681	14,924	10,007	...	82	10,089	25,013	728	6,128	...	...	...	26	26
	Increase	...	31	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Decrease	...	...	...	356	242	181	...	11	192	434	...	354	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Stage.	1898-99	...	12,923	7,228	5,978	26,129	13,379	...	119	13,498	39,627	12,185	9,395	48	8	12	85	153
	1897-98	...	12,861	6,971	6,218	26,050	13,531	...	120	13,651	39,701	11,820	9,703	26	9	16	101	152
	Increase	...	62	257	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	22	...	...	...	1
	Decrease	...	...	...	240	...	152	...	1	153	74	...	308	...	1	4	16	...
Grand Total.	1898-99	...	19,535	11,165	10,663	41,363	19,000	67	140	19,207	60,570	27,299	14,292	1,000	247	130	892	2,269
	1897-98	...	19,362	10,666	10,285	40,313	19,165	62	166	19,393	59,706	25,918	14,494	1,012	262	142	844	2,260
	Increase	...	173	499	378	1,050	...	5	...	...	864	1,381	...	...	...	...	48	9
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	26	186	...	...	202	12	15	12	...	...

Number and classification of schools.

82. The number of Secondary Schools is now 325, or 3 more than the correct return for last year, when the schools in the Pipli Tahsil were, by mistake, returned in both the Umballa and Karnál Districts. All the new schools belong to the Unaided class, two of them being in the Jullundur Circle, and one in the Deraját Circle. Of the present total number, 201 are Anglo-Vernacular, and 124 Vernacular Schools, the former having increased by 3. According to grade, 99 are High Schools, or 14 more than in the previous year, and 226 Middle Schools, or 11 less. The 14 additional High Schools are made up of 3 Municipal Board Schools, raised from the Middle to the High grade, 2 Aided Schools, and 9 Unaided Schools, the last being all in the line of advancing private enterprise.

Number and distribution of scholars.

83. The number of scholars in Secondary Schools has risen from 59,342 to 60,570, or in somewhat greater proportion than the increase of schools. The advance is wholly in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and extends to all the classes of these; whilst there is a slight fall in the Vernacular Schools. At the High stage of instruction, there are now 3,484 scholars, or an increase of 331; at the Middle stage, there are 17,459, or a rise of 683; in all, an advance from 19,929 to 20,943 at the Secondary stages, or of 5 per cent. At the Primary stage of instruction, there has been a slight fall in the scholars from 39,413 to 39,627. The number learning English has risen from 25,918 to 27,299; but the number of agriculturists has fallen from 14,494 to 14,292. The Secondary Schools are mostly town schools; and yet over 23 per cent. of the scholars are agriculturists.

84. The statement below gives the expenditure from different sources on all classes of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years :—

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools ...	1898-99 ...	9,810	37,421	1,57,317	2,09,608	7,731	4,21,887
	1897-98 ...	10,107	30,938	1,57,874	2,07,532	7,995	4,14,446
	Increase ...	...	6,483	...	2,076	...	7,441
	Decrease ...	297	...	557	...	264	...
Aided Schools ...	1898-99 ...	67,483	1,795	18,859	1,15,717	63,775	2,67,629
	1897-98 ...	65,958	3,700	15,925	1,14,086	55,405	2,55,074
	Increase ...	1,525	...	2,934	1,631	8,370	12,555
	Decrease ...	...	1,905	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1898-99 ...	...	...	...	73,720	55,826	1,29,546
	1897-98 ...	...	...	400	64,303	59,122	1,23,825
	Increase ...	...	...	..	9,417	...	5,721
	Decrease ...	...	...	400	...	3,296	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	1898-99 ...	77,293	39,216	1,76,176	3,99,045	1,27,332	8,19,062
	1897-98 ...	76,065	34,638	1,74,199	3,85,921	1,22,522	7,93,345
	Increase ...	1,228	4,578	1,977	13,124	4,810	25,717
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
Board Schools ...	1898-99 ...	...	70,839	17,518	39,562	637	1,28,556
	1897-98 ...	...	72,375	15,624	38,922	627	1,27,548
	Increase ...	...	...	1,894	640	10	1,008
	Decrease ...	...	1,536	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1898-99 ...	1,752	45	8	25	2,777	4,607
	1897-98 ...	1,640	65	65	24	2,803	4,597
	Increase ...	112	...	...	1	...	10
	Decrease ...	...	20	57	...	26	...
Unaided Schools ...	1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	1,656	1,656
	1897-98 ...	..	...	...	...	1,716	1,716
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	60	60
Total Vernacular Schools	1898-99 ...	1,752	70,884	17,526	39,587	5,070	1,34,819
	1897-98 ...	1,640	72,440	15,689	38,946	5,146	1,33,861
	Increase ...	112	...	1,837	641	...	958
	Decrease ...	...	1,556	...	...	76	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools	1898-99 ...	79,045	1,10,100	1,93,702	4,38,632	1,32,402	9,53,881
	1897-98 ...	77,705	1,07,078	1,89,888	4,24,867	1,27,668	9,27,206
	Increase ...	1,340	3,022	3,814	13,765	4,734	26,675
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	1898-99 ...	5,062	47,317	11,288	...	5,266	68,933
	1897-98 ...	4,712	46,946	11,776	...	4,743	68,177
	Increase ...	350	371	...	...	523	756
	Decrease ...	...	...	488	...	..	...

There is a total increase of Rs. 26,675, of which Rs. 8,449 was on Government and Boards Schools, Rs. 12,565 on Aided Schools, and Rs. 5,661 on Unaided Schools. The rise is said to be mostly due to the increased number of High Schools. The total expenditure on these schools is now Rs. 9,53,881, to which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 79,045, or 8·3 per cent. of the whole, mostly in grants to Aided Schools, District Funds Rs. 1,10,100, or 11·5 per cent., Municipal Funds Rs. 1,93,702, or 20·3 per cent., and Private Sources, including Fees, Rs. 5,71,034, or 59·9 per cent. There is a rise under each head; but as much as 69 per cent. of the total increase was met from Private Sources. The average annual cost per scholar now works out to about Rs. 16-2; in Anglo-Vernacular Schools to Rs. 20-4; and in Vernacular Schools to Rs. 7-3, which are in each case an advance on the previous year's figures.

Fees.

85. The Fee receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 4,38,632, or Rs. 13,765 more than in the previous year. The increase extended to all classes of schools, and was highest in the Unaided Schools. This income is now equal to 45·9 of the total

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expenditure. The average annual fee paid in Anglo-Vernacular Schools comes to Rs. 9-14, or about 48 per cent. of the cost; in Vernacular Schools it comes to Rs. 2-2, or about 29 per cent. The fees in the Vernacular High School attached to the Oriental College, with 67 scholars, amounted to Rs. 25 only; and the two Unaided Vernacular High Schools levy no fees at all now.

Scholarships.

86. As may be seen from the statistical table at the beginning of this Chapter, the number of scholarships of all kinds current at the close of the past year was 2,269, or 9 more than in the previous year. Of these, 437 were current in High Departments, or about one to every eight scholars reading at that stage; 1,679 in Middle Departments, or one to a little over every ten scholars; and 153 in Primary Departments, held mostly by Vernacular Upper Primary passed boys preparing for the same standard in English only. The increase of 9 scholarships on the whole results from a fall of 39 in the Open, Jubilee, and Zamíndárí Scholarships, and a rise of 48 in what are returned as "Other Close Scholarships," mostly founded by Local Boards. The rules regulating the award and currency of these scholarships are said to be strictly observed. The expenditure on scholarships for the year under report was Rs. 68,933, or a little more than last year. About 85 per cent. of this amount is met from District and Municipal Funds, the remainder being about equally divided between Provincial Revenues and Private Sources.

Examination results for Secondary classes.

87. The following table gives the results of the Entrance and Middle School Examinations—that is, as regards the Secondary Classes of these schools—for the last two years:—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.				
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.									
Government and Board Schools.	1898-99	538	284	52·8	1,557	1,024	65·8	145	120
	1897-98	601	412	68·5	1,541	1,128	73·2	159	134
	Increase	...	....	...	16	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	63	128	15·7	...	104	7·4	14	14
Aided Schools	1898-99	499	282	56·5	834	536	64·3	119	94
	1897-98	436	287	65·8	782	556	71·1	153	136
	Increase	63	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	5	9·3	...	20	6·8	34	42
Unaided Schools	1898-99	500	228	45·6	1,078	537	49·8	90	63
	1897-98	404	241	59·6	882	536	60·8	80	67
	Increase	96	...	...	196	1	...	10	...
	Decrease	...	13	14·0	...	...	11·0	...	4
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1898-99	1,537	794	51·4	3,469	2,097	60·4	354	277
	1897-98	1,441	940	65·2	3,205	2,220	69·3	392	337
	Increase	96	...	...	264	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	146	13·8	...	123	8·9	38	60
Vernacular Examination.									
Board Schools	1898-99	...	...	...	1,693	1,304	77·0	...	...
	1897-98	...	...	...	1,567	1,334	85·1	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	30	8·1	...	...
Aided Schools	1898-99	4	3	75·0	...	...	...	...	...
	1897-98	6	5	83·3	1	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	2	2	8·3	1	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1898-99	...	...	...	6	3	50·0	...	...
	1897-98	...	...	...	9	9	100·0	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	3	6	50·0	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1898-99	4	3	75·0	1,699	1,307	76·9	...	...
	1897-98	6	5	83·3	1,577	1,343	85·2	...	...
	Increase	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	2	2	8·3	...	36	8·3	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1898-99	1,541	797	51·7	5,168	3,404	65·9	354	277
	1897-98	1,447	945	65·3	4,782	3,563	74·5	392	337
	Increase	94	...	...	386	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	148	13·6	...	159	8·6	38	60

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

Entrance Examination.

88. In the Entrance Examination, out of a total of 1,541 candidates, 797 passed, or 51·7 per cent., compared with 945 out of 1,447, or 65·3 per cent., in the previous year. The less favourable result is said to have been due to unusual severity in Mathematics. Of the successful candidates, 794 belonged to the Anglo-Vernacular, and only 3 to the Vernacular Schools. On the Anglo-Vernacular side, the Aided Schools passed 56·5 per cent. of their candidates, the Government and Board Schools 52·8 per cent., and the Unaided Schools 45·6 per cent. All the successful candidates on the Vernacular side belonged to the Oriental College. Twenty-three of the candidates took the Science Entrance Examination, and 15 passed, compared with 10 last year. According to the number of passes in this examination, the Lahore Circle stands first with 332; the Ráwalpindi Circle second, with 148; the Jullundur Circle third, with 131; the Delhi Circle fourth, with 93; and the Deraját Circle fifth, with 90. According to the proportion of passes, the order is: Deraját first, with 66·1 per cent.; Lahore second, with 56·2 per cent.; Ráwalpindi third, with 47·7 per cent.; Jullundur fourth, with 45·6 per cent.; and Delhi last, with 43·8 per cent.

Most successful schools in the Entrance Examination.

89. The schools which passed the largest number of candidates were the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School with 45, the Gujránwála Mission School with 35, the Union Academy with 32, the Central Model School with 28, and the Mooltan M. B. School with 27. The schools with the highest percentages of passes, out of not less than ten candidates, were the Aitchison College, which passed all its candidates; the Dera Isma'íl Khán, Gujránwála, and Wazírábád Mission Schools, with between 80 and 90 per cent.; and the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School, the Dera Ghází Khán M. B. School, the Victoria Bhrátrí Sabha School, the Pasrúr D. B. School, and the Central Model School, with between 75 and 80 per cent. The highest place was taken by the St. Stephen's School, Delhi, the second place by the Ferozepore M. B. School; and the Mooltan M. B. School, the Central Model School, and the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School had each two of the first ten places. In the Entrance Examination in Science, the Central Model School, the Khálsa School, Amritsar, and the Ludhiána and Pesháwar Mission Schools most distinguished themselves.

Middle School Examination.

90. In the last Middle School Examination, 5,168 candidates in all appeared, and 3,404 passed, or 65·9 per cent., compared with 3,563 out of 4,782, or 74·5 per cent., last year. The less favourable result is believed to be due rather to some variation in the test applied than to a general deterioration in the schools. Besides the ordinary candidates, 554 appeared in English only, and 277 passed, or 78 per cent. On the Anglo-Vernacular side, 60·4 per cent. in all passed, the Government and Board Schools having secured 65·8 per cent. of successes, the Aided Schools 64·3 per cent., and the Unaided Schools only 49·2 per cent. against 60·8 per cent. in the previous year. On the Vernacular side, 76·9 per cent. passed, all but 3 of the successful candidates being from Board Schools. The order of the Circles, according to the number of passes in this examination, is: Lahore first, with 908; Jullundur second, with 829; Ráwalpindi third, with 798; Delhi fourth, with 528; and Deraját fifth, with 341. The Jullundur and Ráwalpindi Circles have changed places; and the decline in the number of passes is most marked in the Lahore Circle. According to the proportion of passes, the order is: Deraját first, with 73·3 per cent.; Jullundur and Ráwalpindi equal, with 71·9 per cent.; Delhi fourth, with 63 per cent.; and Lahore fifth, with 56·6 per cent., compared with 72·6 per cent. last year.

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Most successful schools in the Middle School Examination.

91. The schools with the largest number of passes in this examination, on the Anglo-Vernacular side, were the Ráwalpindi Mission School with 60, the Gujránwála Mission School with 56, the Central Model School with 52, the Khálsa School, Amritsar, with 47, the Mooltan M. B. School with 45, the Lahore Mission and Dayánand Anglo-Vedic Schools with 34 each, the Jhang M. B. School with 33, the Siálkot and Gujrát Scotch Mission Schools, the Ludhiána Mission School, and the M. B. Schools at Dera Ghází Khán and Hoshiárpur, with 31 each, and the Delhi M. B. School with 30. The schools with the highest proportion of successes, out of not less than twenty-five candidates, were the Hindú-Muhammadan School, Umballa, the Siálkot Scotch Mission School, the Dera Isma'íl Khán Mission and M. B. Schools, the Central Model School, the Siálkot American Mission School, the Ráwalpindi Mission School, the Pasrúr D. B. School, the Pesháwar National School, the Hoshiárpur Sanátan Dharm School, the Siálkot and Kohát M. B. Schools, and the Gujránwála Mission School, with from 80 to 90 per cent.; and the Dera Ghází Khán M. B. School, the Amritsar Khálsa School, and the Ráhon and Jullundur M. B. Schools, with between 75 and 80 per cent. The St. Stephen's School, Delhi, stood first in this examination as in the Entrance; the Chakwál D. B. School stood second, and the Siálkot M. B. School third; and the Pasrúr D. B. School had three of the first twelve places. On the Vernacular side, the Hariána, Morinda, and Mahalpur Schools passed the greatest number of candidates; and, of the schools which sent up not less than twenty candidates, those at Moga, Gujarwál, Rámnagar, Baddowál, Bhawan, and Una had over 90 per cent. of successes. The schools in the Delhi District passed all their candidates. The highest place on the list was shared by the Najafgarh and Ahmad Siyál Schools, the former school having also the third place, as well as six of the first ten places, which is a remarkable achievement.

Advance of English compared with Vernacular education.

92. As observed at the beginning of this Chapter, the three additional Secondary Schools are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and the number learning English has increased by 1,381 since last year. It was also noticed that the advance in scholars was wholly in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, whilst there was a fall in the Vernacular Schools. In the Entrance Examination, the proportion of Anglo-Vernacular to Vernacular candidates was as 1,537 to 4, the latter being a very unprogressive quantity; and in the Middle School Examination, the proportion was as 3,469 to 1,699, the latter figure increasing at a less quick rate than the former. The above facts, and the strong desire of the people in many places to have English introduced into their Vernacular Schools, are evidence that the trend is mainly in one direction. It is, however, quite true, as again observed by the Delhi Inspector, that some mercantile centres are becoming satisfied with an English education up to the Middle Standard only, as they find this sufficient for their wants. And this is a hopeful sign.

Science and Commercial Courses, &c.

93. To judge from the results of the last Entrance Examination, six of the Secondary Schools appear to have adopted the Entrance Science Course; and there is reason to believe that this example will soon be more generally followed. But it is different with the Clerical and Commercial Course. This is not an Entrance but a Final School Examination, being meant to divert students from the over-beaten track of College education into office and commercial lines of life; and, on this account, the schools are taking more tardily to it. During the past year, however, the full course has been adopted in connection with the Shorthand Class maintained by the Municipal Board at Amritsar; and the

Delhi Inspector reports that attention has been given to the subject, and that it is possible "the ensuing year may see a Commercial Class established in the Delhi Municipal Board School." In the Jullundur Circle, Drawing and Shorthand are taught in the Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána Municipal Board Schools. Drawing is also taught in the Aitchison College, the Central Model School, the Union Academy, Lahore, and the Khálsa School, Amritsar. Gradually the schools are ripening for the adoption of new lines; and I had occasion to address the Training Institutions on this subject a short time ago.

General remarks on the Secondary Schools.

94. Though much still remains to be done, it is admitted by Inspecting Officers that there is, on the whole, a gradual improvement in the character of the instruction given in the Secondary Schools. On this, the Lahore Inspector observes: "The general character of instruction is slowly but surely improving; and the majority of the teachers in Board and Aided Schools, especially those who are trained men and willing workers, have endeavoured to carry out the instructions given them, and have done a great deal to remove the defects in method." The Jullundur Inspector says: "The general character of the instruction is gradually improving; and there has been a remarkable change for the better during the past few years in the teaching, particularly of the compulsory subjects, including Caligraphy, both Urdú and English." The Deraját Inspector notices defective teaching in English conversation, recitation, map-drawing, physical geography, transliteration, and practical science; and the Delhi Inspector remarks on the subject: "The study of Persian has greatly improved everywhere during the year, but General Knowledge, especially Geography, is still very indifferent. The teaching of Object Lessons is carried on, more or less, pretty well; but simplicity, and the knack of realising what is really required to be taught, are the most noticeable defects." The above remarks apply to a good many Unaided Schools; but it has also to be said that some of these, especially because of the entire want of fit teachers, are not efficiently conducted. The housing of many of the Secondary Schools continues unsatisfactory; but little by little, this defect is being removed. The Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts are probably the worst in the Province in this respect. The supply of furniture and appliances is generally sufficient, except in science apparatus and illustrative charts. Not much has yet been done for School Libraries, so as to encourage private reading both in masters and boys; but this matter has great possibilities before it.

CHAPTER V.

Chapter V, 95.

Primary Eduction.

PRIMARY EDUCATION (NATIVE BOYS).

Statistical table.

95. The following table compares the statistics of Primary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years :—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars. Upper Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Lower Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Total.	Number of agriculturists.
Government and Board Schools	1898-99	1,708	14,701	63,350	78,051	42,067
	1897-98	1,722	14,411	65,480	79,891	43,183
	Increase	...	290	...	...	...
	Decrease	14	...	2,130	1,840	1,116
Aided Schools	1898-99	546	2,085	18,909	20,994	8,930
	1897-98	578	2,079	20,152	22,231	9,324
	Increase	...	6	...	...	...
	Decrease	32	...	1,243	1,237	404
Unaided Schools	1898-99	93	303	3,041	3,344	1,137
	1897-98	120	357	4,234	4,591	1,441
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	27	54	1,193	1,247	304
Total ...	1898-99	2,347	17,089	85,300	102,389	52,124
	1897-98	2,420	16,847	89,866	106,713	53,948
	Increase	...	242	...	...	...
	Decrease	73	...	4,566	4,324	1,824
Number of Scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.	1898-99	...	32,137	109,879	142,016	61,519
	1897-98	...	31,535	114,879	146,414	63,652
	Increase	...	602	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	5,000	4,398	2,133
Zamíndárí Schools included in the above.	1898-99	192	628	5,334	5,962	4,125
	1897-98	202	607	5,838	6,445	4,495
	Increase	...	21	...	...	...
	Decrease	10	...	504	483	370

Number and classification of schools.

96. The number of Primary Schools has decreased by 61, according to the correct figures for last year, when 12 schools in the Piplí Tahsíl were returned twice, and now stand at 2,347 in all, of which 1,708 are Board Schools, 546 Aided Schools, and 93 Unaided Schools. The schools twice returned last year were all Board Schools; and the decrease to be accounted for now was mostly in the Aided and Unaided Schools. This was due chiefly to the continued failure, particularly noticed last year, of a number of the Indigenous and Elementary Schools examined for grants. Some of these never rise beyond the struggling stage; in some Districts they have not been helped as they might have been; and, with trying times, and the setting in of a preference for the ordinary schools, they have had to be closed. It has been, to some extent, the same with the Zamíndárí Schools, which will be noticed later on. The fall in this respect was confined to the Jullundur, Labore, and Ráwalpindi Circles.

Number and distribution of scholars.

97. With a decline in the number of schools, there has been a fall from 106,093 (correct return) to 102,389 in the number of scholars. The fall extended to all the classes of schools, but was confined to the Lower Primary stage. It was greatest in the Jullundur Circle, where the prevalence of plague rather disturbed the schools. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added to the above, we get a total of 142,016 scholars at the Primary stage of instruction, or 3,490 less than the correct return for the previous year. Of this total, 32,137 belong to the Upper Primary stage, or an increase of 736, and 109,879 to the Lower Primary stage. Of the number attending Primary Schools, 52,124 are agriculturists, or over 50 per cent., compared with 23 per cent. in the Secondary Schools.

98. The statement below gives the expenditure from different sources on Primary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years:—

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1898-99 ...	4,143	3,00,446	37,329	50,772	1,551	3,94,241
	1897-98 ...	3,998	3,02,199	37,524	51,020	1,461	3,96,202
	Increase	145	...	...	...	90	...
	Decrease ...	...	1,753	195	248	...	1,961
Aided Schools ...	1898-99 ...	3,497	32,763	6,292	9,946	19,181	71,679
	1897-98 ...	3,838	33,465	6,313	10,979	21,003	75,598
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	341	702	21	1,033	1,822	3,919
Unaided Schools ...	1898-99 ...	...	...	...	3,159	7,250	10,409
	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	4,899	8,050	12,949
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	1,740	800	2,540
Total ...	1898-99 ...	7,640	3,33,209	43,621	63,877	27,982	4,76,329
	1897-98 ...	7,836	3,35,664	43,837	66,898	30,514	4,84,749
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	196	2,455	216	3,021	2,532	8,420
Scholarships ...	1898-99 ...	...	285	...	..	34	319
	1897-98 ...	...	275	...	...	330	605
	Increase	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	296	286

The total expenditure is Rs. 4,76,329, or Rs. 8,420 less than in the previous year. The fall was in the Delhi, Jullundur, and Ráwalpindi Circles, chiefly the last, and was due, for the most part, to the reduced number of schools, a more limited supply of furniture, and the stoppage of famine allowance. Of the whole expenditure, about 70 per cent. falls to District Funds, 9·1 per cent. to Municipal Funds, 1·6 to Provincial Revenues, and 19·3 to Private Sources, including Fees. As explained in previous reports, the schools dealt with in this Chapter are mostly Village Schools, and hence the bulk of the cost falls on District Funds. The average annual cost per scholar comes to about Rs. 4-13; in Government and Board Schools, it is Rs. 5-4; and for both Aided and Unaided Schools, it works out this year to about Rs. 3-9.

Fees.

99. The income from Fees shows a fall of Rs. 3,021 since last year, and now amounts to Rs. 63,877, or 13·4 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 45·9 per cent. in the Secondary Schools. The decline under this head was mostly in the Aided and Unaided Schools. The fees prescribed for Primary Schools are purposely low, and agriculturists are exempt; but, except in a few backward Districts, the normal rates prevail, and the rules for the levy of these are said to be now generally well observed. The recent hard times have rendered the withdrawal of the special rates sanctioned for some Districts inadvisable; but an occasional advance has been made even in this way. The average annual fee per head, paid by non-agriculturist scholars, was about Re. 1-6 in Government and Board Schools; in Aided Schools, it was 13 annas only; and in Unaided Schools, it was a little under Re. 1-7.

Scholarships.

100. Scholarships are not, as a rule, awarded in Boys' Schools at the Primary stage; and the small sum returned on this account in the expenditure table is for special objects in the Kángra and Dera Isma'íl Khán Districts. In the former a few scholarships are awarded to Kulú boys on the results of the Lower Primary Examination; and in the latter, stipends—at present there are five—are given to select Wazírí boys to encourage them to stay at school. The cost naturally falls on District Funds. The small amount still paid from Other Sources appears to have been on account of stipends to poor boys.

Chapter V, 101. Primary Education. Upper Primary Examination.

101. The subjoined table gives the results of the Upper Primary Examination for both the Primary Schools proper and the Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools:—

		Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Government and Board Schools	1898-99 ...	10,233	7,226	70·6	896	705
	1897-98 ...	9,961	7,288	73·2	885	739
	Increase ...	272	...	...	11	...
	Decrease ...	...	62	2·6	...	34
Aided Schools	1898-99 ...	1,285	682	53·1	438	374
	1897-98 ...	1,282	783	61·1	403	334
	Increase ...	3	...	...	35	40
	Decrease ...	...	101	8·0	...	...
Unaided Schools	1898-99 ...	431	191	44·3	125	93
	1897-98 ...	382	188	49·2	102	80
	Increase ...	49	3	...	23	13
	Decrease ...	...	...	4·9	...	...
Total ...	1898-99 ...	11,949	8,099	68·8	1,459	1,172
	1897-98 ...	11,625	8,259	71·0	1,390	1,153
	Increase ...	324	..	...	69	19
	Decrease ...	...	160	2·2	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

Results compared.

102. The whole number of candidates was 11,949, of whom 8,099 passed, or 68·8 per cent., compared with 8,259 out of 11,625, or 71 per cent., in the previous year. Besides the above, 1,459 appeared in English only, and 1,172 passed, or 80·3 per cent. The fall both in the number of passes and the general percentage was in the Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, and Deraját Circles. In the Delhi Circle, the percentage of passes was 74; in Jullundur, it was 71·2; in Lahore, 68·1; in Deraját, 65·4; and in Ráwalpindi, 61·4. The largest number of passes was in the Ráwalpindi Circle, with 1,993; the smallest was in the Deraját Circle, with 812. The percentage of passes in Government and Board Schools is a good deal higher than in either the Aided or Unaided Schools, in both of which the drop in this respect is rather marked.

Lower Primary Examination discontinued.

103. In accordance with a recommendation of the last Educational Conference, which was considered and adopted by the Punjab Government, the Lower Primary Examination is no longer held by Assistant Inspectors; and hence the returns of that examination have ceased to be available for the annual report. The Primary classes below the highest are now examined by the collective, as distinct from the individual, method; and the time saved in this way by Inspecting Officers is given to observing the more important matters of organization, instructional methods, discipline, tone, and the like.

Zamíndárí Schools.

104. From the table given in the first paragraph of this Chapter, it will be seen that the number of Zamíndárí Schools is now 192 with 5,962 scholars, against 202 schools and 6,445 scholars last year—should have been 201 schools and 6,405 scholars—or a decline of 9 schools, and 443 scholars. The number of agriculturists, for whose special benefit these schools exist, is 69 per cent. of the whole. Only 9 of the schools use Nágrí as the medium; and the remaining 183, Urdú. The people declined to accept either Gurmukhí or Pashtu Schools. Judged by the examination results, these schools seem to be doing fairly good work, though

Phailáwat is still weak; but from the declining numbers, and their declared unpopularity, the outlook becomes less and less hopeful. The fall was in all the Circles except the Deraját, and was highest in Ráwalpindi. All the Inspectors write despondently of this experiment; and one of them observes: "Sooner or later these schools will have to be closed, though it is possible that twenty years hence the people may appreciate them. At present, a zamíndár sends his son to school with the express purpose of having him educated out of the position in which he was born. That a suitable education should make boys better fitted for the work to which they are born, is absolutely not understood by the class for whose benefit these schools were intended." This is hardly the point; for the schools exist partly to correct the wrong impression noticed. But it will probably be advisable to consider the whole Zamíndárí School question, in connection with the simplification of the course of instruction for the ordinary Primary Schools, which is to be referred to the next Educational Conference.

Indigenous Schools examined for grants.

105. The statistics of Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants are included in the general returns of this Chapter; but the following table shows separately the number of these schools, the number of scholars attending them, the number of passes by the different standards, and the grants earned, for the last two years:—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Institutions	Indigenous Schools ...	209	223	...	14
	Other Schools ...	334	371	...	37
	Total ...	543	594	...	51
Number of Scholars ...	Indigenous Schools ...	7,664	8,065	...	401
	Other Schools ...	10,826	12,313	...	1,487
	Total ...	18,490	20,378	...	1,888
Number passed by ...	First Standard ...	2,715	3,317	...	602
	Second „ ...	2,055	2,322	...	267
	Third „ ...	1,403	1,648	...	245
	Fourth „ ...	939	1,241	...	302
	Fifth „ ...	688	727	...	39
	All Standards ...	7,800	9,255	...	1,455
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Grants earned ...	Attendance Grants ...	5,125	5,265	...	140
	Instruction Grants ...	17,501	19,322	...	1,821
	Staff Grants ...	8,357	9,180	...	823
	Total Grants ...	30,983	33,767	...	2,784

Comparison of figures.

106. There is a decrease of 51 in the number of schools, and of 1,888 in the number of scholars. The fall extends to all but the Delhi and Deraját Circles, and was chiefly in the Jullundur Circle, with as many as 23 fewer schools, and 971 fewer scholars. The causes which operated against the ordinary schools have also had their effect here; but these schools also suffer from the incapacity of many of the teachers, from the occasional reluctance of the local authorities to pay the grants, and from their not fitting, as is also the case with the Zamíndárí Schools, into the general school system of the Province. The decline during the last two years may be only temporary; but it is so marked as to be a matter requiring the concern and help of all interested. These schools afford a cheap unofficial agency for the spread of elementary education, and deserve every support. "They are," says the Delhi Inspector, "as a rule doing

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very good work, and have vastly improved since their first organization under Code rules. They supply a distinct want, and are very useful to the poor." The examination results were fair on the whole; and the grants earned amounted to Rs. 30,983, or an average of about Re. 1-10 per scholar on the rolls, compared with Rs. 3-14, the cost per head to Public Funds in the Primary Schools generally.

Gurmukhí Classes.

107. A large proportion of the Girls' Schools in the central Districts of the Province are Gurmukhí Schools; but very little advantage has been taken of the facilities given to open Gurmukhí Schools or Classes for boys. In the Jullundur Circle, the number of such classes is 11, as in the previous year, attached to 4 Middle and 7 Primary Schools, with 310 scholars, of whom only 136 are Sikhs; and, in the Lahore Circle, there are 8 such classes, also as in the previous year, with 207 scholars; in all, 19 classes, and 517 scholars. The Khálsa College at Amritsar makes Gurmukhí a compulsory study; the Singh Sabha at Ferozepore maintains a school with the same object; and in the Khálsa School at Gujránwála, there is a Gurmukhí Branch with 26 scholars. But I agree with the Inspectors that the study of Gurmukhí is not in much request for boys, simply because it is not a bread-winning language. The few who desire this instruction for their sons send them to *Dharmsálás*, not to Public Schools.

Schools for low-caste and other children.

108. In the Delhi Circle, the S. P. G. and Baptist Missionary Societies support 22 schools, with 543 scholars, for the special benefit of low-caste children, compared with the same number of schools and 595 scholars last year. Scholarships are offered to *Mína* boys in the Gurgáon District to induce them to attend school; and during the past year several were awarded to boys in the Sháhjahánpur School after the annual inspection.

In the Jullundur Circle, 3 schools of this class are still maintained in the Hoshiárpur District, but two of these are not the same as existed in the previous year. Two other schools of the same class were opened by the Church Missionary Society in the Palách Sub-Division of the Kángra District; but the attendance on all the five schools is said to be only 31. In addition to these, 38 low-caste children are under instruction in Board Schools, 46 in Aided Schools, and 44 in other Schools; in all 159, against 121 last year.

In the Lahore Circle, 8 such schools are returned in the Lahore District, with an attendance of 240, and 24 in the Gujránwála District, with an attendance of 395. The three schools returned last year as in the Gurdáspur District seem to have been closed or to have changed their character. The return of these schools from the other Districts of this Circle is blank; so that the whole number of low-caste children at school, including 10 in the ordinary Elementary Schools, is 645, compared with 623 in the previous year.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, 24 schools of this class are in the Siálkot District, with 269 scholars, and 1 in the Gujrát District, with 20 scholars; in all 25 schools, with 289 scholars, or a considerable rise on the attendance of last year. One of the Siálkot Schools continues to be the Native Christian Training Institute of the American Mission, which is an Anglo-Vernacular High School, with 100 scholars. A few of the Elementary Schools in the Siálkot District were at first specially intended for *Sánsí* children; but this special object has of late been rather lost sight of.

There are no special schools for low castes in the Deraját Circle; and the Inspector has not said how far the ordinary schools are attended by this class.

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Primary Education.

109. The information gathered by Inspecting Officers, as to how far boys are now content to remain at their homes and hereditary callings after completing the Primary course of instruction, does not yet warrant any very definite conclusion; but the tendency is being carefully observed. In the Delhi Circle, Mr. Harvey does not rely on the precise figures supplied to him, but considers that "a good many more boys return to their hereditary employments than proceed with their further studies." In the Ráwalpindi Circle, 39 per cent. of those who passed the Upper Primary Examination in the previous year, had ceased to attend school, presumably to follow their hereditary occupations; and, in the Deraját Circle, 35·6 per cent. In the Lahore Circle, the figures give only 22 per cent.; and, in the Jullundur Circle, 28·6 per cent. Evidently there is a good deal of variation depending on the locality; but, on the whole, a substantial number seems to break off at the Primary stage. Taking the figures of the Middle Department, and the numbers who pass the Upper Primary Examination both on the whole and in English only, the probability is in favour of an average of over one-third, or very much as returned by the Inspectors.

How far instruction is not pursued beyond the Primary stage.

110. With the exception of a rather marked decline in the number of schools and scholars, the past year may be regarded as one of distinct progress for the Primary Schools. "In Vernacular Primary Schools," says the Delhi Inspector, "improvement has everywhere taken place. We have better teachers; and there are very few schools now where the teachers do not possess qualifying certificates." The Lahore Inspector reports considerable improvement in the teaching work in all Districts, adding that even the old-fashioned teachers are picking up something of modern methods. "Letter-writing, address-writing, the filling up of money order forms, slate maps, object lessons, Urdú recitation, mental arithmetic, and even grammar have received increased attention; and the black-board is now used more freely in many of the schools." Much remains to be done in some directions; but clear progress is being made all along the line. In the Deraját Circle, where the proportion of trained teachers is smaller, the defects are more numerous. Mensuration is scarcely anywhere well taught, chiefly for want of the necessary simple apparatus. The experiment of teaching Patwáris' work in some schools of the Hoshiárpur District is still carried on; and I may here mention that, under the orders of Government, an elementary Primer on the system of Land Records in the Province has just been added to the course of instruction in every Primary Board School. Less has been done during the last few years for school buildings than is urgently required; but, with improved times, more may now be expected in this respect. In the Jullundur Circle, three Primary School buildings were provided last year from private subscriptions; and a Native gentleman in the Hoshiárpur District made over a house for school purposes. It will take time to supply suitable accommodation for every securely established school; but this is an object which District Boards should keep steadily in view. The schools are generally fairly well supplied with the necessary furniture and appliances, except, as already noticed, the apparatus required for practical Mensuration. Branch Post Offices are now attached to most of the Primary Schools; and the system, under certain rules for safe-guarding the schools, is said to be working quite satisfactorily.

General remarks on the Primary Schools.

Chapter VI, 111.

Training Institutions.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Kinds of institutions.

111. The institutions for the training of teachers remain as heretofore, namely, a Central Training College at Lahore, and a Normal School at the head-quarters of each of the five Circles of Inspection. The Central Training College is for the training, in the science and practice of teaching, of English Teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and of Vernacular Teachers for Secondary Schools; and the Normal Schools train Vernacular Teachers for Primary Schools and Departments. The provision is pretty complete; and it has accordingly been laid down for Government and Board Schools, that no substantive teachership can be conferred on any one not having the necessary qualifications. This is as regards male teachers; and, as observed last year, the only provision yet existing in the Province for the training of female teachers is in what are called *Normal Classes* attached to a few of the ordinary schools, in which girls are prepared for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

I.—THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Organization, &c.

112. The report of the Principal on the Central Training College is given as Appendix G. This institution has three classes: a *Senior English Class*, training teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools; a *Junior English Class*, training mainly for Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools or Departments; and a *Vernacular Class*, training for Vernacular Teacherships in Secondary Schools. For admission to the Senior English Class, candidates must either be B. As., or have read up to that standard in a recognised College; for the Junior English Class, attainments up to the Intermediate Standard are required; and for admission to the Vernacular Class, candidates must have passed either the Entrance Examination or the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination. In all the classes, supplementary instruction is given in the subjects of general knowledge; but a large portion of the time is given to theoretical and practical pedagogic, and to elementary science.

Number of students.

113. At the close of the past year, the number of students on the rolls was 75, compared with 71 in the previous year. The Senior English Class had 19 students—2 teachers and 17 stipendiaries; the Junior English Class, 18 students, all stipendiaries; and the Vernacular Class, 38 students—14 teachers and 24 stipendiaries. Ten of the Senior English Class were graduates as last year; seven of the Junior English Class had passed the Intermediate Examination; and all the stipendiary students of the Vernacular Class had undergone a previous year's training in a Normal School, and passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division. Thus the qualifications of the students are still on the rise; and the large number of candidates for admission gives ground for hoping that even a greater advance will be made in this direction in the future.

Expenditure.

114. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 30,358, or an increase of Rs. 1,252, the rise being due to salary increments, and the fact that the scientific apparatus ordered in 1897-98 was not received and paid for till last year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 21,859 was on Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 8,499 on Stipends.

Certificate Examinations.

115. From the Senior English Class, 19 candidates appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 16 passed, 5 being in the First Division, against 16 out of 18 last year. The failures were in Mathematics, English, and School Management. Only 7 private candidates appeared this year in this examination, owing to the new regulation limiting admission

to trained men and teachers, and 2 passed. Ten of the successful candidates were graduates. Chapter VI, 116. Training Institutions.

From the Junior English Class, 18 appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 14 passed, 8 being in the First Division, compared with 13 out of 18 in the previous year. The failures were in School Management, Geography, and Arithmetic. Twelve private candidates were also examined for this Certificate, of whom 8 passed, with 2 in the First Division.

From the Vernacular Class, 38 went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 32 passed, 13 being in the First Division, against 35 out of 35 the year before. The failures were mostly in Science and Mathematics, with one also in History and Geography and in School Management. Two private candidates also appeared, of whom one passed.

116. The above results, with a total of 62 passes out of 75 candidates, or 83 per cent., with 26 places, or over one-third, in the First Division, may be regarded as quite satisfactory, though scarcely so good as in the previous year, when 64 out of 71 passed, or 90 per cent., with 28 in the First Division. The Principal attributes the difference mainly to the superiority, as a body, of the previous year's students; and there is certainly no reason to believe that there was any deterioration in the efficiency or zeal of the staff. As in previous years, there were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, which implies that this important part of the training has its due place; but there is still room for a rise in the degree of proficiency attained both in this subject and in School Management. Character of the results.

117. As explained in the last two reports, Drawing has been introduced into the course of studies in the Training College, with the view of adding to the skill of the teachers in illustrating their lessons on the blackboard, and in the hope of being able ultimately to give elementary Drawing a place in the schools generally. The first object, on the evidence of Inspecting Officers and the Principal, is being very successfully attained. All the students are acquiring a power and facility of illustration which they had not before; and, in proof of this, the Principal notices that in Blackboard Drawing, 50 of the last year's students qualified in Freehand, and 42 in Model Drawing. As to the second object, courses of Freehand, Geometrical, and Model Drawing have been laid down; and I expected that, with a special Drawing Master and a good deal of time given to the subject, the courses would be reasonably well mastered during the period of training, and that a number would every year, by passing in all the three subjects, including blackboard exercises, gain the Drawing Master's Junior Certificate. In this I have been disappointed. In the examination recently held, only 3 passed in Freehand, and 1 in Model Drawing, from the Senior English Class; 6 passed in Freehand, 6 in Model Drawing, and 3 in Geometrical Drawing, from the Junior English Class; and 4 passed in Freehand, 8 in Model Drawing, and 1 in Geometrical Drawing, from the Vernacular Class: in all, 32 passes in separate subjects, against 9 only last year. There is distinct progress; but no one has yet qualified for the full Junior Certificate. The Principal attributes this to the extent of the course, and to the circumstance that the students have had no previous instruction in Drawing. In time, they will have had that instruction; and then the Certificates will be more easily won. A private candidate appeared for the Drawing Master's Senior Certificate, and passed in all the subjects. Results in Drawing.

118. Much attention continues to be given to the specially professional part of the training; and the Principal deals at length with this subject in his report. A practical understanding of the child mind is made the basis of the training. Then lectures Professional training.

Chapter VI, 119. Training Institutions.

are given on school organization and discipline, and on methods of teaching. A text-book is prescribed; but this part of the instruction is said to be given mostly by oral lessons, which are afterwards analysed and discussed with the students. As to the more practical part of the training, the plan followed remains as heretofore, with some variation in details. Visits of observation are paid to the Model School; Model Lessons are frequently given by the Masters; Criticism Lessons are given by the students; and every student has periods of daily teaching in the Model School. Notes have to be prepared by each student on every lesson given by him, which are criticised by the supervising Master; and he has to enter a full report of each lesson given before him in his Criticism Lesson note-book, which is scrutinized by the Principal. The plan adopted during the year of giving the Criticism Lessons *in courses* for a particular class, so as to connect the new instruction with the old, seems a good one; and the success which is said to attend the constant practice of the Herbartian method, with its strict 'formal steps,' is satisfactory. What has to be avoided is surrounding the practice of teaching with too many mechanical contrivances, which, in this country, with a want of initiative or inventive faculty on the part of the teachers as a rule, is apt to take much of the soul out of the work, or at least to deprive it of its most effective qualities, such as naturalness, simplicity, and the 'graces' that lie beyond all rules and restrictions. I notice this, because I have observed of late an increasing want of freedom and spontaneity in the younger teachers. But there is, I consider, every reason to believe that the College, on its technical and practical side, continues in a high state of efficiency.

Physical training.

119. Drill and Gymnastics are taught to all the students, with the view to their being able to teach or supervise those parts of school instruction when they get appointments; and it can hardly be considered satisfactory that only one student was able to qualify for the Senior Gymnastic Certificate this year, compared with 13 last year. Twenty-three were, however, able to pass for the Junior Certificate. In addition to the candidates from the College, 16 Gymnastic Instructors from different parts of the Province competed for the Senior Certificate, and 11 were successful. Besides Drill and Gymnastics, Tennis is said to have been regularly played by the students throughout the year, with Cricket and Football only occasionally in the winter. One would have expected the reverse of this; and plainly the more manly and educative school games are at a discount, which is not as it should be.

General remarks.

120. The behaviour of the students is said to have been satisfactory, as usual; and the efforts of the staff in the direction of personal influence have not been relaxed. The Debating Society met regularly once a week throughout the year; but how far the meetings were an aid to right thinking, clear and simple statement, fair and good-tempered criticism, and friendly relationships, is not stated. The number residing in the Boarding House at the end of the year, including the Normal School students, was 142; and the management of this important institution is, in all ways, well spoken of. The students on leaving College readily obtain employment; and the Inspectors and Managers of Schools continue to speak most favourably of their success as teachers, almost without exception. Through the public-spirited liberality of the sons of the late Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh, the past year has seen the College endowed with a Gold Medal, to commemorate the connection of Colonel Holroyd with the Educational Department of the Province, and with this institution in particular. It is to be called the *Holroyd-Guláb Singh Medal*, and will be awarded every year to the student of the Senior English Class who takes the highest place in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination.

Model School.

121. The Central Model School had at the end of the year 737 scholars, or slightly more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 19,344, of which Rs. 11,158, or 57 per cent., was met from Fees. Primarily this institution serves as a Practising School for the Central Training College and Normal School; and what has been said above as to the amount of that practice, and the fact that none of the students failed in practical teaching, may be taken as evidence that it satisfies this end in a satisfactory manner. But it is also the Central High School of the Lahore District; and, in this respect, it continues to meet with more than ordinary success. The results of the public examinations held during the year were considerably above the average, with 34 successes out of 47, or 72 per cent., in the Entrance Examination, 52 out of 62, or 83 per cent., in the Middle School Examination, and 70 out of 94, or 74·4 per cent., in the Upper Primary Examination. The discipline and tone are said to be excellent; physical training and games are well attended to, with the result that this school has again won both the District and Circle Trophies for Cricket and Athletics; and the Boarding House, with 16 in residence, continues to be efficiently managed and supervised. Altogether, the past year may be said to have been one of the most successful in the history of the school, which reflects much credit on Mr. Wright and the staff. It is a proud position to "stand very near if not quite at the top of big schools" as regards instructional merit; but the Central Model School has, within the last few years, achieved more than this in the name it has earned for high aim and tone; and, on this account especially, I desire to congratulate and thank the Head Master and all connected with the school.

The staff.

122. Mr. Knowlton continued in charge of the Central Training College throughout the year, discharging the very important duties with marked efficiency and zeal. He warmly commends the work of his colleagues, especially of Mr. Wright and Lála Munshí Lál.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistical table.

123. The table below gives the statistics of the Normal Schools for Male Teachers for the last two years:—

				1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools				5	5	...	...
Number and distribution of Scholars at the close of the year.	Government Stipendiaries			247	255	...	8
	Total			247	255	...	8
	In Ordinary Class	Teachers		97	112	...	13
		Others		136	105	31	...
	In Zamíndárí Class reading—	Urdú		12	26	...	14
		Hindí		...	5	...	5
		Punjábí		2	5	...	3
		Pashtu		...	2	...	2
EXPENDITURE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	On Establishments and Contingencies.	From Provincial Revenues		17,879	18,388	...	509
		Total		17,879	18,388	...	509
	On Stipends	From Provincial Revenues		16,595	17,639	...	1,044
		From District Funds		58	142	...	84
		Total		16,653	17,781	...	1,128
		GRAND TOTAL		34,532	36,169	...	1,637
Results of Examinations.							
Junior Vernacular Examination				179	150	29	...
Zamíndár Teachership Examination				12	41	...	29
Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination				75	65	10	...

Chapter VI, 124. **Training Institutions.** Number of schools and scholars.

124. The number of Normal Schools in the Province remains 5 as heretofore, one being at the head-quarters of each Inspectional Circle. The number of scholars in all the schools at the end of the past year was 247 only, or 8 fewer than last year, and 69 less than the number of stipends available. For some years, it has been growing more and more difficult to get the full number of stipends taken up in the first instance, and, more especially, to keep them from lapsing in the course of their currency; and the matter will have to be considered seriously, unless a change takes place soon. The two months' break in the middle of the session, for which the stipends are not drawn, is considered a factor in the case; and it may be found necessary either to return to the continuous session of ten months, or to make the stipends payable also during the present holiday break. But it is probably the case that there are other influences at work, such as an increasing number of openings elsewhere, and better prospects than the Rs. 10 to 20 which is all the trained Village School teacher can at present look forward to. Meanwhile, the matter is being carefully observed, and efforts are being made in all the schools to keep the numbers as high as possible.

Distribution of scholars.

125. As noticed in last year's report, only one Zamíndárí Class is now maintained, and that in connection with the Lahore Normal School. In consequence of this, the other Normal Schools have now a *Junior Vernacular Class* only, which prepares for Vernacular Teacherships in Primary Schools or Departments. The *Zamíndárí Class* at Lahore trains teachers for the Zamíndárí Schools. At the end of the past year, the distribution of the students over the different schools was as in the subjoined table, showing an increase of 16 in the Junior Vernacular Classes taken together, and a decrease of 24 in the Zamíndárí Class :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
DELHI NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	48	46	2	...
JULLUNDUR NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	52	49	3	...
LAHORE NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	57	54	3	...
Zamíndárí Class	14	7	7	...
Total ...	71	61	10	...
RÁWALPINDI NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	42	35	7	...
MOOLTAN NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	34	33	1	...
TOTAL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	233	217	16	...
Zamíndárf Class	14	38	...	24
GRAND TOTAL ...	247	255	...	8

Of the students in the Junior Vernacular Classes, 97 were teachers sent in for training, and 136 mostly youths who had recently passed the Middle School Examination. Of those in the Zamíndárí Class, 12 read Urdú, and 2 Punjábí.

Expenditure.

126. The total expenditure on the five schools for the year was Rs. 34,532, or Rs. 1,637 less than in the previous year. The decrease was under both Establishments and Stipends, due, in the former case, to the reduction of the Zamíndárí Classes, and, in the latter, to the smaller number of stipends current. The expenditure on Establishments is now slightly in excess of that on Stipends.

Certificate Examinations.

127. From the Junior Vernacular Classes, 234 candidates in all appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate, and 179 passed, or 76 per cent., compared with 150 out of 216, or 69 per cent., in the previous year. The following table gives the number and percentage of passes from the different institutions, arranged in order of merit:—

	Number examined.	Number of Passes.			Percentage of passes.
		Total.	First Division.	Second Division.	
Ráwalpindi	42	35	17	18	83
Mooltán	34	28	14	14	82
Jullundur...	52	40	20	20	77
Lahore	58	44	16	28	76
Delhi	48	32	17	15	66
Total ...	234	179	84	95	...

The school which was lowest last year has now the first place; the Lahore School has gone down four places, and the Delhi School, one place. On the whole, the results are better than those of the previous year, the percentages being higher, and the number of First Division places much larger. The Lahore School this year headed the pass list, the Mooltan School taking the second place. The failures were mostly in Persian, although I had issued instructions that stipends should not be awarded to those deficient in this subject. As usual, there were no failures in the Practice of Teaching. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 65 private candidates went up for this examination, and 34 passed, but none in the First Division.

For the Zamíndárí Certificate, 15 appeared from the Lahore Normal School, and 12 passed, 3 being in the First Division. The failures were all in School Management, one of the three having come short also in Arithmetic. As the number preparing for this examination was reduced during the year along with the closing of the Zamíndárí Classes, a comparison with the results of the previous year would answer no purpose. Three private candidates also appeared for this Certificate, of whom two were successful.

In the examination for Junior Gymnastic Certificates held by the Inspector in each Circle, 98 were successful last year, compared with 69 the year before. This is important, as teachers holding these certificates become doubly useful in their schools. The greatest success was attained in the Delhi and Lahore Circles.

Special training.

128. The method adopted in behalf of the professional part of the training in Normal Schools is similar to that followed in the Training College; and much time and attention are given to this in all the schools. Model and Criticism Lessons are regularly given; and the continuous teaching of every student in the Model School is considerable. In the Jullundur Normal School, it is said to have amounted to about thirteen weeks during the session. The Inspectors of Schools, who control

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these institutions, except in the case of the Lahore School, which is under the Principal of the Training College, all speak favourably of the practical training, and the use made of the Model Schools. All the schools are visited once a year by the Principal of the Training College, specially to ensure a high standard in the special and practical work; and the reports of that officer are generally most satisfactory. Speaking of the Lahore School, the examination results of which have declined, he expresses himself satisfied "that the work has been both intelligent and thorough"; and of the other schools he says: "I am glad to report that the teachers are doing excellent work. I was especially pleased with what I saw at Delhi and Mooltan. I must not omit to mention, too, that the teachers of Jullundur seem to be making genuine efforts to carry out my suggestions, and that the state of that school has very much improved."

Equipment, Internal Economy, Discipline, &c.

129. Just after the close of the past year, the new Normal School building at Mooltan was occupied; and only the Delhi School now remains without a specially provided, and particularly suitable, building. The furniture and appliances, except in the Lahore Model School, are sufficient. The tone and discipline are everywhere said to be good; the conduct, satisfactory; and the relations of the students with one another, cordial. Careful attention is paid to physical training, though the number of certificates in this subject gained by three of the schools was small. A Boarding House is attached to each school, which is carefully managed and supervised. On the whole, the Normal Schools may be said to be in a thoroughly sound and workable condition, and well suited to the object for which they are intended.

Employment of the students.

130. The demand for Primary School teachers continues much in excess of the supply; and the students of the Normal Schools, after gaining their certificates, have, in consequence, no difficulty in obtaining employment. It is laid down that no certificated male teacher in a Board School shall receive less than Rs. 8 per mensem; and yet the Inspectors complain that a good proportion of the newly trained men get no more than Rs. 6, or just the value of their stipends when in the Normal School. Apart altogether from the irregularity involved, it is, I consider, unfair to the interests of education to treat fully qualified men in this way; and if it be the case, as is not unlikely, that this is one of the causes which now make it difficult to get the full supply of students for the training institutions, the procedure is suicidal, and should be stopped. That the demand for qualified teachers is great will be apparent from the fact that out of a total of 6,578 teachers in Boys' Schools in the Province, only 4,118 possess the required certificates, which leaves 2,460 still unqualified. Altogether, 300 new certificates were won last year; and, at this rate, allowing for casualties, it will take a long time, even at the best, to make up the deficiency. Should the trained men leave the Department, as not a few seem now to do, the task would become next to hopeless.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

Provision of Female Teachers.

131. As stated at the beginning of this Chapter, the arrangement at present existing for the supply of trained female teachers is that of having what are called *Normal Classes* attached to some of the ordinary schools, in which girls are trained for the Certificate Examinations prescribed for Female Teachers. Stipends are awarded to girls of certain age and attainments, and are tenable in schools recognised as having suitable arrangements for their training. The course covers two years, during which

regular instruction has to be given in the subjects laid down for the examinations, with daily practice in teaching under competent supervision. This is not a very satisfactory arrangement; nor is it productive of much; but, so long as the social system of the country renders it impossible to have a well organized Female Normal School, it is difficult to improve on it. It will, indeed, most likely be necessary to extend this system more and more widely throughout the Province, as suitable schools are found to exist; and this expansion will become possible in proportion as each locality realises that it must provide its own female teachers. Local Boards now very often say, as well as complain, that they cannot open Girls' Schools because there are no female teachers; but the only remedy is in their own hands. They must, in the slow course of years, produce their own teachers. The pressing need of this is seen in the fact that less than 2 in 100 of the girls of school-going age are yet under instruction of any kind, and that, of the 533 teachers now employed in Public Schools for girls, only 82 are certificated.

Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.

132. During the past year, Normal Classes were maintained in the Victoria School, Lahore, and in the Alexandra School, the Christian Girls' School, and the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar. In all, 21 stipends were current, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 814 for the year. The Inspectress makes no remark on the conduct of these classes; but, as the institutions in which they were held are all highly efficient, it may be presumed that the work was satisfactory. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination, 6 candidates appeared, and 5 passed—3 in the First and 2 in the Second Division, the Municipal Board Girls' School contributing three, and the Victoria and Alexandra Schools, one each, of the passes. In the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, 4 candidates appeared from the Christian Girls' School; but all of them failed, mostly in Arithmetic and Object Lessons. Besides the above, the Alexandra School sent up 4 candidates to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination for male teachers, of whom 3 passed, one being placed in the First Division. These results are not much, and they are scarcely so good as in the previous year; but they are a further contribution to fill up the great blank. The worst of it is, as observed by Miss Francis, that "hardly one of the successful candidates is available for the outlying Primary Schools." They will mostly find work in their own schools. In a few years, they will get married; and then the gap at home will again stop the way to the remoter and more needy schools.

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Technical Education.

CHAPTER VII.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Present provision r Technical Education.

133. Besides the Training Institutions for Teachers dealt with in the last Chapter, the means at present existing for Technical Education in the Province consist of a Law School, a Medical College and School, a Veterinary College, a School of Industrial Art, and seven Industrial Schools. A Yunání School of Medicine at Delhi and a Medical School for Women at Ludhiána continue to exist; the Hindú Technical Institute opened at Lahore last year is said to have made a promising start; and small technical sections have been added to several of the ordinary schools. The teaching of Object Lessons, Mensuration, and Agriculture, in Primary Schools, and of Science, Drawing, Shorthand, and the like, in Secondary Schools—which is becoming yearly more general as well as effectual—may also be regarded as a direct contribution to Technical Education.

I.—THE LAW SCHOOL.

Statistics of the Law School.

134. The statement below gives the statistics of the Law School, maintained at Lahore by the Punjab University, for the last two years :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
Number of students	411	434
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees	10,940	11,050
Total	10,940	11,050
Results of Examinations.		
Preliminary Examination — Candidates	160	147
Preliminary Examination — Passes	112	91
First Certificate Examination — Candidates	71	101
First Certificate Examination — Passes	35	63
Licentiate Examination — Candidates	45	17
Licentiate Examination — Passes	23	7
Intermediate Examination — Candidates	66	48
Intermediate Examination — Passes	34	19
L. L. B. Examination — Candidates	37	31
L. L. B. Examination — Passes	17	17

Comparison of figures.

135. The number of students at the end of the year was 411, or a fall of 23 on the previous year's return. This fall is not in itself of much importance; but it is significant as the first check to the probably undue rush in the direction of law since 1893-94. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 10,940, against Rs. 11,050 last year. This was far more than covered by the Fees, which seem to have amounted to Rs. 35,836. The examination results, which have already been analysed in Chapter III, were fairly satisfactory, with an average of 58 per cent. of successes, or a little more than in the previous year.

II.—MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.

Principal's report, Medical College, Lahore.

136. The report of the Principal on the Medical College and School, Lahore, is given as Appendix H to this report. The numbers on the rolls at the end of the last two years were—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
College	208	207
School	226	203

or a rise of 1 in the College, and of 23 in the School. Eleven females are included in the above—8 in the College, and 3 in the School. The expenditure on the College for the past year amounted to Rs. 89,551, including an extraordinary charge of Rs. 5,265 on Chemicals, compared with Rs. 89,200 last year, and on the School Rs. 33,382, compared with Rs. 32,681. For the Preliminary Scientific Examination, held this year for the first time, 20 candidates appeared, and 18 passed, or 90 per cent. In the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations together, 32 out of 66 passed, or 48 per cent., compared with 22 out of 66, or 33 per cent., last year; and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations, 21 out of 52 passed, or 40 per cent., compared with 16 out of 37, or 43·2 per cent.

Remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

137. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in forwarding the Principal's report, makes the following observations :—

"The important additions to the College buildings which are in progress, and which it is hoped may be completed this year, cannot fail to improve the valuable work which is being done in the Lahore Medical College and School. Although an annual report is not the place to discuss measures for improving the prospects of the College staff; yet the Principal's remarks at the conclusion of his report are, perhaps, justified, as bearing on a possible—though I trust not probable—decrease in efficiency. Despite the comparatively inferior attractions for Professors in the Lahore Medical College, it is satisfactory to note that the institution still attracts a large number of pupils, and this notwithstanding the fact that a higher qualification is now expected from candidates for admission.

"The results of the Punjab University Examinations will not be known till August; so it is not possible for me to comment on them. But for the diploma of Hospital Assistant there were 60 candidates, 38 of whom, or 63·3 per cent., qualified. I agree with the Principal that the time is not far distant, when the preliminary qualification for this department of the College will have to be raised from the Anglo-Vernacular Middle to the Entrance Examination. Although the pay of a Hospital Assistant varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55 a month only, yet there are many posts carrying allowances, and many opportunities for private practice; and as competition increases the Entrance men will find the Hospital Assistant branch of the Medical Department not unattractive.

"A noteworthy feature in connection with the College is the gradual increase in the income from fees. The levying of fees commenced in 1887. In 1888-89 they amounted to Rs. 647; in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,336; and in the year under review a sum of Rs. 7,965 was received."

Tibbiya School, Delhi.

138. The Madrassa Tibbiya, or Yunání School of Medicine at Delhi, had 135 students at the end of the year, compared with 123 last year. All but 3 of the students are Muhammadans. To add to the value of the instruction Anatomy has been added to the course. A Boarding House, with 43 in residence, is attached to the School. Of Rs. 4,902 returned as the total expenditure, Rs. 1,300 was met from Municipal Funds.

It has already been observed, that the Yunání and Vaidik Classes, supported by the Punjab University, were transferred during the past year to the Islámiya and Dayánand Colleges, respectively.

North India Medical School for Christian Women.

139. The *North India Medical School for Christian Women* at Ludhiána is meant to provide a thorough medical training for those wishing to prepare themselves for Medical Mission work. At the close of the past year, there were 26 students on the rolls, all Native Christians, against 20 in the previous year, of whom 13 belonged to the Medical Classes, 4 to the Compounders' Classes, and 9 to the Nurses' Classes. Besides these, 12 others seem to be under training as Dáis. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 9,228 on Establishment, not including Boarding House,

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and Rs. 1,181 on Scholarships, mostly met from subscriptions. During the year, the students of this College were recognised as eligible for admission to the examination for Hospital Assistants; and in November last the New Wing of the Charlotte Hospital was opened by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor.

III.—VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Principal's report, Veterinary College, Lahore.

140. The report of the Principal on the Veterinary College, Lahore, is given as Appendix I.

The number of students at the end of the year was 99, compared with 87 last year, of whom 55 belonged to the First Year Class, and 44 to the Second. The number of Stipends and Scholarships current at the end of the year was 37, leaving 62 non-stipendiary students, which is the highest number of such yet reached. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 39,152, of which Rs. 35,394 was on Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 3,758 on Stipends and Scholarships. The income from Fees, Forge, and Hospital amounted to Rs. 4,323, or a little less than last year. In the Final Examination for Veterinary Assistants' Certificates, 36 out of 44 candidates passed, or 81·8 per cent., compared with 38 out of 43, or 88 per cent., the year before. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class, 51 out of 55 passed. The Principal was satisfied with the work of the year.

IV.—MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal's report, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

141. The report of the Principal on the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, is given as Appendix J. His Excellency, the Viceroy, visited the School early in April, and expressed his satisfaction with what he saw.

Number and distribution of students.

142. The number of students on the roll at the close of the year was 239, or 22 more than last year, distributed as follows :—

First Division	97
Second „	39
Third „	18
Fourth „	44
Engineering Class	41
	239

Subjects of instruction.

143. The students of the First Division are in two sections, and all learn progressively Freehand Drawing from flat copies, Practical Plane Geometry, Carving, and Elementary Modelling. Those of the Second Division all learn Building Drawing to scale from originals, Model Drawing, Solid Geometry, and Modelling in clay, 27 learning also Drawing in colours, and 12 Carving and Joinery. All the Third Division students learn Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, Modelling in clay and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade Drawing, Perspective, 11 learning also Ornamental Drawing and Design, and 7 advanced Carving and Joinery. The Fourth Division students continue the work of the Third Division, with Modelling in terra-cotta, 17 practising also Applied Designs for building decoration, and 24 more advanced Carving and Joinery. The Engineering Class prepares students for the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University.

Expenditure and Stipends.

144. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 13,947, or Rs. 5,678 less than in the previous year, due mostly to officiating arrangements during the Principal's absence on leave. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,276 was on account of Stipends,

compared with Rs. 4,413 the year before. The number of stipends current at the end of the year was 65, leaving 174 non-stipendiary students, or 20 more than last year.

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145. The work of the year is said to have been satisfactory throughout the classes. Complete system is followed, and special aptitude carefully observed. On the Carpentry side, an elaborately carved Screen, a Sideboard, an Overmantel, and a Chimney piece, with tile work, were the chief articles completed, or nearly completed, during the year. On the Modelling side, some very good interior plaster decorations were prepared; and the plan of producing plaster models for use in the Carving department was more generally introduced. Several excellent designs were produced both on the Architectural and Painting sides of the institution; and a number of coloured drawings of Wazír Khán's Mosque and Jahángír's Tomb are still on hand. Some illustration work was also done for the Educational Department. The Principal inspected and reported on the Railway Technical School, and the Industrial Schools at Amritsar, Ludhiána, and Delhi, conducted the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools, and the Examination for Drawing Masters' Certificates, and also arranged for and supervised the Lantern Readings. The results of the competition for the Lord Lawrence Scholarships were again highly satisfactory. From the Engineering Class, 22 candidates appeared in the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and 18 passed, an excellent result, compared with 3 out of 7 last year.

Work of the year.

146. During the year, 15 students are said to have left the School; and, from the list appended to the Principal's report, all but two of these seem to have obtained suitable employment. Four are employed as Draftsmen in Public Works offices on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month; three are Drawing Masters in Schools, on Rs. 30 a month, each; one is a School Carpentry Master on Rs. 20 a month; three are Public Works Sub-Overseers on from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month; and one is an Apprentice in an Executive Engineer's Office.

Employment of the students.

147. The experiment of Evening Classes was tried during the year, but not, I regret to say, with much success so far. The classes opened on the 1st of April with 51 students; whilst at the end of the year there were but 13 in attendance. The students belonged mainly to the Arts Colleges in Lahore, and in March were occupied with the University Examinations. With care and perseverance, the city craftsmen and teachers might also be drawn to these classes; but the experiment is not without difficulties.

Evening Classes.

148. Bháí Rám Singh continued to act as Principal throughout the year, and Munshí Sher Muhammad as Vice-Principal; and the former deserves much credit for the zeal and efficiency with which he discharged his heavy and important duties. He commends the work of his subordinates. At the end of his leave, Mr. Andrews resigned his appointment; and a successor, appointed by the Secretary of State, arrived soon after the close of the year.

The Staff.

149. The Magic Lantern Readings were continued during the past winter, of which 12 were given—6 in English and 6 in the Vernacular. Two of the latter were exclusively for Native ladies, one by Miss Bose on The Human Body, and the other by Lála Ruchí Rám on A Tour round the World. The attendance was generally good. A number of new Readings and Slides were procured from England during the year. The expense of the course amounted to Rs. 749-2-5. The object of these Readings is

Magic Lantern Readings.

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the public interest and enlightenment; and I have again to express my indebtedness to the Committee and the Lecturers for the very kind help again given in this behalf.

V.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Number of schools and scholars.

150. The number of Industrial Schools at the close of the year was 7, with 743 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 822 scholars last year. The following is a detail of the schools and scholars:—

For Males.

Railway Technical School, Lahore	...	279
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar	...	113
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi	...	83
District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána	...	66
Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	...	86
		627

For Females.

Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát	...	80
Municipal Board Industrial School, Jalálpur Jattán	...	36
		116

There is a rise of 34 scholars in the schools for males, but a fall of as many as 113 on the side of the females, which will be accounted for below.

Railway Technical School, Lahore. Statistics.

151. The Railway Technical School, Lahore, which is under the control of the Education Department, had 279 on the rolls at the end of the year, or an increase of 43, of whom 33 belonged to the Middle Department, 29 to the Upper Primary, and 217 to the Lower Primary. The increase is satisfactory; but the number in the Upper Primary Department is still very small. All but 30 of the scholars belong to the artisan class; 188 are Muhammadans, 49 Sikhs, 41 Hindús, and 1 Christian. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 7,019, or Rs. 861 less than last year. The income from fees was Rs. 171, or an increase of Rs. 66. There were 30 scholarships current at the end of the year.

Examination results.

152. In the subjects of General Knowledge, the results of the Inspector of Schools' examination were as follows: Infant Standard, 51 examined, and 45 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 27 examined, and 18 passed; Upper Primary Examination, 18 examined, and 12 passed; in all, 75 passed out of 96, or 78 per cent., which is a fairly satisfactory result. In the Technical Subjects, as tested by the Principal, School of Art, the results were: Infant Standard, 44 out of 56 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 23 out of 36 passed; Upper Primary Standard, 15 out of 18 passed; in all, 82 passed out of 110, or 74 per cent., which is also a fair result. In the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools, 7 out of 8 passed, as in the previous year. Both the Inspector and Principal express themselves generally well satisfied with the state of the classes.

Employment of scholars.

153. Of the 16 boys reported to have left the school during the past year, after not less than three years' training, 5 have joined the Railway Workshops as Carpenters or Blacksmiths, and 2 as Carriage Examiners; 1 is a Carpenter in his native village, 1 a Press Compositor, 1 a Clerk in the Locomotive Department Office, 5 have joined the School of Art, and 1 has died. The average wages of those employed is about Rs. 13 a month.

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Technical Education.

Evening Classes, &c.

154. As in the Mayo School of Art, Evening Classes were opened in connection with this school at the beginning of last year; and these, I am glad to report, have been attended with a certain degree of success. At the end of the year, there were 49 on the rolls—30 Muhammadans, 11 Hindús, and 8 Sikhs—mostly belonging to the Railway Workshops. The attendance is not regular, chiefly because the men often feel worn out after a day's hard labour, and because of household duties; but the classes are manifestly appreciated, and are likely, if continued, to do much good. It is also worthy of notice that Metal Work, under an efficient instructor, was added to the course of the School during the year.

Amritsar Industrial School.

155. The Municipal Board Industrial School at Amritsar was raised to the status of a Middle School in October last; and the roll now stands at 113, or 19 more than last year, 10 being in the Middle Department, 11 in the Upper Primary, and 92 in the Lower Primary. Besides these, 42 attend for technical instruction only, against 66 the year before. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,530, or a decrease of Rs. 150. Six scholarships were current at the end of the year. In General Knowledge, 18 out of 23 passed the Infant Standard, 19 out of the same number the Lower Primary Standard, and 3 out of 3 the Upper Primary Standard; in all, 40 out of 49, or 81 per cent. In Technical Subjects, 27 out of 30 passed the Infant Standard, 26 out of 29 the Lower Primary Standard, and 4 out of 4 the Upper Primary Standard; in all, 57 out of 63, or 90·4 per cent. The school had made a decided advance during the year; and the Inspecting Officers' reports are generally favourable. Metal work continues weak. Eleven boys left the school during the year, and all found suitable employment mostly at their hereditary crafts.

Delhi Industrial School.

156. The number of scholars in the Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi is now returned as 83, or 17 less than last year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,384, or an advance of Rs. 92. On the General Side, 21 passed the Infant Standard, 10 the Lower Primary, and 5 the Upper Primary; and on the Technical Side, 19 passed the Infant Standard, 14 the Lower Primary, and 6 the Upper Primary. On both sides of the institution the instruction is said to have improved.

Ludhiána Industrial School.

157. The District Board Industrial School at Ludhiána, which was raised to the Middle grade during the year, now returns 66 scholars, against 67 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,844, of which Rs. 121 was met from the fees of non-artisan scholars. Satisfactory progress continues to be made; but, on the technical side, the boys had been too hurriedly pushed through the courses.

Bedi Khem Singh's Industrial School.

158. Sir Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School at Ráwalpindi does not yet make instruction in Drawing and a handicraft compulsory; and it is not, therefore, an Industrial School in the ordinary sense. At the end of the school-year, there were in all 86 on the roll, or 10 fewer than last year, of whom 47 receive instruction in either Carpentry, Carpet-making, or Tailoring. Thirty-eight of those on the Technical side are orphans—22 boys and 16 girls—who are provided also with food and lodging by the Bába Sáhib. The instructional condition of the school is said to be fair.

Industrial Schools for females.

159. As already observed, there has been a fall from 229 to 116 in the attendance at the two Sozankárí Schools for girls in the Gujrát District. Only Needlework is taught, and that not very systematically; and, until these schools are better organised,

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Other schools deserving mention.

and have a little general instruction added to the finger work, there is little hope, I fear, for them.

160. Besides the schools named above, there are others having an industrial element, which, though not entirely technical in character, deserve to be noticed here. The Christian Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána has a Workshop attached to it, in which 38 of the boys learn tailoring, shoemaking, or carpentry. In the Mission Orphanage at Clarkabad, the scholars, both boys and girls, are trained in all kinds of household and farm work. In the technical section of the Dayánand College at Lahore, 43 students receive instruction in engineering, 11 in tailoring, and 6 in carpentry. The Hindú Technical Institute, Lahore, though not yet specially returned, had 40 scholars at the end of the year, who learn drawing, shorthand, book-keeping, and tinsmith's work. And, before the close of the past year, a technical side was added to the St. Francis Orphanage at Lahore, for instruction in tailoring, shoemaking, and carpet-weaving.

CHAPTER VIII.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

161. The following table compares the number of Public Schools for Native Girls, and the number of scholars attending them, for the last two years :— Statistical table.

			High Schools.			Middle Schools.			Total of Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools.	Grand Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Number of	
			Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.			Girls learning English.	Scholarships.
Number of	Board Schools	1898-99	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	188	193	...	...
		1897-98	...	..	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	188	193	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided Schools	1898-99	2	...	2	3	4	7	5	4	9	119	128	...	...
		1897-98	2	...	2	3	4	7	5	4	9	116	125	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided Schools.	1898-99	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	13	14	...	...
		1897-98	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	13	14	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars in	High Stage	1898-99	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...
		1897-98	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	18	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7	7	...
	Middle Stage	1898-99	36	...	36	25	125	150	61	125	186	...	186	55	97
		1897-98	32	...	32	28	140	168	60	140	200	...	200	60	102
		Increase	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	3	15	18	...	15	14	...	14	5	5
	Total Secondary Stage.	1898-99	47	...	47	25	125	150	72	125	197	...	197	66	97
		1897-98	50	...	50	28	140	168	78	140	218	...	218	78	102
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	3	...	3	3	15	18	6	15	21	...	21	12	5
	Upper Primary Stage.	1898-99	45	...	45	70	251	321	115	251	366	672	1,038	115	612
		1897-98	42	...	42	72	299	371	114	299	413	689	1,102	109	703
		Increase	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...
		Decrease	...	..	...	2	48	50	...	48	47	17	64	...	91
	Lower Primary Stage.	1898-99	61	...	61	111	570	681	172	570	742	10,380	11,122	63	...
		1897-98	67	...	67	103	639	742	170	639	809	10,476	11,285	67	...
		Increase	..	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	6	...	6	...	69	61	...	69	67	96	163	4	...
	Total Primary Stage.	1898-99	106	...	106	181	821	1,002	287	821	1,108	11,052	12,160	178	612
		1897-98	109	...	109	175	938	1,113	284	938	1,222	11,165	12,387	176	703
		Increase	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Decrease	3	...	3	...	117	111	...	117	114	113	227	...	91
	Grand Total	1898-99	153	...	153	206	946	1,152	359	946	1,305	11,052	12,357	244	709
		1897-98	159	...	159	203	1,078	1,281	362	1,078	1,440	11,165	12,605	254	805
		Increase	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	6	...	6	...	132	129	3	132	135	113	248	10	96

162. The number of schools has risen from 332 to 335, with, however, a fall in the scholars from 12,605 to 12,357. The decline is attributed by the Inspectress to two causes,—first, the unusual number of marriages after the previous inauspicious year, and, second, the fear of plague regulations in some parts. If the number returned as attending Technical Institutions, or 181, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 8,537, we get a total of 21,075 Native girls under instruction in the Province, or not more than 1·4 in 100 of those of school-going age. The total in the previous year was 20,495. Number of schools and scholars.

163. The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 15 as last year, namely, 2 High Schools, both Anglo-Vernacular, and 13 Middle Schools, 3 Anglo-Vernacular, and 10 Vernacular. The two High Schools are the Alexandra School at Amritsar, and the Lady Dufferin School at Lahore, both Aided Schools for Native Christian girls. The three Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are the S. P. G. School at Delhi, the C. M. S. School at Amritsar, and the American Mission School at Siálkot, all Aided Schools for the same class of girls; and the ten Vernacular Middle Schools are made up of 5 Board Schools, 4 Aided Secondary Schools.

Chapter VIII, 164. Female Education (Natives).

Schools, and 1 Unaided School (the Arya Samáj School at Jullundur) as in the previous year. The number of girls attending these schools is 1,305—11 belonging to the High stage, 186 to the Middle stage, and 1,108 to the Primary stage, or a decline of 135, the fall being at all the stages of instruction. The number learning English has decreased from 254 to 244; and there is, at present, no undue leaning towards English. During the past year, the Baptist Mission School at Delhi gave up English, whilst the Siálkot American Mission School introduced it.

Primary Schools.

164. The number of Primary Schools has risen by 3, or from 317 to 320, the three new schools belonging to the Aided class. But whilst the number of schools has advanced, the scholars have declined from 11,165 to 11,052, the fall being at both the Upper and Lower Primary stages of instruction. Miss Francis attributes the decrease at the Upper Primary stage to the reduction in the value of the Upper Primary scholarships; but I am inclined to doubt whether, in addition to the causes already referred to, this has had much effect. The Primary Schools are now classified thus: Board Schools 188, Aided Schools 119, Unaided Schools 13.

Comparison according to Circles.

165. The distribution of the schools over the Inspectional Circles, as noted below, will show the varying degrees in which female education has advanced in different parts of the Province. In the Lahore Circle, there are 116 schools and 4,795 scholars; in the Ráwalpindi Circle, 92 schools and 3,363 scholars; in the Jullundur Circle, 69 schools and 2,154 scholars; in the Delhi Circle, 49 schools and 1,539 scholars; and in the Deraját Circle, only 9 schools and 506 scholars. The decline in scholars during the past year extended to all the Circles but Delhi. The Lahore Circle has 157 scholars beyond the Primary stage; the Ráwalpindi Circle, only 18; the Delhi Circle, 17; and the Jullundur Circle, 5. The Deraját Circle has no Secondary School for girls, and has only 38 scholars above the Lower Primary stage.

Comparison according to Districts.

166. The statement below gives the attendance at Girls' Schools of all grades in the different Districts of the Province:—

No.	Districts.	Number of Girls in			
		High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.
1	Hissár	...	...	193	193
2	Rohtak	...	...	208	208
3	Gurgáon	...	...	234	234
4	Delhi	...	150	377	527
5	Karnál	...	...	75	75
6	Umballa	...	..	258	258
7	Simla	...	...	44	44
8	Kángra	...	...	256	256
9	Hoshiárpur	...	...	362	362
10	Jullundur	...	120	681	801
11	Ludhiána	...	27	551	578
12	Ferozepore	...	...	157	157
13	Jhang	...	...	363	363
14	Montgomery	...	...	109	109
15	Lahore	94	279	1,191	1,564
16	Amritsar	59	186	1,428	1,673
17	Gurdáspur	...	...	237	237
18	Gujránwála	...	155	694	849
19	Siálkot	...	235	1,067	1,302
20	Gujrát	...	...	155	155
21	Sháhpur	...	...	505	505
22	Jhelum	...	...	380	380
23	Ráwalpindi	...	...	955	955
24	Hazára	...	...	18	18
25	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...
26	Kohát	...	...	48	48
27	Mooltan	...	...	103	103
28	Bannú	...	...	74	74
29	Dera Isma'íl Khán	...	...	215	215
30	Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	79	79
31	Muzaffargarh	...	...	35	35
	Total	153	1,152	11,052	12,357

Chapter VIII, 167. Female Education (Natives).

The Amritsar, Lahore, and Siálkot Districts take the lead in this respect, with over a thousand scholars each ; the Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála, and Jullundur Districts follow with over eight hundred scholars ; the Ludhiána, Delhi, and Sháhpur Districts have just over five hundred scholars ; and the remaining twenty-two Districts, except Pesháwar where nothing is at present done, are at various degrees of progress in the merely initial stage. In the Kohát and Hazára Districts, which were blank last year, small beginnings have been made. The Ráwalpindi Inspector speaks hopefully of the new school at Kohát, for which an excellent schoolhouse has been erected from public subscriptions, and an efficient Mistress employed.

Expenditure.

167. The table on the next page gives the expenditure from different sources on Public Schools of all kinds for Native girls for the past two years, and also on the Scholarships current in those schools. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,28,195, or Rs. 2,341 less than in the previous year. The fall was mostly on account of the Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, counteracted in some degree by a rise in the Vernacular Schools of the same grade. Of the total expenditure, 37 per cent. was on account of the Secondary Schools and 63 per cent. on account of the Primary ; about 60 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and 40 per cent. from Private Sources. The rise of Rs. 1,063 in the expenditure from Provincial Revenues is due to increased grant earnings. The average cost of educating a scholar in these schools is about Rs. 10-7 per annum ; in the Secondary Schools, it is Rs. 34-15—Rs. 67-9 in the Anglo-Vernacular, and Rs. 23-9 in the Vernacular Schools; and in the Primary Schools, it is Rs. 7-6.

Fees.

168. The fee income for the past year was only Rs. 1,977, or Rs. 58 less than the year before ; and it is to be regretted that there is no upward movement in this respect, as a sign that female education is coming in any degree to be appreciated by the people. Fees are levied regularly in the two High Schools only, and to a very small extent in a few other Aided Schools. Otherwise, no fees are imposed ; the returns for the Jullundur and Deraját Circles are blank ; the Ráwalpindi Circle returns only Rs. 12, the Delhi Circle, Rs. 140 ; and the remainder, or Rs. 1,825, is contributed by the Lahore Circle.

Scholarships.

169. As an encouragement to female education, small scholarships are awarded, up to a limit, to girls who pass the Lower and Upper Primary Examinations ; and, at the end of the past year, 709 of these were current, or 96 less than in the previous year. The decrease is striking, especially as following a considerable fall last year ; but the whole cause is not clear, as, with this decline, there has been a distinct increase, in both years, of non-scholarship-holders. In Middle Departments, with 186 scholars, 97 scholarships were current, or one for about every two scholars, and in Upper Primary Departments, with 1,038 scholars, 612 were current, or three for about every five scholars. The expenditure on Scholarships amounted to Rs. 13,489, or Rs. 4,072 less than in the previous year. The Inspectress expresses a doubt whether the scholarship system has any effect in stimulating a wish for female education, and adds : " The scholarship system has, on the other hand, a positively deterrent effect on those who do not obtain them. The principle of competition for a reward is not readily understood by the girls or their parents ; and they fail to perceive the justice of payment being made to some girls for attendance, while others receive nothing. A very much smaller sum given as prizes to those who pass would, I think, be equally

Chapter VIII 167.

Female Education (Natives).

FEMALE SCHOOLS—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Total.			
		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Secondary Schools. Anglo-Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	6,346	6,001	345	...	...	...	...	...	6,346	6,001	345	...
	District Funds,	...	...	...	...	190	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	190	...
	Fees ...	...	...	..	...	1,815	1,876	...	61	...	...	...	...	1,815	1,876	...	61
	Other Sources,	...	...	...	...	15,649	19,168	...	3,519	...	...	...	...	15,649	19,168	...	3,519
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	24,000	27,045	...	3,045	...	...	...	...	24,000	27,045	...	3,045
In Secondary Schools. Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	1,025	772	253	...	8,735	8,101	634	...	...	...	...	...	9,760	8,873	887	...
	District Funds,	323	368	...	45	75	296	...	221	...	...	...	...	398	664	...	266
	Municipal Funds ...	8,947	8,135	812	...	462	771	...	309	...	...	...	...	9,409	8,906	503	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	1	...
	Other Sources,	...	...	...	...	3,404	3,483	...	79	1,000	951	49	...	4,404	4,434	...	30
	Total ...	10,295	9,275	1,020	...	12,688	12,662	26	...	1,000	951	49	...	23,983	22,888	1,095	...
In Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	3,569	3,725	...	156	6,524	6,537	...	13	...	...	...	...	10,093	10,262	...	169
	District Funds,	16,900	17,382	...	482	1,308	1,567	...	259	...	...	...	...	18,208	18,949	...	741
	Municipal Funds ..	22,891	22,824	67	...	2,526	2,282	244	...	...	...	...	...	25,417	25,106	311	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	150	148	2	...	...	...	...	...	150	148	2	...
	Other Sources,	6	3	3	...	24,023	23,286	737	...	2,315	2,849	...	534	26,344	26,138	206	...
	Total ...	43,366	43,934	...	568	34,531	33,820	711	...	2,315	2,849	...	534	80,212	80,603	...	391
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	4,594	4,497	97	...	21,605	20,639	966	...	...	...	...	...	26,199	25,136	1,063	...
	District Funds,	17,223	17,750	...	527	1,573	1,863	...	290	...	...	...	...	18,796	19,613	...	817
	Municipal Funds ...	31,838	30,959	879	...	2,988	3,053	...	65	...	...	...	...	34,826	34,012	814	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	1,977	2,035	...	58	..	...	...	...	1,977	2,035	...	58
	Other Sources,	6	3	3	...	43,076	45,937	...	2,861	3,315	3,800	...	485	46,397	49,740	...	3,343
	Total ...	53,661	53,209	452	...	71,219	73,527	...	2,308	3,315	3,800	...	485	1,28,195	1,30,536	...	2,341
		In Secondary Schools.				In Primary Schools.											
Scholarships.	Provincial Revenues ...	6,233	8,023	...	1,790	6,927	9,068	...	2,141	...	...	...	...	13,160	17,091	...	3,931
	District Funds,	19	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	5	...
	Municipal Funds ...	20	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	5	...
	Other Sources,	245	280	...	35	45	161	...	116	...	...	...	...	290	441	...	151
	Total ...	6,517	8,332	...	1,815	6,972	9,229	...	2,257	...	...	...	...	13,489	17,561	...	4,072

effectual, if, indeed, the practice of paying the girls to be educated is advisable at all." There is a good deal of artificiality about the scholarship system for Girls' Schools; but I agree with the Inspectors in thinking that, but for it, the classes above the Lower Primary would not be anything like so well attended as they are, and that the system should be maintained, the number of scholarships being curtailed from time to time, as has been done in the past.

170. The subjoined table compares the examination results of the Secondary Departments of these schools for the last two years:— Examination results for Secondary Departments.

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.			Middle Standard Examination for Girls.		
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.										
Aided Schools	1898-99	5	5	100·0	11	9	81·8	7	5	71·4
	1897-98	8	4	50·0	7	7	100·0	10	8	80·0
	Increase	...	1	50·0	4	2	...	...	...	..
	Decrease	3	...	...	...	...	18·2	3	3	8·6
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1898-99	5	5	100·0	11	9	81·8	7	5	71·4
	1897-98	8	4	50·0	7	7	100·0	10	8	80·0
	Increase	...	1	50·0	4	2	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	3	...	...	...	...	18·2	3	3	8·6
Vernacular Examination.										
Board Schools	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	72·2
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	60·0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	12·2
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	75·0
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	100·0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	25·0
Total Vernacular Examination.	1898-99	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	22	73·3
	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	82·9
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	7	9·6
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1898-99	5	5	100·0	11	9	81·8	37	27	73·0
	1897-98	8	4	50·0	7	7	100·0	45	37	82·2
	Increase	...	1	50·0	4	2	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	3	...	...	...	...	18·2	8	10	9·2

In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, 3 candidates appeared from the Lady Dufferin School and 2 from the Alexandra School, and all passed, compared with 4 out of 8 in the previous year. In the Middle School Examination, intended chiefly for boys, 11 appeared and 9 passed, against 7 successful candidates the year before. In the Middle Standard Examination, intended solely for Native girls, 27 out of 37 passed, compared with 37 out of 45 last year. In all these examinations, 41 out of 53 passed, or 77 per cent., against 48 out of 60, or 80 per cent., in the contrasted year. Of the successful candidates, 20 were Christians, 11 Muhammadans, and 10 Hindús. In both the Entrance and Middle School Examinations, the Lady Dufferin School took the highest place. In the Middle Standard Examination, the first three places were taken by the Victoria School, Lahore.

Chapter VIII, 171.

Female Education (Natives).

Results of Primary Examinations.

171. The following statement gives the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations for the last two years:—

		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Upper Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1898-99	234	155	66·2
	1897-98	234	135	57·7
	Increase	...	20	8·5
	Decrease	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1898-99	175	103	58·8
	1897-98	233	148	63·5
	Increase	...	...	...
	Decrease	58	45	4·7
Total	1898-99	409	258	63·1
	1897-98	467	283	60·6
	Increase	...	...	2·5
	Decrease	58	25	...
Lower Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1898-99	723	450	62·2
	1897-98	756	419	55·4
	Increase	...	31	6·8
	Decrease	33	...	...
Aided Schools	1898-99	415	221	53·2
	1897-98	459	303	66·0
	Increase	...	...	...
	Decrease	44	82	12·8
Unaided Schools	1898-99	...	...	...
	1897-98	12	8	66·6
	Increase	...	...	...
	Decrease	12	8	66·6
Total	1898-99	1,138	671	58·9
	1897-98	1,227	730	59·5
	Increase	...	...	...
	Decrease	89	59	·6

In the Upper Primary Examination, out of a total of 409 candidates, 258 passed, or 63·1 per cent., compared with 283 out of 467, or 60·6 per cent., in the previous year. The decline both in candidates and passes was wholly in the Aided Schools. In the Lower Primary Examination, there were altogether 1,138 candidates, of whom 671 passed, or 58·9 per cent., against 730 out of 1,227, or 59·5 per cent., last year. The fall in candidates was in all the kinds of schools; but the decline in successes was only in the Aided and Unaided Schools. The weakest subjects are naturally Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar.

Needlework, Domestic Economy, &c.

172. Needlework is becoming more and more generally taught in the schools, and seems to be gradually improving in quality. On this Miss Francis observes: "Needlework improves in all schools, except a few isolated ones, where no teacher is available. Plain work is especially good in schools under the management of English ladies, but is despised by Hindús, who care only for embroidery." *Phulkári* work is good in many places; and, as heretofore, it continues to be very superior in the Ráwalpindi District. Elementary Hygiene is taught, by means of the *Tariq-us-Sihat*, in Upper Primary Departments; and a simpler Reader, on the same subject, has just been adopted for the Lower Primary Third Class. Domestic Economy is taught as a book subject in all the Secondary Schools; but practical house-work does not yet hold the place it ought in the Boarding Schools. "The Clarkabad School," says the Inspectress, "stands first in the Province in the attention given to practical and

industrial work. The next best, in this respect, are the Baptist Mission School in Delhi, and the two Siálkot Boarding Schools. In the High Schools, it is neglected altogether," which is a regretable circumstance. The Boarding Schools returned this year are 9 in number, with 547 in residence, compared with the same number of schools and 435 boarders in the previous year.

Chapter VIII, 173.
Female Education (Natives).

173. Numerically the past year, as regards female education, has been one of some decline; but otherwise the reports of Inspecting Officers are favourable on the whole. The results of examinations were generally satisfactory; needlework and household occupations, though not all they should be, are improving; and the indifference and opposition of the people are gradually declining. It has taken a comparatively long time to reach where we are; but we are yet not beyond the absolutely initial stage of awakening parents to the need of educating their girls. This being so, as remarked by the Jullundur Inspector, and "taking into consideration the apathy of the people, the social restrictions, and the difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers, the progress that is being made in female education, though small, is not to be despised, and the work done by the Arya Samáj and other Societies in furthering the cause is encouraging." The *Home Classes* maintained by the Punjab Association continue to do good work, and had 64 under instruction at the end of the year, compared with 70 last year. The number in attendance on the Zanána Classes of Missionary Societies is this year returned as 912, compared with 571 the year before. As already observed in Chapter VI, *Normal Classes* exist in some schools for the training of teachers; and, so long as girls will not leave their homes for a central Training Institution, on the extension of such classes to every District will largely depend the real advance of female education. This, and, as noticed by Miss Francis, the employment of girls from the Christian Schools as superintendents, which posts are closed to Muhammadans and Hindús from the customs of *pardah* and early marriage.

General progress.

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CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

174. The table subjoined gives the number of European Schools in the Province at the end of the past year, and the number and distribution of the scholars attending them, together with the figures for the previous year:—

			Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
			1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools.	Sanáwar Asylum		1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Murree Asylum		1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	2	2	...	...
	Aided	High	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	6	6	...	...
		Middle	10	10	..	...	12	10	2	...	22	20	2	...
		Primary	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	...	1
		Total	15	15	...	...	16	15	1	...	31	30	1	...
	Unaided	Middle	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
		Primary	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.	1	1	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1
	Total Public Schools		17	17	...	...	19	19	...	...	36	36	...	...
	Private Schools		4	6	...	2	7	9	...	2	11	15	...	4
	Total Public and Private Schools		21	23	...	2	26	28	...	2	47	51	...	4
Number of Scholars in	Sanáwar Asylum		302	294	8	...	213	215	...	2	515	509	6	...
	Murree Asylum		78	72	6	...	82	69	13	...	160	141	19	...
	Aided Schools	High	208	222	...	14	320	279	41	...	528	501	27	...
		Middle	477	458	19	...	692	625	67	...	1,169	1,083	86	...
		Primary	71	79	...	8	...	26	...	26	71	105	...	34
		Total	756	759	...	3	1,012	930	82	...	1,768	1,689	79	...
	Unaided Schools.	Middle	...	...	...	..	...	16		16	...	16	...	16
		Primary	...	...	...	...	16	15	1	...	16	15	1	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	16	31	...	15	16	31	...	15
	Total Public Schools		1,136	1,125	11	...	1,323	1,245	78	...	2,459	2,370	89	...
	Private Schools		83	103	...	20	121	150	...	29	204	253	...	49
	Total Public and Private Schools		1,219	1,228	...	9	1,444	1,395	49	...	2,663	2,623	40	...
Scholars in Public Schools in	High Stage		74	78	...	4	34	44	...	10	108	122	...	14
	Middle Stage		281	270	11	...	318	351	...	33	599	621	...	22
	Total Secondary Stage		355	348	7	...	352	395	...	43	707	743	...	36
	Upper Primary Stage		347	318	29	...	353	313	40	...	700	631	69	...
	Lower Primary Stage		434	459	...	25	618	537	81	...	1,052	996	56	...
	Total Primary Stage		781	777	4	...	971	850	121	...	1,752	1,627	125	...
	Total Secondary and Primary Stages		1,136	1,125	11	...	1,323	1,245	78	.	2,459	2,370	89	...

Chapter IX, 175.

Education of Europeans.

Number of schools and scholars.

175. The number of Public Schools is 36, with 2,459 scholars, compared with the same number of schools, and 2,370 scholars last year. Of these schools, 17 are for boys, with 1,136 scholars, and 19 for girls, with 1,323 scholars. The number of Private Schools now returned is 11, with 204 scholars, against 15 schools and 253 scholars in the previous year. Four of these schools are for boys, with 83 scholars, and 7 for girls, with 121 scholars. The number of Public and Private Schools together is 47, with 2,663 scholars, compared with 51 schools and 2,623 scholars last year; or a loss of 4 schools, but a gain of 40 scholars on the whole. The loss was confined to the Private Schools, some of which do not get beyond the experimental stage. Of the whole number of scholars, 1,219 are boys and 1,444 girls, or 9 fewer boys and 49 more girls than in the previous year. The preponderance of girls over boys is attributed partly to the attraction from beyond the Province of the Hill Schools, and partly to the cheap education offered by several well managed Convent Schools.

Grades of schools and stages of instruction.

176. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools, there are now 10 High Schools in the Province, including the Lawrence Asylums, 22 Middle Schools, and 4 Primary Schools, compared with 10, 21, and 5, in the previous year. The number of scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction is 707, against 743 last year, the fall being due to a more rigid enforcement of the new rules regulating the promotion of scholars from one section to another. At the Primary stage, the number has risen from 1,627 to 1,752. The fall at the Secondary stage was wholly in the Girls' Schools; and the number of boys at that stage is now slightly in excess of the girls. It is believed that few of the scholars in Private Schools are advanced beyond the Primary stage of instruction.

Expenditure.

177. The statement on the next page gives the total direct expenditure on the European Public Schools from different sources for the past year, together with the number and cost of the scholarships current, and contrasts these returns with the figures of the previous year. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 1,88,966, or Rs. 5,616 more than last year, the rise being attributed to improved equipment, to the strengthening and improving of the staff in some schools, and to the addition of a special Kindergarten Mistress in the Auckland House School, Simla. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 82,779 was contributed from Public Funds, and Rs. 1,06,187 from Private Sources, including Fees. Leaving out the cost of the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree, or Rs. 52,298, the expenditure on the ordinary schools was Rs. 1,36,668, of which about 36 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues, 45 per cent. from Fees, and 19 per cent. from School Funds, compared with 36, 46, and 18 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a scholar in the Asylums comes to about Rs. 80-5 per annum, and in the ordinary schools to about Rs. 86-8.

Fees.

178. The income from Fees is returned as Rs. 72,890, or Rs. 1,789 more than last year. The rise was wholly in the Secondary Schools. Different rates of fees are charged in different schools, the variation in High Departments being from about Rs. 10 to Rs 16 per mensem, in Middle Departments, from about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, and in Primary Departments, up to Rs. 5. The average annual fee levied last year in Aided Schools was about Rs. 45 per scholar.

Scholarships.

179. Thirty-two Government Scholarships were current at the end of the year, compared with 27 last year, of which 21

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		In Boys' Schools.				In Girls' Schools.				Total.			
		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies.													
Sanáwar Asylum.	Imperial Revenues	13,169	13,642	...	473	6,716	6,680	36	...	19,885	20,322	...	437
	Fees	1,592	1,715	...	123	796	858	...	62	2,388	2,573	...	185
	Total ...	14,761	15,357	...	596	7,512	7,538	...	26	22,273	22,895	...	622
Murree Asylum.	Provincial Revenues	7,614	7,389	225	...	6,428	5,406	1,022	...	14,042	12,795	1,247	...
	Fees	4,338	4,155	183	...	4,448	3,982	466	...	8,786	8,137	649	...
	Other Sources ..	3,502	4,196	...	694	3,695	3,962	...	267	7,197	8,158	...	961
	Total ...	15,454	15,740	...	286	14,571	13,350	1,221	...	30,025	29,090	935	...
Aided High Schools.	Provincial Revenues	7,952	8,671	...	719	9,994	9,294	700	...	17,946	17,965	...	19
	Fees	17,881	20,173	...	2,292	19,373	15,653	3,720	...	37,254	35,826	1,428	...
	Other Sources ...	4,328	1,043	3,285	...	1,769	1,566	203	...	6,097	2,609	3,488	...
	Total ...	30,161	29,887	274	..	31,136	26,513	4,623	...	61,297	56,400	4,897	...
Aided Middle Schools.	Provincial Revenues	11,883	11,905	...	22	17,644	16,059	1,585	...	29,527	27,964	1,563	...
	Fees	13,308	12,449	859	...	9,386	9,351	35	...	22,694	21,800	894	...
	Other Sources ...	9,485	9,885	...	400	8,881	7,686	1,195	...	18,366	17,571	795	...
	Total ...	34,676	34,239	437	...	35,911	33,096	2,815	...	70,587	67,335	3,252	...
Aided Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues	1,379	798	581	...	...	556	...	556	1,379	1,354	25	...
	Fees	1,626	1,686	...	60	...	612	...	612	1,626	2,298	...	672
	Other Sources ...	1,453	2,796	...	1,343	...	324	...	324	1,453	3,120	...	1,667
	Total ...	4,458	5,280	...	822	...	1,492	...	1,492	4,458	6,772	...	2,314
Total Aided Schools.	Provincial Revenues	21,214	21,374	...	160	27,638	25,909	1,729	...	48,852	47,283	1,569	...
	Fees	32,815	34,308	...	1,493	28,759	25,616	3,143	...	61,574	59,924	1,650	...
	Other Sources ...	15,266	13,724	1,542	...	10,650	9,576	1,074	...	25,916	23,300	2,616	...
	Total ...	69,295	69,406	...	111	67,047	61,101	5,946	...	1,36,342	1,30,507	5,835	...
Unaided Middle Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	240	...	240	...	240
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	291	...	291	...	291
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	531	...	531	...	531	...	531
Unaided Primary Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	142	227	...	85	142	227	...	85
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	184	100	84	...	184	100	84	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	326	327	...	1	326	327	...	1
Total Unaided Schools.	Fees	...	...	...	...	142	467	...	325	142	467	...	325
	Other Sources ...	...	...	...	...	184	391	...	207	184	391	...	207
	Total ...	..	...	...	...	326	858	...	532	326	858	...	532
Total Public Schools.	Imperial Revenues	13,169	13,642	...	473	6,716	6,680	36	...	19,885	20,322	...	437
	Provincial Revenues	28,828	28,763	65	...	34,066	31,315	2,751	...	62,894	60,078	2,816	...
	Fees	38,745	40,178	...	1,433	34,145	30,923	3,222	...	72,890	71,101	1,789	...
	Other Sources ...	18,768	17,920	848	...	14,529	13,929	600	...	33,297	31,849	1,448	...
	Total ...	99,510	1,00,503	...	993	89,456	82,847	6,609	...	1,88,966	1,83,350	5,616	...
Scholarships.													
Number of Government Scholarships		21	20	1	...	11	7	4	...	32	27	5	...
Number of other Scholarships ...		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	....	...
Expenditure from	Provincial Revenues	1,149	1,821	...	672	280	446	...	166	1,429	2,267	...	838
	Other Sources ..	130	100	30	...	...	...	...	...	130	100	30	...
	Total ...	1,279	1,921	...	642	280	446	...	166	1,559	2,367	...	808

were held in Boys' Schools, and 11 in Girls' Schools. Two other endowed scholarships were also current, making in all 34, or an average of one scholarship for about every 21 scholars in the Secondary classes. In addition to the above, 2 College Scholarships were held in the Bishop Cotton School, Simla. The total expenditure on School Scholarships for the past year was Rs. 1,559, or Rs. 808 less than in the previous year, the fall being mainly due to the issue during the year of more stringent retrenching rules.

Examination results.

180. The table on the next page gives the results of the University Examinations and of the various Departmental Examinations held during the past year, and compares these results with those of the previous year. The B. A. and First Arts' results are referred to in Chapter III. In the Entrance Examination, 9 out of 17 boys from the Bishop Cotton School passed; and 2 girls from the Auckland House School also passed; in all 11 passes out of 19, or 57·8 per cent., compared with 15 out of 27, or 55·5 per cent., last year. In the High School Examination, 32 candidates out of 58 passed, or 55·1 per cent., against 33 out of the same number of candidates, or 57 per cent. in the previous year. The success on the boys' side was a good deal more favourable than on the girls' side. In the Middle School Examination, 48 passed out of 126, or 38 per cent., compared with 46 out of 115, or 40 per cent., the year before. Again the results are less favourable for the girls than for the boys, owing to a heavy failure in Arithmetic. In the Primary School Examination, 166 were successful out of 245 candidates, against 153 out of 251 in the previous year, which is a slight advance. The schools which did best in these examinations were the Bishop Cotton School, the Sanáwar Asylum, the Auckland House School, St. Anthony's School, Lahore, and St. Thomas' School, Murree. The Boys' High School, Lahore, achieved an apparent success in the Middle School Examination by sending up only picked candidates. The Bishop Cotton School headed the High School Examination list, and the Ayrcliff School, Simla, both the Middle and Primary Examination lists.

Technical and industrial training.

181. Except in the Sanáwar Asylum, in which regular instruction is given in Telegraphy, Carpentry, Printing, and Military Band Music, there is no provision for systematic industrial or technical training in any of the schools. In the Murree Asylum, Carpentry is taught to some extent; and, in the Cathedral Orphanage, Lahore, the boys keep up the school garden. In all the Girls' Schools, Needlework is compulsory; and in the Lawrence Asylums, and the Orphanages at Lahore and Simla, almost all the domestic work, including cooking, general household duties, and the making and mending of clothes, is done by the girls. Drawing is now taught in a number of the schools, and Domestic Economy and Science in a few. It cannot be said that there is yet so much manual training in the humbler schools as there should be; but there is a much greater inclination in that way than was formerly the case, notwithstanding the prejudice that still prevails; and the lesson of 'self-help' is now, I believe, everywhere inculcated. As already observed, a Kindergarten has been added to another of the schools; and it is noted by the Inspector, as a satisfactory feature in nearly all the schools during the past year, "that genuine efforts were made to supply and improve the materials for object teaching."

Private Schools.

182. The Private Schools are this year returned as 4 fewer than last year, with 49 fewer scholars, the fall being due to the fact that, while 6 small schools were closed, only 2 new ones

Chapter IX, 180.

Education of Europeans.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

			Number of Candidates.				Number of Passes.				Percentage of Passes on Number of Candidates.			
			1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
B. A.		Boys	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Arts Examination.		Boys	8	3	5	...	3	3	...	...	37·5	100·0	...	62·5
		Girls	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	100·0	...	100·0
Entrance Examination.		Boys	17	26	...	...	9	15	...	...	52·9	57·7	...	4·8
		Girls	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	100·0	...	100·0	...
High School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	3	4	...	1	3	4	...	1	100·0	100·0	...	...
		Murree Asylum	5	10	...	5	3	2	1	...	60·0	20·0	40·0	...
		Aided Schools	21	25	...	4	17	16	1	...	80·9	64·0	16·9	...
		Total	29	39	...	10	23	22	...	1	79·3	56·4	22·9	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	9	...	9	...	4	...	4	...	44·4	...	44·4	...
		Aided Schools	20	19	1	...	5	11	...	6	25·0	57·9	...	32·9
		Total	29	19	10	...	9	11	...	2	31·0	57·9	...	26·9
Middle School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	8	9	...	1	4	7	...	3	50·0	77·8	...	27·8
		Murree Asylum	2	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aided Schools	48	42	6	...	25	12	13	...	52·0	28·6	23·4	...
		Total	58	59	...	1	29	19	10	...	50·0	32·2	17·8	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	19	9	10	...	2	4	...	2	10·5	44·4	...	33·9
		Murree Asylum	8	13	...	5	3	1	2	...	37·5	7·7	29·8	...
		Aided Schools	41	34	7	...	14	22	...	8	34·1	64·7	...	30·6
		Total	68	56	12	...	19	27	...	8	27·9	48·2	...	20·3
Primary School Examination.	Boys	Sanáwar Asylum	44	32	12	...	39	22	17	...	88·6	68·8	19·8	...
		Murree Asylum	7	17	...	10	7	15	...	8	100·0	88·2	11·8	...
		Aided Schools	68	68	...	...	39	38	1	...	57·3	56·0	1·3	...
		Total	119	117	2	...	85	75	10	...	71·4	64·1	7·3	...
	Girls	Sanáwar Asylum	23	28	...	5	16	23	...	7	69·6	82·1	...	12·5
		Murree Asylum	9	20	...	11	2	5	...	3	22·2	25·0	...	2·8
		Aided Schools	94	86	8	...	63	50	13	...	67·0	58·1	8·9	...
		Total	126	134	...	8	81	78	3	...	64·2	58·2	6·0	...

were opened. Of the existing schools, the Collegiate School, Dharmsála, and the Loretto Convent School, Simla, are the largest. As observed last year, some of the schools sent up candidates to the European School Examinations, but not with much success. These schools continue to supply a growing want; and it is believed that several of them are thoroughly efficient institutions.

Progress.

183. Reviewing the work of the past year, the Inspector remarks: "The number of Middle Schools has increased by 1; the attendance in Public Schools has risen; the income from fees was greater; more scholarships were current; and a larger number of candidates appeared in and passed the Departmental Examinations than in the previous year. The discipline and tone of the schools are almost everywhere satisfactory. The Boarding House arrangements are good, and the Medical reports are very favourable. The school buildings are in good order, and school appliances are being improved. The instructional condition of the schools is advancing, and physical training receives more and more attention. All these facts demonstrate that the year has been one of progress. But European Education in India continues to be greatly hampered by the want of trained teachers." The last matter is one which has been much considered during the last few years.

Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.

184. The special report for the past year on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, is again highly satisfactory. The number on the rolls at the time of the inspection was 515—302 boys and 213 girls—against 509 in the previous year. The organization and management are excellent; and the high standard of instructional efficiency noted last year has been well maintained. The health during the year was good; and the discipline and conduct are commended. The Pupil-Teacher system continues to succeed, though there is at present a lack of male candidates. Careful attention is given to industrial and domestic training; and the drill and gymnastics are very good. The accommodation and equipment are all that could be desired.

Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

185. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, is said to have made a marked advance since last year. The number on the rolls at the time of the Inspector's visit was 160—78 boys and 82 girls—compared with 141 the year before, when much sickness prevailed. The management continues highly efficient; but, though the scheme of the Code is now followed, the school arrangements are not yet all they might be; and the instructional condition is only moderate. The staff on the boys' side has been strengthened; and some Kindergarten work has been started on the girls' side. The general health is said to have been good during the year; and the discipline is approved. The domestic arrangements are satisfactory. The girls do much industrial work; the boys, very little. The buildings and premises were, as usual, in excellent order.

Chapter X, 186. Muhammadan Education.

TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN COMPARISON WITH THE NUMBER OF HINDÚS AND SIKHS.

	Muhammadans.				Hindús.				Sikhs.			
	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges, English	231	208	23	...	784	729	55	...	111	110	1	...
Oriental College	48	38	10	...	32	32	...	...	5	4	1	...
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular	4,392	4,115	277	...	9,049	8,606	443	...	1,544	1,353	191	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular ...	1,840	1,803	37	...	3,074	3,134	...	60	792	786	6	...
In Primary Stage	58,236	59,257	...	1,021	68,687	70,733	...	2,046	13,843	14,686	...	843
In Training Institutions	139	135	4	...	163	166	...	3	18	22	...	4
In Law School	70	70	...	...	301	307	...	6	38	57	...	19
In Medical College	39	39	...	...	144	142	2	...	12	16	...	4
In Medical Schools	209	192	17	...	128	119	9	...	22	13	9	...
In Mayo School of Art	121	97	24	...	59	65	...	6	52	44	8	...
In Indnstrial Schools	344	298	46	...	143	169	...	26	139	126	13	...
In other Special Schools	74	64	10	...	8	10	...	2	17	12	5	...
Total Public Institutions ...	65,743	66,316	...	573	82,572	84,212	...	1,640	16,593	17,229	...	636
Scholars at Private Schools ...	47,001	45,943	1,058	...	20,311	19,206	1,105	...	3,614	4,100	...	486
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds	112,744	112,259	485	...	102,883	103,418	...	535	20,207	21,329	...	1,122
Percentage on boys of school-going age of—												
Scholars in Secondary Stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools	·47	·44	·3	...	1·43	1·36	·7	...	1·31	1·15	·16	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions	7·05	7·11	...	·6	13·00	13·36	...	·36	14·11	14·65	...	·54
Scholars attending Institutions of all kinds	12·10	12·02	·8	...	16·32	16·41	...	·9	17·18	18·14	...	·96
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary Stage, Vernacular...	48	60	...	12	44	43	1	...	17	21	...	4
In Primary Stage	3,794	3,939	...	145	5,936	6,020	...	84	1,696	1,730	...	34
In Industrial Schools	97	222	...	125	19	7	12	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools	9	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total at Public Schools ...	3,948	4,221	...	273	6,000	6,070	...	70	1,713	1,751	...	38
Scholars at Private Schools ...	6,382	5,939	443	...	1,350	1,169	181	...	306	426	...	120
Total Scholars at Schools of all kinds	10,330	10,160	170	...	7,350	7,239	111	...	2,019	2,177	...	158
Percentage on girls of school-going age of—												
Scholars attending Public Schools	·48	·51	...	·3	1·12	1·14	...	·2	1·88	1·92	...	·4
Scholars attending Schools of all kinds	1·26	1·24	·2	...	1·38	1·36	·2	...	2·22	2·39	...	·17

CHAPTER X.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Comparative table.

186. The table on the opposite page gives the number of Muhammadans attending the various educational institutions in the Province, public and private, during the last two years. Similar returns of Hindús and Sikhs are also given for the sake of comparison.

Numbers and comparisons.

187. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction is now 123,074, or 655 more than in the previous year. There was a fall of 846 in the Public Schools, mostly in the Jullundur Circle, and a rise of 1,501 in the Private Schools. In the former, there are now 69,691 scholars—65,743 boys and 3,948 girls, and in the latter 53,383—47,001 boys and 6,382 girls. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance on schools of all kinds is 12·10 per cent. of those of school-going age, compared with 16·32 per cent. in the case of Hindús, and 17·18 per cent. in the case of Sikhs. In schools for girls, the percentage is 1·26 for Muhammadans, 1·38 for Hindús, and 2·22 for Sikhs. In both cases, there is a slight advance as regards Muhammadans, but a decline as regards Sikhs. In schools for boys, Hindús also declined a little, but advanced somewhat in schools for girls.

Progress.

188. The increase for the year of 655 Muhammadan scholars is made up of 485 boys and 170 girls. On the male side, there was a fall at the Primary stage, but an advance of 314 at the Secondary stage, of 33 at the Collegiate stage, and of 101 in the Technical Institutions. On the female side, there was a somewhat marked decline in all classes of Public Institutions except Medical Schools; but this was more than counterbalanced numerically by the advance in Private Schools. The number of Muhammadans, boys and girls, who pass the Departmental Examinations, is yearly increasing; and it may be noted that of the 14,177, who passed those examinations during the past year, 4,470, or 31 per cent., belong to this section of the community. Of 1,230 who passed the University Arts Examinations last year, 308, or about 25 per cent., were Muhammadans. Of these last, 228 passed the Entrance Examination, against 229 in the previous year; 51 the Intermediate Examination, against 52; 25 the B. A. Examination, against 16; 2 the M. A. Examination, against 1; and in the B. O. L. Examination, the two successful candidates were Muhammadans as in the contrasted year. It is also worthy of note that the highest place in the last B. A. Examination was taken by a Muhammadan, and that the second place in the Entrance Examination, the third place in the M. A. Examination, the fourth place in the Intermediate Examination, and a share of the first place in the Middle School Examination were taken by boys of this community. Besides the above achievements, it is hopeful for the Muhammadan section of the people that their boys continue to take a prominent part in the manly games and athletics, which hold now such an important place in the educational system of the Province.

Special encouragement of Muhammadan education.

189. As explained in previous reports, special scholarships, called Jubilee Scholarships, were founded by the Punjab Government in 1887, for the encouragement of English education among Muhammadans; and, at the end of the past year, 265 of these scholarships were current—18 in Colleges

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and 247 in Schools. It is also provided in the Education Code of the Province, that of the free and half-rate fees allowed in the schools, not less than one-half of these shall be available for the children of poor Muhammadans; and it is believed that both the above measures have been productive of much good in the direction intended. Schools for the special benefit of the Muhammadan community are on the increase, and the following facts, reported by the Inspectors, seem worthy of notice:—In Delhi, the Anglo-Arabic School, with 263 Muhammadan scholars, continues to prosper; and the small stipends available from the Itmád-ud-Daula Fund are a great help to poor families. The Shurfá-i-Hind School, for the special benefit of the Timúriya family descendants, continues to exist, though not hopefully. In the Jullundur Circle, the Haqqání Schools in Ludhiána, and the Popular Islámiya High School at Ferozepore, are doing good work. The Islámiya College at Lahore, with its school and branches, and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental High School at Amritsar, both of which are large and flourishing institutions, are doing an excellent service to Muhammadan education. In the Ráwalpindi and Deraját Circles, the special schools of this class remain as before, namely, five in each, those in the former being all for boys, whilst two in the latter—at Dera Isma'íl Khán and Kot Addú—are for girls. The public service rendered by the Managers of these schools is very great; but there is perhaps need to guard against the danger of affording a practically free higher education to any but distinctly meritorious youths. A successful tradesman, educated in the elements only, is a far more important, as well as honourable, member of a community, than a full-fledged B. A., with slender parts and slender means, following the supposed rather polite profession of going about for years seeking work to do and finding none.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &c.

Aitchison College.

190. The Aitchison College at Lahore, which aims at giving a sound all-round training, based generally on the lines of an English Public School, is a suitable, as well as a most necessary, provision for the education of the Native Chiefs and gentry of the Province; and I am glad to be able to report that the institution has never been in a more hopeful condition than it was at the end of the year just closed. On the 1st of April last, it was honoured with a visit from His Excellency, Lord Curzon, who distributed the prizes for the past year, and in an eloquent and impressive address, emphasized the importance and advantages of a Public School training, and called on the Chiefs to see to the education of their sons, as high birth by itself, apart from personal capacity and character, was no longer all that the altered times and circumstances demanded of an Indian Prince.

Number of scholars.

191. The number on the College rolls at the close of the year was 67, compared with 62 in the previous year. Of this number, 5 attended the Lahore Government College and 1 the Medical College; and of the remainder, 19 belonged to the High Department, 17 to the Middle, and 25 to the Primary. A few of the boys had been at the College for ten years, and as many as 19 had been for at least five years, a circumstance which may be regarded as very satisfactory. Hitherto the authorities have had to complain of the attendance as irregular; but, in this respect, there is said to have been a marked improvement during the past year.

Condition of the classes.

192. The report of the Inspector of Schools on the state of the classes is generally very favourable. He had inspected the institution for three years in succession, and declares the instructional state to have steadily improved year by year. The results of the various examinations, which mark the completion of the course in the several departments of the institution, were very good. In the Upper Primary Examination, 6 were examined, and all passed; in the Middle School Examination, 4 out of 6 passed; and in the Entrance (or High School) Examination, all the 11 candidates, including the young Nawáb of Maler Kotla, were successful. The question is under consideration whether the ordinary Public Examination tests should be applied to this institution; and there is, undoubtedly, much to be said in favour of allowing a good deal of freedom, at the latest, after the Middle stage, and of carrying the senior boys beyond the Entrance standard on other than University lines; but, whatever the College authorities may decide, care will have to be taken, first, that the foundation is sufficient, and, second, that what is substituted for the University courses, should a change be adopted, is something of practical use, definite, and gaugeable. The tone and discipline are good; the conduct is said to have been excellent; a great impetus was given to games and athletics during the year; and the arrangements for the comfort and supervision of the boys remain all that need be desired.

Education among the gentlemen of rank.

193. The returns furnished yearly to Inspectors of Schools, showing the degree to which the gentlemen of family rank in each District attend to the education of their sons, are very important; and from those supplied for the past year, it may be said that the state of the case is gradually becoming more and more satisfactory. In the Delhi Circle, the return for

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Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

three Districts is blank, which is probably not quite correct. In the remaining Districts, of 27 boys of family rank and school-going age, 5 attend the Aitchison College, 1 reads in a Lucknow College, 11 attend the ordinary schools, and 10 are being privately educated. The Jullundur Circle returns 222 of this class, compared with 139 last year, of whom 7 attend the Aitchison College, 186 the ordinary schools, 21 are under private tuition, and 8 receive no instruction. In the Lahore Circle, out of 93, 17 attend the Aitchison College, 6 read in Arts Colleges, and 3 in the Medical College, 65 attend the ordinary schools, and 2 have left off reading. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, out of 228, 2 attend the Aitchison College, 203 belong to the ordinary schools, 22 are under private tuition, and only 1 receives no instruction. In the Deraját Circle, 118 are returned, compared with 151 last year, of whom 1 has just left and 1 still attends the Aitchison College, 110 read in the ordinary schools; 4 in private institutions, and 2 are without instruction. Out of a total return of 688 boys of family rank, only 13 receive no instruction, and all but 70 read in schools, where a fairly good education is assured. Only 33, or less than 5 per cent. of the whole, attend the Aitchison College, which, it may be assumed, is much less than ought to be the case. The very small numbers from the Ráwalpindi and Deraját Circles are especially striking. On this the Jullundur Inspector remarks that "the descendants of old families of distinction are kept back from joining the Aitchison College, or leave it before completing the course, because they find themselves, in their present reduced circumstances, unable to bear the expense of living in the College on an equality with their wealthier school-fellows." In this connection, it would probably be found advantageous if the personal expenses of each boy were kept as low as possible, and if a clear limit were fixed to the expenses of each class of boy.

CHAPTER XII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The kinds of schools included.

194. Schools which do not conform to any of the Departmental or University standards, and which do not send candidates to the ordinary examinations, are classed as *Private Schools*. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools, conducted according to the traditional methods of the country, and are either Advanced Schools, giving instruction in the Oriental Classical Languages, or Elementary Schools, teaching either the Native Method of Accounts, a Vernacular Language, or Religious Books by rote. They also include a number of Elementary Schools, returned as "Other Schools" in the statistical tables, which follow a very simple course of instruction, and are intended to meet the humbler requirements of village life, and of the lower castes.

Number of schools and scholars.

195. The following table gives the number of Private Schools of different kinds for Native children in the Province, and the number of children attending them, for the last two years. The return of Private Schools for European children is given in Chapter IX.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Advanced Schools.								
Arabic and Persian Schools	345	344	1	...	4,925	5,029	...	104
Sanskrit Schools	104	101	3	...	1,762	1,583	179	...
Elementary Schools.								
Mahájaní Schools	264	232	32	...	10,584	9,160	1,424	...
Vernacular Schools { For Boys ...	851	862	...	11	13,798	14,952	...	1,154
Vernacular Schools { For Girls ...	56	64	...	8	1,496	1,684	...	188
Schools teaching Religious Books by rote. { For Boys ...	2,962	2,973	...	11	39,896	38,530	1,366	...
Schools teaching Religious Books by rote. { For Girls ...	433	415	18	...	5,658	5,290	368	...
Other Schools { For Boys ...	30	27	3	...	336	413	...	77
Other Schools { For Girls ...	19	18	1	...	992	667	325	...
Total ... { For Boys ...	4,556	4,539	17	...	71,301	69,667	1,634	...
Total ... { For Girls ...	508	497	11	...	8,146	7,641	505	...
Grand Total for Boys and Girls...	5,064	5,036	28	...	79,447	77,308	2,139	...

Analysis of figures.

196. On the whole, there is an increase of 28 schools and of 2,139 scholars. Whilst the Advanced Schools rose by 4, the Mahájaní Schools, that is, the schools for Native Accounts, by 32, the Rote Schools by 7, and "Other Schools" by 4, there was a fall in the Vernacular Schools by 19. These are, however, the schools which tend most to come under departmental influence, and to change their character either into

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Private Schools.

"Other Schools," which stand midway between the old and the new learning, or into Public Schools. The Jullundur Inspector attributes the closure of 9 such schools in his Circle to the prevalence of plague in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts. The increase extended to both Boys and Girls' Schools, the proportion being greater in the case of the latter, but chiefly in Rote Schools. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 5,064, with 79,447 scholars. Of these, 4,556 schools are for boys, with 71,301 scholars, and 508 for girls, with 8,146 scholars. The proportion of girls to boys in Private Schools is slightly over 12 per cent.; in Public Schools, it is only about 7 per cent. In dealing with the figures of this Chapter, allowance has to be made for errors in the returns, as the procedure of the agency employed is not yet all it might be.

Measures for the improvement of these schools.

197. There is a regulation in the Punjab Education Code requiring all Government officers and all village officials to interest themselves in Private Schools, in case any of them should be willing to add the elements of useful knowledge to their indigenous courses of instruction, for which grants-in-aid are available; and the result of this has been that a large number of useful Elementary Schools has been added to the educational returns, as already noticed in Chapter V above. The advantage of this is that popular education in the villages is being advanced independently of direct official agency, just at the point where that agency had ceased to have the means of opening more schools even where these were much required. The danger is that the measures adopted to improve these schools tend, in the long run, to change their character altogether, and add to the current which, in the opinion of Inspecting Officers, is strongly setting in in favour of the public type of school only. Meanwhile, the advantage is all in the direction of useful instruction. The chief obstacle in the way of improving the indigenous schools arises from the fact that the teachers, as a rule, are not qualified to instruct in more than Reading only; and this, says the Jullundur Inspector, is one of the causes why these schools are gradually declining. As the demand of the scholars becomes wider, they cease to attend for mere Reading; and the schools have to be closed, or transferred to new places. But for this, there would be a more general seeking for grants-in-aid, especially on the part of the Vernacular Schools, which still number 907.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

198. The table below gives a summary of the educational statistics of Native States in the Punjab for the past year:— Statistical table.

	Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Maler Kotla.	Total.
Arts Colleges ... ...English	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Secondary Schools, Public {Anglo-Vernacular	13	8	3	4	1	1	2	32
{Vernacular ...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	9
Primary Public Schools	86	34	28	11	11	...	5	175
Special Schools	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	9
Scholars in Arts Colleges	101	29	25	...	...	...	...	155
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools, {Anglo-Vernacular	2,278	913	1,023	539	315	146	253	5,467
{Vernacular ...	505	...	256	...	...	...	...	761
Scholars in Primary Public Schools ...	3,367	1,160	1,089	298	548	...	105	6,567
Scholars in Special Schools...	...	153	...	11	...	...	...	164
Indigenous Schools ... {Advanced... ...	22	12	...	...	...	1	6	41
{Elementary ...	151	224	157	12	7	6	33	590
Indigenous Scholars... {Advanced... ...	183	219	...	...	...	13	90	505
{Elementary ...	2,342	1,662	1,623	192	190	145	663	6,817
Scholars in all Colleges and Schools ...	8,776	4,136	4,016	1,040	1,053	304	1,111	20,436
Scholars learning English	1,265	710	595	292	188	85	182	3,317
Number of boys on the rolls	8,333	3,746	3,945	1,040	1,053	280	1,027	19,424
Number of girls on the rolls	443	390	71	...	...	24	84	1,012
Total male population ...	871,467	355,153	163,373	155,948	155,825	63,909	40,746	1,806,421
Males per scholar in Public Colleges and Schools	139	157	68	183	180	437	113	137
Males per scholar in all Schools	99	85	40	149	147	210	36	88

199. Three Arts Colleges are returned—at Patiála, Bahawalpur, and Kapúrthala, compared with 4 last year. The number of students is now 155, or an increase of 42 on last year's return, of whom 51 belong to the Oriental section of the Patiála College. Of the Public Schools returned, 41 are Secondary Schools—32 Anglo-Vernacular, and 9 Vernacular, with 6,228 scholars; 175 are Primary Schools, with 6,567 scholars; and 9 Special Schools, with 164 scholars; in all, 225 schools, with 12,959 scholars, against 221 schools and 12,923 scholars in the previous year. The Private Schools are returned as 631 in all, with 7,322 scholars, compared with 747 schools and 8,423 scholars last year. In both Public and Private Institutions, the number now under instruction is 20,436, of whom 1,012 are girls, against 21,459 scholars and 1,620 girls in the previous return. In Public Institutions alone, the proportion of males receiving instruction is 1 in 137 of school-going age; in both Public and Private Institutions, it is 1 in 88. Number of institutions and scholars.

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Education in Native States.

Examination results.

200. The subjoined statement gives the results of the University Examinations for the past year for all the States that contributed candidates :—

		Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Maler Kotla.	Jammú.	Chamba.	Náhan.	Kalsia.	Biláspur.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	Candidates	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Passes...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Intermediate (Arts).	Candidates	22	12	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	47
	Passes...	7	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Entrance (Arts)	Candidates	42	16	42	9	13	...	2	33	...	5	...	...	162
	Passes...	14	7	20	1	1	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	61
Entrance(Oriental).	Candidates	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Passes...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination.	Candidates	118	51	64	30	36	7	17	92	7	8	2	...	432
	Passes...	64	33	37	18	16	...	5	64	...	3	2	...	242
VernacularMiddle School Examination.	Candidates	14	...	73	4	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	2	124
	Passes...	8	...	46	4	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	86

In the B. A. Examination, only 3 out of 8 candidates passed, compared with 6 out of 14 in the previous year; in the Intermediate Examination, 20 passed out of 47, against 21 out of 43; in the Entrance Examination, 61 passed out of 162 on the Arts side, against 85 out of 153, and 1 out of 4 on the Oriental side, against 1 out of 3; and in the Middle School Examination, 242 out of 432 passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side, compared with 271 out of 411, and 86 out of 124 on the Vernacular side, compared with 94 out of 136. In the examinations above the Entrance, 41·8 per cent. of the candidates passed, against 47 per cent. the year before; and in the other examinations, 54 per cent. passed, against 64. There was a fall in both cases, in the same way as for the Colleges and Schools in British territory; and it may be noted here by way of contrast, that the percentages gained by the Provincial Colleges and Schools in the same examinations were 48·4 and 62·6, against 41·8 and 54, respectively, in the States.

CHAPTER XIV.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Conduct and discipline.

201. The reports on the general conduct both in Schools and Colleges are again satisfactory; and the discipline and tone are said to be slowly but surely improving. The Delhi Inspector, who thinks the Indian student has but a very small chance with his present environment, says that more was done in his Circle, in the interest of discipline and good conduct, during the past year than ever before. The Lahore Inspector observes: "I am sure that school discipline is slowly improving. The boys are gradually learning the useful habits of steady work, regularity, cleanliness, order, and obedience." The Derajat Inspector refers to a growing respectfulness towards their superiors and kindness to each other among the boys, which is gratifying. There are still attempts at copying when under examination, as well as acts of deception; but the instances are becoming rarer every year; and one Inspector states that not a single case of the kind came to his notice during the last inspecting season. The cases of occasional squabbling and want of co-operation among the teachers are also becoming fewer; and the ill effects on discipline of new enterprise schools are not so acute as was formerly the case. On the whole, there is reason to believe that the important matters of conduct and discipline receive the attention they deserve, and that the effect of this is becoming every year more actually apparent.

Moral training.

202. The matter of moral training in the educational institutions of the Province is one which was specially considered by Government during the past year. The inquiry extended to all parts of the subject, including much detail; and this circumstance, I will venture to assume, renders anything more than a very brief statement unnecessary in this report. As observed above, due attention is given to this subject in the Punjab. With regard to schools, Inspecting Officers are required to emphasize the matter everywhere, to express approbation where the moral tone is high, and to seriously warn schools wherever the tone or discipline are not approved. For all Government and Board Schools, strict disciplinary regulations are enforced; and in Aided Schools, part of the grants is now made to depend on discipline. As regards Colleges, the right influencing of the students' character is held to be a prime consideration; and, for this end, the Professors and Teachers are required to interest themselves in the students both in and out of College, so as to promote a healthy moral tone. Then there is the yearly increasing number of trained teachers, who have clearer ideas of what education, in its right sense, means, and of what is expected of them in the way of example as well as of precept. There are also, as noticed last year, the schools which add religious to moral and secular instruction. These are also steadily increasing in number; and the advantage of them, in the school system of India, cannot be overrated. They are, as the Lahore Inspector remarks, "generally under the immediate charge of men imbued with deep religious feeling, which, showing itself in the interest they take in the scholars and their enthusiasm for the work, frequently spreads to other members of the staff, and cannot but have a beneficial and stimulating effect on

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the pupils." In schools where religious neutrality has to be observed, opportunities for inculcating moral lessons occur at almost every turn of the daily work; and the opinion of most of the Inspectors is that these opportunities are often embraced. The ordinary reading books too, both Vernacular and English, contain matter designed to exemplify many of the human virtues; and these, as well as the special Moral Reader prescribed for Government and Board Schools, are said to have a decidedly wholesome influence on the scholars. But it is chiefly on the general character of the teachers, and by their being awakened as a class to see to the constant repression of evil tendencies and the formation of right principles and habits in the scholars, that there can be any confident hope for the schools in this respect. On this matter, the Lahore Inspector writes rather confidently. "Teachers," he says, "are beginning to recognise that their success in forming right habits depends, in a great measure, on the degree of attention they pay to the details of school work. The more strict observance of the rules regarding registration is producing greater punctuality and regularity of attendance; the greater attention paid to the marking and correction of exercises is resulting in the formation of habits of neatness and cleanliness; the more general employment of class monitors is accustoming the pupils to prompt and willing obedience; the increasing interest taken by Teachers and Inspectors in physical exercises and school games is awakening in the pupils a power of co-operation and a love for healthy and manly exercises; and, generally, the greater intelligence of the teachers is rendering school work more interesting and the resort to corporal and other forms of punishment less necessary."

Measures adopted in behalf of discipline.

203. The measures adopted in behalf of discipline are laid down in the shape of rules in the Punjab Education Code; and, as Mr. Harvey remarks, "no breach of these rules is permitted to pass unnoticed." These are mainly School Regulations, Inter-School Rules, Good Conduct Registers, the Prefect or Monitorial System, the Training Institutions, the Boarding Houses, the Play Ground, and the agencies mentioned in the previous paragraph. The Monitorial System seems to be still weak in some Districts; but otherwise the rules are said to be in strict operation. The admission of private candidates to the Punjab University examinations, and of candidates from Private Institutions which recognise no rules, tends to counteract the good effects of discipline; and one Inspector expresses surprise that the University should not be more at one with the Department in a matter of this sort. But the University is gradually altering its position in the matter, and has within the last few years added considerably to the restrictions regarding both private institutions and private candidates. During the past year, I issued certain instructions to Inspecting Officers regarding the character of the teaching and the right influencing of the scholars, suggesting, amongst other things, that there should be everywhere frequent Teachers' Meetings for the purpose of considering all matters connected with school work; and I am assured by some of the Inspectors that the new measures, when there has been time to apply them, are likely to prove beneficial.

Boarding Houses.

204. The provision of Boarding Houses is a cardinal part of the Punjab educational system above the Primary stage; and, as will be seen from Table VIII appended to this report, there were as many as 283 of these in the Province at the end of the past year, with 9,308 scholars in residence. The Special College and Training Institution Boarding Houses, of

which there are 7, are all suitable to the requirements and well managed, and have a very important bearing on the character training of the students. As for the School Boarding Houses, the Inspectors will speak, each for his own Circle.

In the Delhi Circle, almost every Secondary School is provided with a Boarding House; and these institutions are said to "have shown very encouraging results, which must eventually leave their mark on the boys who have been accommodated in them." Local Bodies take less interest in the Boarding Houses than might be expected, and so there is frequent difficulty in providing for their up-keep, or enlargement when that is needed; but their outward condition and internal management are generally satisfactory.

In the Jullundur Circle, "a Boarding House is provided in connection with every Board Secondary School where it is needed, as also in connection with many of the Aided and Unaided Secondary Schools, which, as a rule, are conducted on almost the same lines as those attached to Board Schools." The internal arrangements and management are generally good; and the superiority of the Boarding House in connection with the Christian Boys' High School at Ludhiána is again noticed. Reference is also made to "the excellent management of the Boarding House for girls, which has now 40 inmates, maintained in connection with the Kanyán Maha-Vidyálai at Jullundur." As in the Delhi Circle, the Local Bodies are not, as a rule, quick to attend to the needs of the Boarding Houses, which has been especially the case in the Jullundur District for some years past.

The Lahore Inspector notices some deficiency in the supply of Boarding Houses in four Districts, but especially in Montgomery and Gurdáspur. In the city of Lahore too, the supply continues unequal to the demand. Where Boarding Houses are supplied, the accommodation is generally suitable; but occasionally this is not the case, chiefly in the Gujránwála District. Two excellent new Boarding Houses were built during the past year at Ahmadpur in the Jhang District and Jandiála in the Amritsar District. The best equipped and managed Boarding Houses in the Circle are those attached to the Christian Boys' and Girls' Schools. The management generally is said to be satisfactory. "The chief defect is the want of in-door amusements, or properly equipped Reading Rooms supplied with healthy schoolboy literature," the supply of which will take some time yet.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, most of the Secondary Schools in the Hazára, Kohát, Gujrát, and Siálkot Districts have Boarding Houses attached to them, which are generally well managed, though sometimes overcrowded. In the Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, and Sháhpur Districts, the supply is deficient, and the provision of furniture and arrangements for management are not always as they should be. The Jhelum District is the worst off in this respect; but the defects throughout the Circle are being gradually remedied.

In the Deraját Circle, all but one of the Secondary Board Schools and all but two of the Secondary Aided Schools are provided with Boarding Houses. They are generally suitable, and fairly well supplied with the necessary requirements; but the lighting is often defective. "These institutions are popular, and their supervision and general management continue to be satisfactory."

Physical training.

205. Physical training continues to receive the attention it so well deserves; and, as one Inspector remarks, however uncertain the verdict may be on certain aspects of moral training, "here

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at least there is not the slightest doubt about progress." In the Colleges, Cricket and Football are pursued with enthusiasm, though not yet so generally among the students as the Principals would like; Gymnastics and Athletics are practised to a degree; and the University Sports Tournament has become the most popular annual event in Lahore. In the Schools, Drill and Gymnastics are very generally taught, and Games, including Native Games, are everywhere encouraged. During the past year, the courses prescribed were more completely followed than heretofore; the number of fully qualified Instructors has increased; and Tournaments have now been organized in almost every District. The want of Play Grounds is still felt in many places; and the number of Itinerant Teachers is deficient in some Districts; but, in most directions, the advance made in this important branch of instruction continues to be marked and encouraging. In all but the Jullundur Circle, there is an Annual Circle Tournament, which exercises a considerable influence on the spirit of the School Play Ground. In the Delhi Circle, the Maconachie Shield was won by the Karnál District for the first time; the Alexander Belt, in the Lahore Circle, was won again by the Central Model School, Lahore; the Circle Belt, in the Ráwalpindi Circle, was carried off by the Municipal Board School, Pesháwar; and, in the Deraját Circle, the Belt for Cricket was won by the Mooltan Mission School, and the Shield for Athletics, by the Mooltan Municipal Board School. The tone of the Tournament Field is said to be improving steadily.

CHAPTER XV.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Agencies.

206. As stated in previous reports, the agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, &c., required by the Department, are the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee decides on the books, &c., required, and arranges, when necessary, for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, or corrects the books as may be desired; and the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, which has a contract with the Committee for this work, prints the books, &c., when finally approved, and distributes them to the schools. The Text-Book Committee, as recently explained to the Government of India, selects and prepares text-books, and *recommends* them for adoption; but the power to *prescribe* text-books rests with the Educational Department.

Report of the Text-Book Committee.

207. The report on the operations of the Text-Book Committee, with appendices showing the text-books completed or in course of preparation during the year, the books considered and approved, the books recommended for School Libraries, and the additions made to the Committee's Library of Reference and Museum, is given as Appendix K to this report.

Work done by the Committee.

208. The General Committee met five times during the year; the Sub-Committees, with whom the heavier part of the work rests, held thirty meetings; and the year's record is, as usual, very substantial. Six new books were completed during the year, and four others were put in hand. The English Sub-Committee dealt chiefly with the Second Book of *English for Beginners*, which is an attempt to teach English on the method now most generally adopted in Europe for teaching a foreign language, and with the English Readers and Grammars for the secondary classes. The Technical Sub-Committee considered and approved of a Translation in Urdú of the Primer in Domestic Economy specially prepared for the Third Lower Primary Class of Girls' Schools, of Wall Sheets for the more intelligent teaching of the Multiplication and Money Tables, of a Chart showing the proper forms of the English figures and the mode of writing them, and of a revised edition of Mr. Knowlton's Criticism Lesson Hand Book. The History and Geography Sub-Committee was mainly occupied with the improvement of the Vernacular Wall Maps, with the provision of suitable Memory Maps for better instruction in Map Drawing, and with the revision and bringing up to date of certain of the District Geographies. The Language Sub-Committees arranged for the complete revision of several of the Readers and for the translation into Gurmukhí and Hindí of the Notes for Teachers on the prescribed Object Lessons, and considered the question of revising the Persian Readers so as to make them include more Modern Persian than they do at present. The Library Sub-Committee recommended a few additional books for School Libraries, and added 247 books and 140 maps and other appliances to the Library and Museum.

Encouragement of literature.

209. In addition to the above work directly connected with text-books and school appliances, the Committee considered and disposed of 284 books of various kinds submitted for patronage.

Chapter XV, 210.

Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

The grant from Provincial Funds for the supply of approved books to schools was, on account of more pressing claims, reduced to Rs. 500, out of which some 284 books and charts were bought and distributed. The scheme of publishing annually translations into Urdú of wholesome and instructive works, with the view to improving Vernacular literature, continues in active operation; and, during the past year, Malleson's *Akbar* (Rulers of India Series) has been translated, and A. Buckley's *Fairy Land of Science* selected for translation. The Committee has also decided on the preparation of *A Life of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress* in the Vernacular.

Usefulness of the Committee.

210. The proceedings of the Committee bear evidence of a great deal of anxious and well directed labour; and I have again to record my warm acknowledgment of the interest taken by the members in the objects of the Committee, and of the help and support thereby given to the Department. During the year, the new editions of every text-book were, under a new arrangement, prepared for the press by specially appointed editors; and, in this way, the Vernacular books are now freer from errors than has hitherto been the case. Mr. H. T. Knowlton continued in the office of Secretary throughout the year, and discharged the duties with much care and efficiency.

Work done by the Translating Staff.

211. The Translating Staff consists of the First and Second Masters of the Central Training College, who give part of their time to teaching, and part to translation work. During the past year, besides translating all the Departmental Circulars, and an Elementary Reader on the System of Land Records in the Punjab, they compiled the Multiplication and Money Table Charts referred to above, and reviewed nineteen Vernacular books submitted for patronage.

Work of the Mufíd-i-'Am Press.

212. The work of the Mufíd-i-'Am Press, in the printing and distribution of the text-books, &c., continues satisfactory, the firm being always ready to meet the requirements, as well as generally up-to-date. During the year, as many as 73 different books or editions were printed, with an aggregate of over 700,000 copies. As the amount of work increases, care will have to be taken that the style of writing, introduced by the Department at great pains, does not deteriorate.

Report of Registrar, Education Department.

213. The report of the Registrar, Education Department, on the quality of the text-books as regards printing and paper, and on the sale of Secretariat books in the hands of the Contractors, is printed as Appendix L. From this report it appears that no sales of Secretariat books were effected during the year, and that the value of the books on hand remains, as it has done for several years past, at Rs. 658-0-4.

Income derived from copyright books.

214. The arrangement with the Mufíd-i-'Am Press secures to the Text-Book Committee 10 per cent. of the price of the books published; and it is by means of this that the Committee is enabled to carry out its various objects. As explained last year, the payments are now made direct to the Committee, and on the books actually stamped and numbered; and the sum realised during the past year amounted to Rs. 12,938, which is said to exceed the income of any previous year by Rs. 1,500. The expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 12,759-8-8. The balance at the Committee's credit at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 11,608-8-11.

Transfer of copyright to the Committee.

215. When, about three years ago, the arrangements with the Contractors were transferred to the Committee, it was under-

stood that this involved the transfer also of the protection of copyright to that body. It has recently been discovered, however, that the copy-right in the books still remains with Government; and measures are now being taken, with the advice of the Legal Remembrancer, for the transfer, under certain conditions, of this right to the Committee. This transfer has become urgent, as cases of breach of copyright are greatly on the increase.

Conclusion.

216. As it is unlikely that I shall write another report, I would beg to be permitted, in conclusion, to express my appreciation of the efficiency and zeal of the Punjab Educational Service generally, my warm acknowledgments to the officers of the Department, to the Managers of Aided and Unaided Schools, and to all engaged in the work of education, for the cordial support and co-operation I have invariably received at their hands, and the hope that, as the years pass by, the useful effects of education will be more and more seen amongst the interesting and manly races, both men and women, of the Punjab.

J. SIME,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Staff.

The staff of the College on the 31st March, 1899, was as below:—

(1). S. Robson, Esquire, M.A., Principal and Professor of English;

(2). P. S. Allen, Esquire, M.A., Professor of History;

(3). T. W. Arnold, Esquire, B.A., Professor of Philosophy;

(4). A. S. Hemmy, Esquire, B.A., Professor of Science;

(5). Rái Bahádur Sashí Bhúshan Mukarji, M.A., B.L., Professor of Mathematics;

(6). Mr. Golak Náth Chattarjí, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics;

(7). Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A., Assistant Professor of Science;

(8). Lála Jíya Rám, M.A., Assistant Professor of Philosophy, &c.

Changes in staff.

2. Mr. A. S. Hemmy took over charge of the office of Professor of Science on the forenoon of the 25th May, 1898, when Lála Ruchí Rám reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Professor of Science, and Lála Khushí Rám to the Central Training College, Lahore.

This was the only change in the staff.

Number and distribution of students.

3. The following statement gives the number and distribution of students in the College on the 31st March, 1899, and compares the figures with those of the corresponding period in 1897-98:—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ...	First Year ...	32	53	...	1
	Second Year ...	62	51	11	...
B. A. Class	Third Year ...	45	50	...	5
	Fourth Year ...	63	59	4	...
M. A. Class	... ...	16	22	...	6
	Total	238	235	3	...

The total number of students shows an increase of 3 as compared with the previous year.

The average number on the rolls during the year was 232·5, and the average daily attendance 194·3; the corresponding figures for 1897-98 were 222·4 and 193·8.

Of those on the rolls at the end of the year under report, 148 were Hindús, 71 Muhammadans, and 19 Sikhs.

Direct expenditure and fees.

4. The following statement gives the direct expenditure and fees for 1898-99, and compares these items with those for 1897-98:—

From	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	37,833	30,356	7,477	...
Provincial Revenues	19,948	19,342	606	...
Fees				
Total	57,781	49,698	8,083	...

The increase of expenditure is due to establishment, while the increase of fees is due to the larger number of students.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

Expenditure and Scholarships.

5. The following is the statement of expenditure on scholarships for 1898-99 and for 1897-98 :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	30	30	...	...
	Jubilee Scholarships	4	3	1	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships	2	2	...	...
	Other Scholarships	4	4	...	...
	Total	40	39	1	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	3,383	3,580	...	197
	Municipal Funds	113	340	...	227
	University Funds	3,391	3,673	...	282
	Other sources	237	410	...	173
	Total	7,124	8,003	...	879

Results of examinations.

6. The following table gives the results of the various Arts Examinations held in 1898-99 as compared with 1897-98 :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab ...	Candidates ...	62	51	11	...
	Passes ...	31	31	...	...
B. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	62	59	3	...
	Passes ...	19	21	...	2
M. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	8	19	...	11
	Passes ...	5	7	...	2

For the M. A. Examination, 3 candidates took up English, of whom 2 passed, as against 4 out of 8 last year. The percentage of passes is, therefore, 66, as against 50 last year. One candidate took up Philosophy and passed, as against 1 out of 3 last year. Three candidates took up Physics and 1 passed, as against 2 out of 5 last year. One took up Mathematics and passed, as against *nil* out of one last year.

The M. A. results, therefore, compare favourably with those of the previous year.

For the B. A. Examination, 62 candidates were sent up, out of whom 3 were absent from the examination. Out of the remaining 59, 19 passed (2 in the First Division and 17 in the Second Division), as against 21 out of 59 last year. While the percentage was a little over one-third last year, it is little less than a third this year. The two highest places and scholarships were won by students of this College.

For the Intermediate Examination, 62 candidates were sent up, out of whom 31 passed, as against 31 out of 51 last year. Fifty per cent., therefore, passed in this examination, and the two highest places were taken by students of this College. Four were placed in the First Division, 19 in the Second Division, and 8 in the Third Division.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore

Results in each subject.

7. The following table compares the results in each subject with the results in 1897-98:—

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.	
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1898-99 ...		62	8	15	40	62	...	14	...	...	47	
		1897-98 ...		50	5	15	30	50	...	5	...	...	45	
		Increase ...		12	3	...	10	12	..	9	...	...	2	
		Decrease ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...		44	8	12	35	40	...	5	...	...	36	
		1897-98 ...		45	4	14	28	42	...	4	...	...	31	
		Increase ...		...	4	...	7	..	...	1	..	...	5	
		Decrease ...		1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
													Physics.	Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1898-99 ...		59	4	8	22	20	9	5	26	...	13	11
		1897-98 ...		59	3	3	21	20	3	6	24	...	29	9
		Increase ...		...	1	5	1	...	6	...	2	...	...	2
		Decrease ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	...
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...		28	4	2	17	13	7	2	22	...	7	5
		1897-98 ...		29	2	3	18	7	...	6	19	...	14	6
		Increase ...		...	2	...	...	6	7	...	3	...	...	...
		Decrease ...		1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	7	1
M. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1898-99 ...		3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	
		1897-98 ...		8	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	
		Increase ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Decrease ...		5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...		2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
		1897-98 ...		4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
		Increase ...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Decrease ...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	

In the Intermediate Examination, the results in all the subjects were fairly good except in Philosophy.

In the B. A. Examination, the results in English, Sanskrit, Philosophy, and Chemistry were poor. In the other subjects they were above 50 per cent.

In the M. A. Examination, the results in all the subjects taken up were good, with the exception of Physics.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Gymnasium, and Union Club.

8. Cricket and football continued to be played, and I think there is a marked improvement in the interest taken in these games, and in the number of students taking part in them. It is my constant endeavour to secure that these manly games shall be played by the general body of the students instead of being confined to the two teams competing in the University Tournament. The chief difficulties are grounds and arrangements for water. These are very urgent wants of the College, and until they are supplied, the arrangements for games must continue eminently unsatisfactory.

The present tiny cricket ground has been enlarged by cutting down the bank on three sides of it, so as to take in every available inch of ground. The enlargement is considerable (in proportion to the original ground), and will be a great improvement when the addition is cleared of bricks, levelled, and grassed. The football ground is still in its old unsatisfactory condition (a dust-heap), except that the bricks have been dug out to the depth of a foot.

Tennis continued to be regularly played, and a third court was made during last vacation, by cutting away from the unsightly mound a part not included in the assignment made to the tenant-at-will.

The gymnasium is regularly used by a considerable number of students, among whom there are many good gymnasts. At the last University Tournament the Gymnastic Trophy was won for the third time by our team, and has now become the property of the College. If we had equally good

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

arrangements for cricket and football, I have no doubt that our cricket and football teams would give an equally good account of themselves.

The expenses for cricket, football, and tennis, and the cost of the English and Indian papers and magazines for the Reading Room, were entirely defrayed from the subscriptions of the students, supplemented by a donation of Rs. 125 from the Professors of the College.

The Union Club continued to hold weekly meetings for debates and essays.

Boarding House.

9. On the 31st March, 1899, there were 103 boarders in residence. The fourth wing of the Boarding House is being built, and, it is hoped, will be ready for occupation after the next Summer Vacation. The conduct of the boarders was good, and their health excellent.

The sum of Rs. 930 realised on account of fees was spent on establishment of cooks and kahárs, and on other requirements of the Boarding Houses.

Library.

10. A Librarian was appointed in November. The books belonging to the different subjects have been gathered together from the different class-rooms in which they were scattered, and arranged in the Hall, which also serves as a Library. This is, to some extent, an unsatisfactory arrangement, as for periods which collectively amount to *three months of our session* the Library and Reading Room have to be closed for examinations.

The special grant of Rs. 1,000 was expended during the year on the purchase of urgently needed books, and for the future the annual grant has been increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

The books have been thoroughly overhauled, arranged, and catalogued, and the catalogue is now nearly ready for the press. A set of Library rules has been drawn up and printed.

Conduct of students.

11. A set of College rules has been drawn up, printed, and put in the hands of the students. It is hoped that these will do much to raise the standard both of discipline and efficiency.

The conduct of the students has been good, and there has been no grave breach of discipline. Most of our students seem to be religious, and seem to have a fairly high standard of morality.

It was not found possible to arrange for any series of lectures during the past year; but in all other ways it has been the endeavour of the staff to maintain a high moral tone among the students.

Services of staff.

12. The other members of the staff co-operate heartily with the Principal in all matters connected with the welfare of the College. Various protracted meetings of the College Council were held and important subjects fully discussed.

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Changes in the staff.

I took over charge of the College from Mr. Allnutt at the beginning of the current year. His resignation of the Principalship set him free most opportunely for more responsible and arduous duties, and the students, past and present, shewed that they were not unmindful of the debt they owed him. Our Science Professor, Mr. J. S. Martyn, left us at the end of last year on a visit to England, where he is now reading for a Science Degree at Edinburgh, after taking which he hopes to return. His place is being temporarily occupied by Professor Jonah. Philospohy is strongly represented by the Rev. G. Hibbert-Ware, M. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge and the Rev. S. Ghose, an old student of the College. Professor S. K. Rudra was made a Fellow of the Punjab University.

Number and distribution of students.

2. The following table shows the number and distribution of the students as compared with those of 1897-98 :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	31	22	9	...
	Second Year	26	19	7	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year	13	10	3	...
	Fourth Year	11	7	4	...
M. A. Class		2	...	2	...
	Total	83	58	25	...

The average number on the rolls was 88, and the daily attendance 78, as compared with 60 and 56, respectively, in 1897-98.

The distribution of students as regards race and religion was as follows :—

Hindús	61
Muhammadans	18
Christians	4
Total ...	83

The distribution of Hindús by caste was as follows :—

Baniyás	30
Kshatrias	12
Kayasthas and Brahmans	15
Játs	3
Sikh	1

Expenditure.

3. The following table gives a comparative statement of the expenditure during the years 1898-99 and 1897-98 :—

From	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	5,400	5,400	...	...
Municipal Funds	1,200	1,200	...	...
Fees	5,943	3,984	1,959	...
Endowments and other sources	6,782	7,874	...	1,092
Total	19,325	18,458	867	...

The number of students on half fees was 8. The amount spent on the Library was Rs. 238-11-0.

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Scholarships.

4. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders in 1898-99 as compared with 1897-98, and the sources from which the scholarships were drawn :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	1	3	...	2
	Jubilee Scholarships	1	1	...	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	2	1	1	...
	Other Scholarships	4	4	...	...
	Total ...	8	9	...	1
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	472	592	...	120
	Municipal Funds	120	105	15	...
	Other sources	414	510	...	96
	Total ...	1,006	1,207	...	201

The number of students in receipt of Mission stipends was 5, and the amount expended was Rs. 225.

Results of examinations.

5. The following tables show the results of the various examinations for which the students were sent up generally and in particular subjects :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab	Candidates ...	25	19	6	...
	Passes ...	15	13	2	...
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	11	6	5	...
	Passes ...	8	5	3	...
M. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	2	...	2	...
	Passes ...	2	...	2	...

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1898-99 ...	25	5	3	17	25	...	3	7	...	15
		1897-98 ...	19	3	3	13	19	...	5	4	...	10
		Increase ...	6	2	...	4	6	...	...	3	...	5
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...	22	5	3	15	17	...	2	5	...	12
		1897-98 ...	15	3	3	12	16	...	5	3	...	9
		Increase ...	7	2	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	3
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1898-99 ...	11	4	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	Physics. 4
		1897-98 ...	6	1	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	3
		Increase ...	5	3	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...	8	2	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	3
		1897-98 ...	5	1	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	2
		Increase ...	3	1	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	1
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1898-99 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Physical training and games.

6. Cricket went on steadily under difficulties; and the team's experiences at Lahore fairly represented its ordinary attitude towards strong and weak opponents as the case might be. Lawn tennis held its own, and football made a somewhat tentative start.

7. The number of boarders in the non-Christian Hostel was 12. One Christian student, there being no others, has been domiciled in the non-Christian Hostel. The behaviour of all the Hostel students has, I believe, been good.

Boarding House.

8. As also the discipline and behaviour of the students generally.

Conduct of students.

9. No new departure has been made in the province of moral instruction. The ordinary methods have been steadily pursued.

Moral instruction

10. The College Club seems to be learning chequered lessons of self-management. The punctual payment of subscriptions is one lesson which apparently upsets a good few; and, to judge from the statements made by the officers at the annual meeting, its moral tone surpasses its business capacities and practical wisdom. 'The Falstaff' keeps the even tenor of its way.

College Clubs.

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Staff.

The staff of the College on March 31st, 1899, was as follows :—

Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D. D, Principal and Professor of English;
Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of English;
Rev. J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D., Professor of Biology and English;
J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics;
M. C. Mukarjí, Esq., B.A., Professor of Science;
Maulaví R. Siráj-ud-dín, B.A., Officiating Professor of Philosophy;
D. J. Fleming, Esq., B.A., Professor of Science and Mathematics;
P. Ponsonby, Esq., M.A., Officiating Professor of History;
Pandit Ganesh Datt, Shástrí, Professor of Sanskrit;
Maulaví Muhammad Husain, Maulaví Fázil, Professor of Persian;
Maulaví Muhammad Báqir, Professor of Arabic;
Lála Sant Rám, Librarian and Clerk.

The governing body of the institution consists of a Board of Directors, the membership of which is as follows :—

Rev. K. C. Chattarji, Hoshiárpur, *President;*
J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A., Lahore, *Secretary;*
Sir Kanwar Harnám Singh, Ahlúwália, K.C.I.E., Jullundur;
Rái Bahádur Maya Dás, Ferozepore;
George S. Lewis, Esq., B.A., Officiating Divisional Judge, Delhi;
Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, M.A., Dehra Dún;
Rev. F. J. Newton, M.D., Ferozepore;
Rev. R. Morrison, M.A., Qasúr;
Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D., Lahore.

Changes in staff.

2. The number of changes in the staff has been unusual. Dr. Ewing returned on 15th October from furlough, and Mr. Velte from that date became Vice-Principal and Professor of English.

The Rev. R. Morrison, M.A., resigned his connexion with the College in the same month, in order to return to evangelistic work in the Lahore District. During the two years of his incumbency Mr. Morrison rendered most efficient service to the College.

In October the staff was reinforced by the arrival of Mr. D. J. Fleming, B.A., who takes a share in the teaching of both Mathematics and Science. This appointment led to the severance in March, 1899, of the relation borne to the College for several years by Lála Tírath Rám, Goswámí, M.A. His personal character and efficient work rendered him a most useful member of the staff. His connexion with the College first as pupil and then as teacher lasted for some seven years. He has gone to another sphere bearing with him the warmest good wishes and personal esteem of all with whom he was here associated.

Dr. Orbison returned from furlough in November and resumed work in the College. He has entire charge of the classes in Biology, and devotes, in addition, a part of his time to English.

In March, the Rev. H. D. Griswold, M.A., who for more than four years had most ably filled the chair of Philosophy, left for America on furlough, his place being filled by the officiating appointment of Maulaví R. Siráj-ud-dín, B.A., who was previously Assistant Professor of History and Philosophy.

From May 1st an addition to the teaching force was made by the appointment of Mr. Peter Ponsonby, M.A., as Officiating Professor of History,

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

Number and distribution of students on 31st March, 1899.

3. The following statement shows the number and distribution of students at the close of the year as compared with those of 1897-98 :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year	67	26	41	...
	Second Year	57	91	...	34
B. A. Class... ...	Third Year	60	40	20	...
	Fourth Year	67	68	...	1
	Total ...	251	225	26	...

It will be observed that the numbers in the First and Third Year Classes have increased. The cause of such fluctuation in attendance is not usually traceable with any great degree of certainty; yet in this particular case the very satisfactory results in the examinations of 1898 would seem to fully account for the increase.

The average daily attendance was 220, and the average enrolment 254, as against 200 and 240 in the year 1897-98.

The distribution of students as regards race and religion was as follows :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
Hindús	140	114
Muhammadans	65	71
Christians	26	27
Sikhs	16	13
Others	4	...

Expenditure and fees.

4. The following is a statement as to direct expenditure and receipts from Provincial Revenues and fees for the year :—

From	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	3,600	3,600	...	...
Fees	14,920	13,970	950	...
Subscriptions	11,314	8,280	3,034	...
Total	29,834	25,850	3,984	...

The increase in expenditure over the previous year is solely attributable to the additions which have been made to the teaching staff.

Scholarships.

5. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders for 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98, and sources from which these scholarships were drawn :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	11	16	...	5
	Jubilee Scholarships	4	8	...	4
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	3	1	2	...
	Other Scholarships	4	7	...	3
	Total ...	22	32	...	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	1,747	2,512	...	765
	District Funds	280	310	...	30
	Municipal Funds	235	293	...	58
	University Funds	829	1,211	...	382
	Total ...	3,091	4,326	...	1,235

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

The above statement shows that the diminution in the number of scholarship-holders in the College, which was noticed in last year's report, has continued.

In view of the evident popularity of our College as shown by the present (June 8th, 1899) crowded condition of the classes, the disproportion between the number of scholarship-holders here and in certain other institutions is surprising. Reasons for this must, of course, exist ; but as yet we are not in a position to tabulate them.

Results of examinations.

6. The following table shows the results of the University examinations held in 1899, and compares them with the results of the preceding year :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab	Candidates	57	91	...	34
	Passes	30	52	...	22
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates	67	68	...	1
	Passes	33	36	...	3

In the B. A. Examination the percentage of passes was very high. A number of the men took very creditable places in the pass list ; but in this respect the result was not so good as we had anticipated. Of 67 candidates 33 were successful, one of these securing the first place in both English and Philosophy.

In the Intermediate Examination out of 57 candidates 30 passed, which, considering the quality of the class, was an exceedingly gratifying result. Owing to conditions referred to by Mr. Velte in last year's report, this class was from the beginning distinctly below the average in scholarship. That so large a number passed is due to the very faithful work done for them by the members of the staff.

Results in each subject.

7. The following table compares the results in each subject with the results of 1897-98 :—

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.	
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1898-99 ...	57	1	10	45	57	...	12	5	1	39	
		1897-98 ...	91	12	12	67	91	...	14	6	...	70	
		Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Decrease ...	34	11	2	22	34	...	2	1	...	31	
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...	49	1	8	41	38	...	8	4	1	24	
		1897-98 ...	78	12	11	59	64	...	11	6	...	48	
		Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Decrease ...	29	11	3	18	26	...	3	2	...	24	
												Physics.	Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1898-99 ...	67	7	4	28	31	5	14	33	1	7	4
		1897-98 ...	68	4	1	44	25	2	11	30	...	18	...
		Increase ...	...	3	3	...	6	3	3	3	1	...	4
		Decrease ...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
	Passes ...	1898-99 ...	40	7	4	26	16	4	10	31	...	4	2
		1897-98 ...	44	3	1	41	16	1	11	26	...	12	...
		Increase ...	...	4	3	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	2
		Decrease ...	4	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	8	...

Library.

8. New books to the value of about Rs. 700 have been added to the College Library. A very considerable number of the students avail themselves of the privilege of borrowing books.

Boarding Houses.

9. There are three Boarding Houses on the premises of the College for Hindús, Muhammadans, and Christians, respectively

In addition to these we have been compelled to rent, at a cost of Rs. 98 per mensem, additional accommodation for our students. At the close of the year 130 students of the College were living upon these premises, *viz.*, 82 Hindús, 39 Muhammadans, and 9 Christians.

The Boarding Houses are under the special care of the Principal and Professors Orbison and Gilbertson.

Physical training and games.

10. All students are encouraged to participate in some form of physical exercise. The services of a Gymnastic Instructor are entertained, and facilities are provided for those who desire to play tennis, football, and cricket.

In the University Sports Tournament the Cricket and Athletic trophies were again won by this College—the former for the third and the latter for the second time. In football our team was only defeated in the final ties by the Medical College team.

College Societies.

11. The Literary and Temperance Societies have been maintained. Membership in the former is compulsory. Certain changes in the rules regulating these Societies have recently been effected ; but it is as yet too soon to report anything in the way of results in the direction of increased efficiency.

Our Graduates' Association held its Second Annual Reunion on January 3rd. The occasion was one of much interest to the members of the staff as well as to the Graduates.

Religious instruction, &c.

12. Religious instruction is recognized as an essential feature of our curriculum. A daily lesson in the Christian Scriptures is given, and frequent lectures upon subjects, moral and religious, are delivered.

Some are interested in the discussion of such topics, but a very great many seem to be quite indifferent as to all religion, and do not care to take the trouble to investigate either their own or another faith. The tendency to regard the training of the moral nature as of distinctly less importance than that of the intellectual is, I believe, growing. This is a matter calling for the gravest consideration.

Appendix D.

Report on the Dayanand Ango-Vedic College.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Staff.

At the close of the year ending on the 31st of March, 1899, the staff of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College consisted of the gentlemen—

(1). Lála Hans Ráj, B. A., Honorary Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy, and of Vedic Theology ;

(2). Bábú Hrishikesh Chakrabarti, M. A., Senior Professor of English ;

(3). Bábú Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, M. A., Junior Professor of English ;

(4). Lála Súraj Bhán, B. A., Senior Professor of Mathematics :

(5). Lála Deví Diyál, B. A., Junior Professor of Mathematics ;

(6). Lála Sada Nand, B. A., Senior Professor of Philosophy ;

(7). Lála Bálmokand, B. A., Honorary Junior Professor of Philosophy ;

(8). Bábú Kíran Chandra Mittra, M. A., Professor of Physical Science ;

(9). Pandit Chandra Kishor Tarkatirtha, Senior Professor of Sanskrit ;

(10). Pandit Rája Ram, Professor of Sanskrit Theology ;

(11). Pandit Mansa Rám Bhargava, M. A., Additional Professor of Sanskrit ;

(12). Pandit Aryą Múní, Professor of Sanskrit Philosophy ;

(13). Maulavi Nawáb Dín, Professor of Persian.

Changes in the staff.

2. Owing to the resignation of Lála Ganga Rám, M. A., who, having passed a competitive examination, left the College to join his post as a Munsiff, Bábú Kiran Chandra Mittra, M. A., a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, was appointed in his place as the Professor of Physical Science; Maulaví Nawáb Dín was confirmed in his post as Professor of Persian ; and Pandit Mansa Rám Bhargava, M. A., was re-appointed as additional Professor of Sanskrit in place of Lála Bhagwán Dás, M. A., who, having obtained a Readership in the Oriental College, resigned his post.

Number and distribution of students.

3. The following table gives the number and distribution of students in the several classes during the year under review :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year Class	152	130	22	...
Second Year Class	170	160	10	...
Third Year Class	41	55	...	14
Fourth Year Class	53	73	...	20
M. A. Class	2	...	2	...
Total	418	418	...	...

From an examination of the above table it will appear that, although there has been a decrease in the number of students in the Senior Classes, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of students in the First and Second Year Classes, the total number of students in the year 1898-99 remaining the same as in the year previous.

The M. A. Class has been re-opened this year with 2 students.

The average number of students on the rolls during the year 1898-99 was 374 as compared with 366 of the previous year, thus showing an increase of 8. The average daily attendance has, however, fallen from 307 of 1897-98 to 301, *i. e.*, by 6.

Below is given the number of students distributed in accordance with their creed :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
Hindús	382	377
Sikhs	33	36
Mussalmáns	3	2

Direct expenditure.

4. The following statement gives information regarding the direct expenditure during the present year as compared with that during 1897-98 :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees	13,705	13,650	55	...
Endowments and other sources	1,375	1,177	198	...
Total	15,080	14,827	253	...

There has been an increase of Rs. 253 in the amount of direct expenditure, and this increase is chiefly due to the increment in the salaries of the staff.

Indirect expenditure.

5. The amount of indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 8,962 of 1897-98 to Rs. 10,378 of the year under report in consequence of (1) the increased number of scholarships, (2) additions made to the stock of apparatus in the laboratory, and (3) more efficient management of the Boarding House during this year.

The annexed table gives a detailed account of the expenditure under this head :—

	1898-99.
	Rs.
Scholarships	4,547
Furniture and apparatus	1,377
Boarding House expenses	4,454
Total ...	10,378

Examinations.

6. For the B. A. Examination 53 went in ; but, one being absent, the actual number that appeared was 52. Of these, 17, or about 33 per cent., have passed.

The small percentage is to be accounted for by a very large number of failures in English generally in the Province. Some students have occupied very high places in the list of successful candidates, and have obtained highest number of marks in five different subjects.

One hundred and sixty-nine candidates from this College appeared at the Intermediate Examination in 1898-99, and of these 86 got through, the percentage of passes thus being 50. Of the successful candidates, seven have been placed in the First Division, four of them obtaining scholarships. It may be said in this connection that four of our students have distinguished themselves by obtaining highest places in five different subjects.

Below are given three tables—the first showing the general results, the second results in each subject, and the third giving names of students who have distinguished themselves in the different subjects :—

(*i*).—GENERAL RESULTS.

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Intermediate, Punjab	Candidates ...	169	160	9	...	
	Passes ...	86	74	12	...	
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	53	73	...	20	One did not appear.
	Passes ...	17	25	...	8	

Appendix D.

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

(*ii*).—RESULTS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Physics and Chemistry.
Intermediate Examination.	Candidates	1898-99	170	44	126	170	...	57	31	82
		1897-98	160	40	120	160	...	52	28	80
		Increase	10	4	6	10	...	5	3	2
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes	1898-99	119	32	105	135	...	30	25	57
		1897-98	116	34	96	101	...	37	28	49
		Increase	3	...	9	34	...	...	...	8
		Decrease	...	2	...	...	...	7	3	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1898-99	53	7	19	29	9	9	28	Chemistry. 5
		1897-98	73	6	29	38	6	14	43	6
		Increase	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Decrease	20	...	10	9	...	5	15	1
	Passes	1898-99	21	4	19	17	5	7	23	3
		1897-98	30	4	23	21	5	14	34	4
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	9	...	4	4	...	7	11	1

(*iii*).—NAMES OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES BY STANDING FIRST IN THE SUBJECTS NOTED AGAINST THEIR NAMES.

B. A. Examination ...	Amrit Rái	Sanskrit.
	Bhagat Rám Chopra ...	*Applied* and *Pure* Mathematics.
	Keshab Deva Bhargava	History.
	Do.	Political Economy.
Intermediate Examination	Díwán Chand Datta ...	English and Mathematics.
	Díwán Chand Chadha...	Persian.
	Rám Asra Mal Seghal	Philosophy.
	Khark Singh	Physics and Chemistry.

Scholarships.

7. The annexed table shows the number of scholarship-holders, the expenditure on scholarships, and the sources from which they have been drawn during the present year :—

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	23	20	3	...
	Zamíndári Scholarships	2	1	1	...
	Other Scholarships	11	9	2	...
	Total	36	30	6	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	Provincial Revenues ...	2,492	1,964	528	...
	District Funds	310	340	...	30
	Municipal Funds ...	755	492	263	...
	University Funds ...	753	1,362	...	609
	Other sources	237	240	...	3
	Total	4,547	4,398	149	...

The following scholarships were held by students of the College at the close of the year ending on the 31st of March, 1899 :—

(1). District Board, Rohtak, Scholarships, two, of Rs. 10 each ;

(2). Municipal Committee, Hissár, Scholarships, two, of Rs. 10 each ;

(3). Municipal Committee, Ludhiána, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 6 ;

(4). Municipal Committee, Amritsar, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 16 ;

(5). District Fund, Gurdáspur, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 8 ;

(6). Municipal Committee, Ferozepore, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 8 ;

(7). Municipal Committee, Gujránwála, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 7 ;

(8). Government Scholarships, 16 (14 of Rs. 12 each and 2 of Rs. 16 each) ;

(9). Zamíndári Scholarships, two, of Rs. 8 each ;

(10). University Scholarships, 7 (1 of Rs. 24, 1 of Rs. 18, 3 of Rs. 12 each ; 1 of Rs. 10, and 1 of Rs. 8) ;

(11). Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Committee Scholarships, two, of Rs. 10 each.

Scholarships.

8. As usual, a good deal of attention was given to the physical training of the students, and, although the desirable success has not been attained, the want is to be attributed to the bad condition of the play-ground which requires to be laid out in grass. The matter has been referred to the Managing Committee, and it is to be hoped that this inconvenience will soon be removed.

Physical training.

9. The condition of the Library was satisfactory.

Library.

10. The College Debating Club held its meetings regularly every week during the early part of the year ; but its meetings from January were regulated to be held twice a month in accordance with the new rules framed for the purpose. At these meetings the students held their debates on several subjects, social, moral, and religious, under the chairmanship of the Professors.

The College Debating Club.

11. We have made a steady progress in Classical learning. The Classical study during the year 1898-99 consisted of the following :—

Progress in classical learning.

F. A. Class.	First Year ...	... Vaisheshik Darshan, Isha, Kena, and Kathopanishad.
	Second Year	... Pátanjal Darshan, Parasna, Manika, and Mandúk Upanishad.
B. A. Class.	Third Year	... Sankhya Darshan, Yajur Veda.
	Fourth Year	... Yajur Veda, Nirukta IV—VI.

12. In connection with the study of Classical Sanskrit, it is proper to mention that more than usual attention has been paid during the year to the study of the Vedas and to the performance of Sandhiya. The students have received instruction in the Vedas from the Principal and from Lála Bálmokand, and every evening under their guidance all the boarders have assembled to perform Sandhiya.

Ved Path and Sandhiya.

13. Strict measures have been adopted to ensure a more efficient study of Classical Sanskrit, and a knowledge of Hindí has consequently been made compulsory for all Hindú students reading in the College.

Study of Hindí.

14. The Fellowship this year has been awarded to Pandit Rája Rám, one of the Sanskrit Professors of the College, and he has been asked to go to Benares with a view to improve his knowledge of the higher branches of Vedic Theology.

Fellowship.

15. The number of students living in the Boarding House during the year 1898-99 was 202, as compared with 198 living there in 1897-98, thus showing an increase of only 4. The construction of a number of cubicals has given an increased accommodation, and it is hoped that in future years we shall have a considerably large number of students living in the Boarding House.

Boarding House.

16. As observed in last year's report, the conduct of students this year has also been satisfactory.

Conduct of students.

Appendix E.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

The actual expenditure on the Oriental College during the year 1898-99 has been as follows:—

	College.			*School.*			*Total.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment and Contingencies	*22,049	10	1	* 4,765	0	0	26,814	10	1
Scholarships, &c.	5,543	4	7	949	2	3	6,492	6	10
Total	27,592	14	8	5,714	2	3	33,307	0	11

showing an increase of Rs. 1,941-1-1 on the previous year.

The income of the College during the year from fees for tuition, &c., has been—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tuition Fees—						
In College Department	350	5	0			
In School Department	24	11	0			
				375	0	0
Boarding House Fees—						
In College Department	150	9	0			
In School Department	22	5	0			
				172	14	0
Miscellaneous Receipts—						
Savings from Stipends, &c. ...	54	4	11			
				54	4	11
GRAND TOTAL ...				602	2	11

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLL ON 31ST MARCH, 1899.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Reading for Degrees—

For the M. O. L. Degree in Arabic	2
Ditto M. A. Degree in Sanskrit	3
Ditto M. A. „ „ Arabic	1
Ditto B. O. L. Degree	7
Total ...	13

Reading for the Intermediate Examination—

For the Intermediate Examination (in Urdú and Hindí) ...	9

Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—

For the Shástrí or Honors in Sanskrit	11
Ditto Vishárada or High Proficiency in Sanskrit	13
Ditto Maulaví Fázil or Honors in Arabic	12
Ditto Maulaví 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic ...	8
Ditto Munshí Fázil or Honors in Persian	7
Ditto Munshí 'Alim or High Proficiency in Persian ...	8
Ditto High Proficiency and Honors in Gurmukhí	4
Total ...	63

The total number of students in the College Department ... 85

* Includes Rs. 861 and Rs. 158, respectively, as expenditure on Boarding House, which in General Table IV has been returned as Indirect expenditure.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Reading for the Entrance Examination—

For the Entrance Examination (in Urdú and Hindí) ...	17

Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—

For Proficiency in Sanskrit	18
Ditto Arabic	14
Ditto Persian	11
Ditto Gurmukhí	7
Total ...	50
The total number of students in the School Department ...	67

The number of scholarship-holders and stipendiaries on 31st March, 1899, and the average expenditure per student, were as follow:—

College Department.	*No.*	*Average expenditure per student, per mensem.*
Government Scholarship-holders	8	9·5
University do.	23	9·7
Endowed or Special* do.	5	15·7
Stipendiaries	21	4·8
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend	29	...
Total ...	86	
School Department.		
University Scholarship-holders	8	4·8
Endowed or Special	3	1·7
Stipendiaries	14	2·6
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend ...	42	...
Total ...	67	

The following table shows the number of students of each class who went up for the University Examinations, 1899, and of those who passed:—

CLASSES.	Number on the Roll on 31st March, 1899.	Went up for Examinations.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed students.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ARTS ... Entrance, Second Year, Urdú	4	4	3	75	
ARTS ... Intermediate, Second Year ...	4	4	3	75	
ARTS ... B. O. L., Second Year ...	2	2	1	50	
ARTS ... M. A., Second Year ...	2	2	1	50	
SANSKRIT ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	8	8	5	62	
SANSKRIT ... High Proficiency, Second Year	7	7	3	42	
SANSKRIT ... Honors, Second Year ...	7	7	4	57	
ARABIC ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	5	5	4	80	
ARABIC ... High Proficiency, Second Year	4	4	3	75	
ARABIC ... Honors, Second Year ...	2	2	2	100	
PERSIAN ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	4	4	3	75	
PERSIAN ... High Proficiency Second Year	6†	5	4	80	† One student was unable to appear owing to illness.
PERSIAN ... Honors, Second Year ...	2	2	2	100	
GURMUKHI ... Proficiency, Second Year ...	3	3	2	66	
GURMUKHI ... High Proficiency, Second Year	1	1	1	100	
GURMUKHI ... Honors, Second Year ...	...	...	...	...	
ENGLISH ... Special Examination for Oriental Titles candidates.	12	8	3	37	
Total ...	73	68	44	64·7%	

*Includes the Bahawalpur Arabic Scholar.

Appendix E.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls on March 31st, 1899, in the Government College, Lahore, who received instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College :—

Name of Language.	Name of Class.				Total.	Remarks.
	B. A. Class.		*Intermediate Class.*			
	Second Year.	First Year.	Second Year.	First Year.		
Sanskrit	8	5	15	12	40	
Arabic	4	6	8	12	32	
Persian	22	16	40	25	104	
Arabic and Persian	4	2	...	3	9	
Grand Total ...	38	29	63	52	182	

The following table shows the number of students of the Government College, Lahore, taught by the Oriental College Staff, who took up Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian at the M. A., B. A., and Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, 1899, and of those who passed *in these Languages* :—

Classes.		Number on the Class Roll on 31st March, 1899.	Went up for the Examination.	Number passed in Oriental Languages.	Percentage of passes in Oriental Languages.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Sanskrit ...	B. A.	8	8	2	25	
	Intermediate	15	15	12	80	
Arabic ...	B. A.	4	4	4	100	
	Intermediate	8	8	8	100	
Persian ...	B. A.	22	22	17	77	
	Intermediate	40	40	25	62	
Total ...		97	97	68	70·1%	

Two students of the Government College stood first in Sanskrit and Arabic at the Intermediate Examination.

Instruction in English.

The number of students receiving instruction in English was, on the 31st of March, 1899, as follows :—

	Number of students.
High School Class	14
Senior Middle Class	12
Junior Middle Class	12
III Primary Class	7
II Primary Class	14
I Primary Class	50
	109

Five students reading in Oriental Titles Classes applied for, and received, dispensation from attendance at the hours of English instruction; among these three were blind.

Eight students, who had attended the Higher Middle Class during 1898-99, appeared in April, 1899, at the Special Examination in the English Language instituted under the Revised Regulations of 1892 for Oriental Language Examination candidates desirous of obtaining Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

Three of these candidates passed the prescribed test, and thus became entited to Diplomas corresponding to the Oriental Language Examinations which they have passed.

House Examinations.

During the year 1898-99, 18 House Examinations by means of written papers have been held for each class of the Oriental College and School under the superintendence of the Principal. These House Examinations embraced all subjects taken up by the students reading in the Degree and High School Classes. For the Oriental Titles Classes, 16 House Examinations were held in the different branches of the Oriental Languages and Literatures taught. Two House Examinations were held in English.

An Annual Examination, comprising eight written papers, was held at the close of the school-year 1898-99 for the First Year Classes of the College and School. The promotions to the Second Year Classes took place in accordance with the results obtained by the students at this Annual Examination.

Remarks of the Oriental College Committee on the Statistical Report for 1898-99.

I.—The receipts of the Oriental College Budget for the year 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 24,479. Against this there is an expenditure of Rs. 23,536 in the year under report, so that a saving of Rs. 943 has accrued on the whole. This saving resulted chiefly from restricted expenditure under the heads of Stipends and Miscellaneous Expenses. To the saving on the Budget (Rs. 943) must be added receipts on account of fees (Rs. 548), making a total saving of Rs. 1,491.

II.—The total expenditure shown against the Oriental College Budget was Rs. 23,536, against Rs. 22,217 in the previous year. The difference between these two figures was mainly due to the savings effected by the officiating arrangements, which had been made during the Principal's absence on furlough from June to July 1898. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 5,088 were provided by the Special Grants which have been sanctioned by the Local Government to meet the actual expenses connected with the instruction of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages.

The total expenditure under University Budget was Rs. 8,863 (which included Rs. 4,916 provided from Trust Funds on account of Endowed Readers), against Rs. 8,409 for 1897-98. Rupees 908 was the amount drawn and spent on account of Government Scholarships held by students of the College.

III.—The number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1899, was 85 in the College and 67 in the School Department. These figures show an *increase of eleven* students in the College and *of five* students in the School Department against the number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1898.

Thanks to this satisfactory increase the total number of students (152) rose higher than in any year since 1887-88. The classes, which specially benefited by the increase, were the Sanskrit Honors and High Proficiency Classes in the College and the Entrance Classes in the School Department.

The larger number of students now reading for the Entrance Examination is, in the Committee's opinion, all the more gratifying, as it promises for the future an increased attendance in the Classes preparing for the Degrees of the Oriental Faculty,—a branch of study which the Syndicate and Senate took special steps to encourage by the preparation of suitable text-books in the Vernacular.

IV.—The scholars on the rolls on the 31st March, 1899, were divided according to creed as follows :—

	Hindús.	*Muhammadans.*	*Sikhs.*	*Total.*
College Department ...	32	48	5	85
School Do. ...	20	38	9	67
Total ...	52	86	14	152

These figures when compared with those of the preceding school-year show that the above increase in the number of students was distributed with fair equality between the several creeds.

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Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

V.—The following was the number of scholarship-holders (Government and University) and stipendiaries on the 31st March, 1899 :—

	Scholarship-holders.	*Stipendiaries.*	*Without Scholarship or Stipend.*	*Total.*
College Department	35	21	29	85
School Do. ...	11	14	42	67
Total ...	46	35	71	152

On comparing these figures with those shown in the report for 1897-98, it will be seen that while the number of scholarships awarded on the results of University Examinations and held by students of the College has increased by one, the number of stipends has increased by two.

The increase (16) in the total number of students has thus been entirely among those students who read *without* the assistance of scholarships or stipends.

The Committee consider this result particularly satisfactory as proving the increasing popularity of the Institution. It also deserves notice that the number of stipends has been nearly the same as last year.

VI.—In addition to students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 182 students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received in the year under review instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College. Eight teachers (among them the Principal) were either wholly or for part of their time engaged in the tuition of these classes.

VII.—The Scheme of Studies contains full details regarding the courses of study followed in the several classes of the College and School Departments. The instruction given in each class conformed to the courses of reading prescribed for the various Oriental Language and Degree Examinations of the Punjab University. From the table of lectures it will be observed that the tuition of the Arts and Oriental Titles Classes continues to be carried on both in the College and School in accordance with the principles which had been laid down on the re-organisation of the College in 1888.

The report further gives a detailed account of the tuition in English which was organised under the recommendations of the same Sub-Committee and is carried on in conformity with the Revised Regulations for the award of Oriental Titles Diplomas for students reading in Oriental Titles Classes. The progress made in this branch of instruction was tested by the Special Examination in the English Language held by the University under the Revised Regulations. In this, three out of eight students who had received the rsquisite amount of tuition, and were thus prepared to present themselves at the examination, passed successfully and qualified for Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

The Committee had, in connection with previous report, expressed the hope that students who have thus obtained some knowledge of the English language in addition to their philological training in one branch of Oriental Classes would find opportunities to make use of their training as teachers of schools or colleges in giving instruction in Classical Languages through the medium of English and in accordance with modern methods. It is encouraging to note that this hope was partially fulfilled in the year under report, inasmuch as among the students who had left the Language Classes of the College either on completing their course or for other reasons, not less than 7 secured during the year suitable employment as teachers.

VIII.—It will be seen from the statement given on page xvii of the report that candidates from the Oriental College appeared in not less than 16 different examinations of the University for 1899.

The same table will show that the results gained by the Oriental College in the whole of these examinations rose to the satisfactory average of 64 per cent. of passes from among the candidates sent up. These results will appear all the more acceptable when compared with the general pass percentage of all candidates in the several Oriental Faculty Examinations. In not less than 9 examinations out of 16 the pass percentages gained by the Oriental College were considerably *higher* than those shown for the total of the candidates and in 3 other examinations equal to the latter.

The same fact is brought to notice by a comparison of the average pass percentage in the whole of these examinations which was 64 per cent. in the case of the Oriental College against 49 per cent. for the whole of the candidates.

This difference may attract all the more attention inasmuch as among the candidates for the various Oriental Titles Examinations there is now an annual increasing number who have been prepared in preperly organized Colleges, such as the Jeypore Oriental College, H. H. the Nizám's Dár-ul-'Ulúm, Hyderabad, H. H. the Maháraja Scindia's Lashkar College, where Oriental Classics are taught on the same lines as laid down by the Punjab University for its Oriental College.

In not less than three examinations, viz., Maulaví Fázil, Munshí Fázil' *and Vidván, the Oriental College secured fully 100 per cent. of passes.*

The examination results of the year must be considered equally favourable in respect of the distinction which individual students earned in these various examinations.

In not less than six examinations students of the Oriental College obtained the *highest place* in the order of merit list. The following are the examinations in which students of the Oriental College gained the first place:—Intermediate (O. F.), Shástrí, Vishárada, Maulaví Fázil, Munshi Alim, and Vidván.

Eleven Government and University Scholarships, one prize, and 4 medals were awarded to those students of the Oriental College who distinguished themselves in the above examinations. The medals are:—The Rája Harbans Singh Gold Medal, Khalífa Muhammad Hasan Jubilee Gold Medal, and the newly founded Medals of Muhammad 'Ubaidullah Khán, Prime Minister of Tonk, awarded to the students who stood first in the M. A. Sanskrit, B. O. L., Shástrí, and Maulaví Fázil Examinations, respectively.

The results of the instruction given by the Oriental College to students of the *Government College* may be considered equally satisfactory.

From page xviii of the report it will be seen that fully 77·1 per cent. of all Government College students who had appeared at the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of 1899 passed successfully in the Oriental Classical Languages in which their tuition had been carried on by the Oriental College Staff.

IX.—A regular system of House Examinations has been maintained throughout the year, as noticed in previous reports, and the results gained by the students in these House Examinations have supplied the test by which the award and tenure of stipends has been strictly regulated. The fact that of all stipend-holders who appeared in University Examinations only three have failed to pass, shows that the principle of awarding stipends only to students who, while being in indigent circumstances, give distinct proof of ability and industry, has been duly observed.

X.—The following changes took place in the teaching staff of the Oriental College during the year under report:—

The Principal was granted furlough by the Senate from 1st June to the 31st July and by the Syndicate for six weeks during the months of January and February under the sanctioned rules applicable to the appointment. During this period, as far as it did not coincide with the annual vacation, the current duties of the Principal were carried on jointly by Maulaví Abdullah, Superintendent of the Arabic Department, and Pandit Siva Datta, Superintendent of the Sanskrit Department.

In Bháí Gurmukh Singh, Alexandra Reader, who died on the 20th of September, 1898, the College lost a very efficient teacher, who had served as Reader on the staff of the Oriental College for 21 years. On the 20th January, 1899, Gosvami Tírath Rám, M. A., was appointed Alexandra Reader in his place. In the interval the classes formerly taught by Bháí Gurmukh Singh were combined with the existing Vidván Class.

The College lost another valuable servant in Maulaví Muhammad Dín, M. O. L., Second Munshí, who died on the 26th of November, 1898, after having been connected with the College for more than 24 years. The late Maulaví had been employed chiefly in teaching Arabic and Persian to the Government College Classes, and this work was now given to Maulaví Ghulám Mustafa, M. O. L., and Maulaví Rashíd Ahmad, while Maulaví Muhammad Dín, Munshi, School Department, was promoted to the post of the Second Munshí, College Department, and Maulaví Khair-ud-dín appointed Munshí in the School Department in his place.

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Leave on half pay was granted to Pandit Siva Datta for 25 days from the 25th of October, 1898, and for one month from the 6th of January, 1899, temporary arrangements being made for carrying on his work during his absence.

Maulaví Muhammad Dín, M. O. L., was obliged to take six weeks' sick leave, on medical certificate, on half pay, from the 1st of November, 1898, his work during his absence being divided among the other Maulavís of the College.

XI.—With reference to the scholarly activity shown by teachers of the College, the following publications were either published or partially prepared by members of the College Staff during the year 1898-99 :—

By Dr. M. A. STEIN, Principal :—*Kalhana's Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmír, translated and annotated,* (completed with the exception of the Introduction) ; *Detailed Report of an Archæological Tour with the Buner Field Force.*

By Pandit SIVA DATTA, Mahamahopadhyaya, Head Pandit :—Critical Editions of *Yasastilakcampu ; Alamkarakanstubha ; Hirasaubhagyakavya ; Vrihatkathamanjarí.* The publication of these works has been begun, but not yet completed, in the "Kavyamala Series," Bombay.

By Pandit DURGA DATTA Sastrí :—*Karikavali ki Tika* "Prajnamanorama."

By Maulaví MUHAMMAD ABDUL HAKIM, Head Munshí :—*Jala-ul-Qulúb.*

By Maulaví MUHAMMAD SHUAIB :—*Tarjuma Intikháb-i-Alf Laila ; Khulasah Akhláq-i-Jaláli, Hissah Siasat-i-Mudam.* In preparation : *Jawáhir-ul-Arab fi Sharh-i-Saba-Muallaqat-il-Adab ; Sharh-i-Ashar-i-Abul-Atahiyah ; At taisir lil mazur fi Ajaib-il-Maqdúr.*

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY ON THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT, 1898.

The third annual Tournament was held in Lahore, December 14th—23rd, 1898.

Teams entered from the following Colleges:—Government College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. Forman Christian College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. Dayánand Anglo-Vedic, College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics,* Athletics. Islámiya College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. Medical College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Athletics. Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi—Cricket. St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi—Cricket. Scotch Mission College, Siálkot—Gymnastics,* Athletics.

In Cricket the drawing was as follows:—

First Round.

Dec. 14. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, by an innings and 20 runs.

Dec. 15. Medical College, Lahore, beat Government College, Lahore, by 9 wickets.

Dec. 15, 16. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, beat Islámiya College, Lahore, by 126 runs.

Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, a bye.

Second Round.

Dec. 17. Medical College, Lahore, beat St. Stephen's College, Delhi, by an innings and 138 runs.

Dec. 19. Forman Christian College, Lahore beat Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, by an innings and 288 runs.

Final Round.

Dec. 21, 22. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat Medical College, Lahore, by 65 runs.

The Rattigan Shield was, therefore, won by the Forman Christian College, Lahore, for the third time in succession and became theirs in possession.

The Batting average was won by S. C. Singha of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, with an average of 67; the prize, a bat, being presented by Pandit Harí Kishan Kaul.

The Bowling average was won by Barkat Rám of the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, who took 7 wickets for 13 runs; prize, a pair of leg guards.

In Football the drawing was as follows:—

First Round.

Dec. 15. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore ... 3—0

Government College, Medical College, Islámiya College had byes.

Second Round.

Dec. 17. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat Government College, Lahore ... 1—0

Dec. 20. Medical College, Lahore, beat Islámiya College, Lahore ... 11—0

Final Round.

Dec. 22. Medical College, Lahore, drew with Forman Christian College, Lahore ... 0—0

The match was replayed, January 21st, 1899, and won by Medical College ... 3—0

The Patiála Cup was, therefore, won by the Medical College, Lahore.

The Gymnastic Competition and the Athletic Sports were held on December 23rd on the Volunteer Parade Ground; the judges were Sergeant Ruffeitt of the N. W. R. and Corporal Arnall of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The Baháwalpur Trophy was won for the third time in succession by the Government College with 260 marks, and became their property.

The score was as follows:—

	Horizontal Bar.	*Parallel Bars.*
Fazl Muhammad	39	35
Hukam Chand, Dhawan	37	36
Ch. Ghulám Haidar	29	35
Piyáre Lál, Dhawan	17	32

* Only one member.

Appendix F.

Report on the Punjab University Sports Tournament.

The special prizes were, therefore, awarded—For the horizontal bar (a set of gold studs) : Fazl Muhammad. For the parallel bars (a set of gold studs) : Hukam Chand, Dhawan. The results of the Athletic Sports were as follow :—I.—Throwing the Cricket Ball—(1), 'Atá Muhammad (5), Forman Christian College, Lahore, 95 yards 8 inches, Alarm Clock; 2, Rúp Naráin (3), Medical College, Lahore, 84 yards 1 foot 9 inches, Pencil Case. II.—Putting the Weight—1, 'Atá Muhammad (6), Forman Christian Cllege, Lahore, 29 feet 6 inches, Watch; 2, Muhammad Akram Khán (4), Government College, Lahore, 27 feet 10½ inches, Silver Studs III.—Long Jump—1, Khushál Khán (7), Medical College, Lahore, 18 feet, Carriage Clock; 2, H. Anderson (5), Forman Christian College, Lahore, 16 feet 11 inches, Tennis Racquet. IV.—High Jump—1, 'Atá Muhammad (7), Forman Christian College, Lahore, 5 feet 1½ inches, Wristlet Watch; 2, S. Muhammad Husain (5), Government College, Lahore, 5 feet 1 inch, Tennis Racquet. V.—Hundred Yards—1, Shiv Náth (8), Government College, Lahore, 11⅖ seconds, Silver Watch; 2, Khushál Khán (6), Medical College, Lahore, Tennis Racquet; 3, 'Atá Muhammad, Forman Christian College, Lahore, Pencil Case. VI.—One Mile—1, Lál Singh (10), Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, 5 minutes 31⅘ seconds, Travelling Bag; 2, Núr Ahmad Khán (8), Forman Christian College, Lahore, Watch. VII.—120 Yards Hurdles—1, S. Muhammad Husain (8), Government College, Lahore, 20⅗ seconds, Paper Knife ; 2, Khushál Khán (6), Medical College, Lahore, Writing Pad; 3, Imám Dín, Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, Knife. VIII.—Half Mile—1. 'Atá Muhammad (9), Forman Christian College, Lahore, 2 minutes 23 seconds, Silver Watch ; 2, Shiv Náth (7), Government College, Lahore, Inkstand.

The Kapúrthala Cup was, therefore, won by the Forman Christian College, Lahore, with 40 marks, for the second time, the Government College, Lahore, being second with 32 marks, and the Medical College, Lahore, third, with 22 marks.

Lady Young kindly gave away the prizes ; His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was also presen.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Staff.

The staff on the 31st March, 1899, was as follows:—

H. T. Knowlton, Esquire, Principal;

Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., Assistant Superintendent;

Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., First Assistant Master and Translator;

Lála Prabhú Diyál, M.A., Second Assistant Master and Translator;

Lála Khushí Rám, M.A., Science Master;

Pandit Ralla Rám, Oriental Teacher;

Lála Síta Rám, Drawing Master.

Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., First Assistant Master and Translator, was transferred to Ráwalpindi as Assistant Inspector of Schools on the afternoon of the 26th September, 1898. His place in the Training College was taken by the Second Assistant Master, Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., who was in turn succeeded by Lála Prabhú Dyál, M.A. The last named gentleman commenced his duties as Second Assistant Master and Translator on the 9th October, 1898.

Number and distribution of stipendiaries.

The number of students in attendance on the 31st March, 1899, was 75. This number included 16 teachers and 59 stipendiaries. The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted of 2 teachers and 17 stipendiaries; the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class of 18 stipendiaries; and the Senior Vernacular Class of 14 teachers and 24 stipendiaries. On comparing these statistics with those of 1897-98 it will be seen that there is an increase of 4 in the number on the roll, *viz.*, 2 teachers and 2 stipendiaries. There is an increase of 1 in the number of students in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, and an increase of 3 in the Senior Vernacular Class. In the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class the number of students is the same as that of last year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure in the year under report was Rs. 30,358; in the previous year it was Rs. 29,106. The increase of Rs. 1,252 is due to an increase of Rs. 895 in the cost of European stores, and an increase of Rs. 314 in the amount paid in salaries. The increase in both of these cases is only apparent. In the former case it is due to the fact that scientific apparatus ordered in 1897-98 and provided for in that year's budget was not received and paid for till last year. The apparent increase in salaries is explained thus:—In the previous year the Science Master, Lála Khushí Rám, officiated during the winter months as Assistant Professor of Science in the Government College. Hence his pay was not drawn by this office; and, as no one was appointed to officiate for him, the amount disbursed in salaries was consequently reduced by the amount of his pay.

Stipendiary students.

About one hundred candidates, including 13 graduates, applied for admission to the Anglo-Vernacular Classes. Of these, 22 were admitted to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, and 24 to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class. Seventeen of the former and 19 of the latter were awarded stipends, and 5 students in each class joined as non-stipendiaries. Of the 5 non-stipendiaries of the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, 3 left the College during the session, 1 was subsequently awarded a stipend, and 1 continued his studies throughout the year as a non-stipendiary student. The 5 non-stipendiary students of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class were subsequently awarded stipends.

Results of examinations.

Of the 75 candidates sent up from this College to the recent Certificate Examinations, 62, or 83 per cent., passed; and 26, or over one-third, were placed in the First Division.

The results obtained in the various classes are shown in the following table. These results are similar to those which have been obtained during the last five years, and call for no special remark.

Examination.	Number of candidates.	Number of passes.	Percentage.
Senior Anglo-Vernacular	19	16	84
Junior Anglo-Vernacular	18	14	78
Senior Vernacular	38	32	84
Total	75	62	83

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In the *Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class* the number of students placed in the First Division has fallen from 10 to 5; while the number of failures has risen from 2 to 3. This result was anticipated. The attainments of the students naturally vary somewhat from year to year; and the students of last year were, as a body, intellectually inferior to those of 1897-98. It will be noticed, too, that all 3 candidates failed in Mathematics; and that 2 also failed in both School Management and English. The failures in School Management are easily understood, as the subject is new and the course lengthy. But the fact that students who passed in Mathematics at the First Arts Examination and have been studying English at school and college for something like twelve years should fail to pass the prescribed test, indicates that the examination is, as it should be, searching, and cannot be passed unless the student possesses a thorough knowledge of principles combined with a grasp of details. This very few of our graduates possess.

In the *Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class*, while the number of passes has risen to 14, the number of candidates placed in the First Division has doubled. Thus the results are better than those of last year. Three failed in School Management; 2 in Geography; and 1 in Arithmetic and Mensuration. All passed in English and in the Practice of Teaching.

The results of the examination for the *Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination* are creditable to Lála Munshi Lál and the other members of the staff. Thirty-eight candidates were presented, 32 passed, and 13 were placed in the First Division. Four failed in Elementary Science, 4 in Mathematics, 1 in History and Geography; and 1 in School Management. All passed in Urdú, Persian, and the Practice of Teaching.

But while I thus record the results of the various examinations, I should like to emphasize the fact that the staff fully realise that the true test of the success or failure of their work is the way in which the students discharge their duties after leaving the College—the intelligence, zeal, and conscientiousness with which they work in the schools.

Results in Drawing.

Throughout the year every student has been required to devote one period daily to this subject; and, as there has been no change in the staff, and consequently no break in the instruction, the results may be regarded as a fair sample of what can reasonably be expected from a year's work in accordance with the present syllabus. Compared with those of last year, the results are decidedly good: compared with the results in other subjects, they are poor. This is, as I stated in my last report, due to the impractical nature of the course, which might be thoroughly mastered in three years, but cannot be even worked through in a session of nine months. Thirteen candidates passed in Freehand, 15 in Model, and 4 in Geometrical Drawing. And when it is remembered that these men, prior to their joining the College, have received no instruction whatever in this subject,—that to obtain a pass in Freehand the candidate must be able to draw fairly both on paper and on the blackboard,—that a pass in Model means that the candidate has shown proficiency in sketching on paper a group of common objects and a plant, and drawing a common object on the blackboard,—the results must be considered satisfactory. The results in Geometry are surprising. One would naturally expect that candidates who have studied those portions of Euclid generally read in schools would find little difficulty in solving problems in plane geometry. But, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the case. Students find this branch of the subject the most difficult; and the Drawing Master finds it an almost impossible task to arouse their interest in it.

Before proceeding to the next topic, I may direct attention to the results in Freehand and Model Drawing on the blackboard. Fifty students obtained pass marks in the former and 42 succeeded in qualifying in the latter. This means that at least 50 students have learnt how to use the blackboard as a means of illustrating their lessons; and if no other result has been secured, I think the time given to this subject has been well spent. To be able to clear up a difficulty and arouse interest by means of a fairly accurate sketch quickly executed on the blackboard, is one of the most useful attainments which a teacher can possess.

Physical training, and the results of the Senior and Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examinations.

Both Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular students were required to spend one period daily in drill or gymnastics. Tennis was regularly played throughout the year, and cricket and football were occasionally indulged in during the winter months. The College played three cricket matches.

Sixteen Drill Instructors presented themselves at the *Examination for the Senior Gymnastic Certificate*, and 11 were successful. One Senior

Anglo-Vernacular student also succeeded in passing the examination. The test was a searching one. Every candidate was required to answer a two hours' paper in the principles of physical training, to drill a section of the High School, and to perform five consecutive difficult feats on the horizontal bar, five similar ones on the parallel bars, and three on the trapeze. Few were able to do all this. Twenty-three students of the College and 12 Normal School students also passed the *Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination;* but the fact that some students of the Senior Vernacular Class, who had obtained the Junior Gymnastic Certificate at one or other of the Normal Schools, were quite unable to pass the test given in this College, seems to indicate that some uniformity of standard is desirable, and that a paper in physical training and a list of the selected tests should be drawn up, approved, and issued with the other question papers.

Professional training.

The Professional training given in the College is designed to give the students elementary but accurate ideas concerning the nature and development of the mental powers; to lead them to discover certain general *principles* which must be observed if the work of the teacher is to assist that development; to *illustrate* how those principles are to be applied in the organisation of a school, and the training and instruction of pupils; and to afford the students as much *practice* as possible in the application of those principles.

(1). The first aim is secured by a course of reading and instruction in *Elementary Psychology*. This course, though by no means as extensive as that prescribed for the B. A. Examination, is yet in advance of that laid down for that of the First Arts. It aims at awakening in the students an interest in child study; it leads them to observe and analyse the different mental operations; and it supplies them with that knowledge of intellectual development which forms an essential part of the mental outfit of an intelligent teacher. In this course many of the facts of value and intense interest to the student of psychological phenomena are purposely omitted. The aim is not to teach psychology as such, but to make the students familiar with those truths concerning mental operations which will assist them in teaching and organisation. Hence care is taken both to select the examples from school work, and to show how each truth may serve as a guide to the intelligent teacher.

(2). The second aim is secured by a course of *lectures on school organisation and discipline* in which, from a consideration of those psychological facts already acquired, general principles are laid down regarding the structure and arrangement of desks, the construction of time-tables, the drawing up of schemes of study, the classification of pupils, and oral teaching.

The text-book prescribed is Currie's *Common School Education*, but no attempt is made to blindly follow that work. The chief means of instruction are oral lessons given by the lecturer, and afterwards analysed and discussed with the students. Students are, however, required to read and study the text-book at home, and to assist them in this work brief pamphlets containing selections to be read, a brief outline of psychology, suggestive questions on the text, and additional notes on the topics dealt with, are placed in their hands at regular intervals.

(3). *Visits to the Model School* and *Model Lessons* given by the tutors afford the students opportunities for observing how these principles are applied. The plan followed in each of these cases was fully detailed last year; and, as no material changes have been introduced, it will be sufficient to state that the students have regularly visited the Model School once a week since last October.

(4). Finally, the giving of *Criticism Lessons* and daily work for one week at a time in the Model School afford students that practice by which alone the *art* of teaching can be acquired. The difficulty with regard to the Criticism Lessons arises from the fact that, as the student-teachers and pupils are practically strangers to each other, the former are not sufficiently familiar with the mental attainments of the latter to be able to connect the new matter with the old and select familiar and appropriate illustrations. As far as possible, this difficulty is overcome by means of courses of lessons. Each of these courses is designed for a particular class of the school. They thus illustrate practically how courses of lessons should be drawn up; they show the teacher how much of the subject has been taught by his fellow students; they enable him to estimate in a rough way the amount of knowledge possessed by the pupils; and they facilitate the revision of back

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work. They do not, however, give the teacher that intimate knowledge of the individual characteristics of his pupils which is so essential to success, and without which there can be no true sympathy on the part of the teacher, nor corresponding trust on the part of the scholar. Hence these lessons, while useful in illustrating how the different parts of a subject may be divided up and illustrated, are given under abnormal conditions, and cannot be regarded as exactly typical of the lessons which should actually be given in schools.

In addition to a number of shorter courses thus given I may mention a course of twelve lessons in Grammar for the Third Middle Class; a course of twelve lessons in Elementary Science delivered to the Fourth High; and a course of twenty lessons in Mathematics delivered to the Second Middle Class. In several cases, where the teacher has been unsuccessful, I have required him to again deliver the lesson to another section of the same class. It has thus been possible to test whether he has endeavoured to profit by the criticisms passed on his first effort, and has carried out the suggestions made for the improvement of the lesson. Throughout the year the attention of the students has been directed to what are known by the Herbartians as the "*Formal Steps*"; and they have been required to point out in every lesson (1) *the preparation*, (2) *the presentation* of new matter, (3) *the association* of the new knowledge with the old, (4) *the formulation* of the new concepts, and (5) *the application* of the knowledge acquired. This method has been of the greatest use to the young teachers. As in former years, students were required to enter a full report of each lesson in their Criticism Lesson Note-book. This work, a revised edition of which was issued during the past year, now contains a number of definite instructions regarding the teaching of every branch of the school curriculum. These instructions show the educational value of each subject, the way in which the general principles of teaching are to be applied, the special difficulties which the teacher must overcome, and the general plan to be observed in giving typical lessons. As this book was in daily use during the last six months of the year, it is hoped that these points have been fairly well impressed.

Throughout the winter months 3 Senior Anglo-Vernacular, 5 Junior Anglo-Vernacular, and 5 Senior Vernacular students were selected each week to work for one hour a day in the Model School. The notes prepared by each student and the supervising master's criticism of the lesson were submitted every week to the Head Master.

Attainments of the students on joining.

The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted of 10 graduates and 9 under-graduates who, after passing the First Arts Examination, had studied for two years in an Arts College. Thus, although the class contained no M. As., the number of graduates was the same as in the previous year. The Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class was composed of 7 students who had passed the F. A. Examination, and 11 students who, after studying for two years in an Arts College, failed to pass that test.

All the stipendiary students of the Senior Vernacular Class had undergone a year's training in one or other of the Normal Schools, and had passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division.

Comparing these qualifications with those of the students of last year, it will be noticed that, while there is a decline in the attainments of the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class students, and a rise in those of the members of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class, the qualifications of the men of Senior Vernacular Class are the same. But I find that the intelligence of a student is more correctly measured by the division in which he is placed at the various University Examinations, and by the subjects which he has studied, than by the actual examinations which he has managed to pass. In this connection I may mention that some of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular students, especially those who had studied Science, were much more intelligent and had a far better grasp of English than some of the graduates. The fact is that the men who take Persian and History at the B. A. Examinations are generally men who have never taken the trouble to acquire the power to think out a subject for themselves. They neither verify facts, nor attempt to estimate their relative importance. Such men may be conscientious and hardworking teachers, but they are generally mechanical ones. Unfortunately, in last year's Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, such students were far too numerous. Only 3 had taken up Science at the B. A. Examination; 1 had taken up Philosophy; 4 Mathematics; and the remainder Persian and History.

For the last four years the tutors have presented annually three silver medals. These have been awarded to the students standing first in the

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Senior Anglo-Vernacular, the Junior Anglo-Vernacular, and the Senior Vernacular Examinations, respectively. From this year onward, I am glad to say, a gold medal will be awarded to the *dux* of the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class. This has been rendered possible by the generosity of the sons of the late Rái Sáhib Munshí Gulab Singh, who, in memory of their much respected father, have placed at the disposal of the Department a sum the interest of which will be sufficient to defray the annual cost. The medal will be known as the *Holroyd-Gulab Singh Gold Medal*, and will thus, while commemorating the late Rái Sáhib, associate with the institution the name of the late Director of Public Instruction under whose *regimé* the College was planned, erected, and organised. By founding the medal Lálas Mohan Lál and Lál Chand have given another indication of the great interest they take in the work of education; and for their liberality they deserve the thanks of the Department and the public generally. The design for the medal has already been approved; the making of the die will be entrusted to an English firm of established reputation; and I trust that before the close of the current civil year the first Gold Medal will be in the hands of the fortunate prize-winner, Pandit Harcharn Dás. I should like the example of Lálas Mohan Lál and Lál Chand to be imitated by others, and hope that in a few years there will be at least three Gold Medals competed for in the Annual Certificate Examinations.

Boarding House.

At the end of the year the number of students residing in the Boarding House was 158. Lála Hargobind Lál, whose work I have favourably referred to in previous reports, again discharged his duties entirely to my satisfaction; and I am glad to report that there was not the slightest friction between the students or between him and the students.

Conduct of the students.

The conduct of the students was good. There was no serious breach of discipline.

The Debating Society met regularly once a week throughout the year.

Employment obtained by the teachers.

Most of the students who left the College in April, 1898, obtained employment before the commencement of the Summer Vacation. The salaries obtained by the Senior Anglo-Vernacular students varied from Rs. 40—70; the Junior Anglo-Vernacular students generally succeeded in obtaining posts of Rs. 25 per mensem; and the Senior Vernacular students obtain as a rule from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month.

It is to be regretted though that the commencing salary given to our sharpest students is, compared with that given in other branches of the Public Service, comparatively low, and that, whilst the top man on the list can at the outside only hope to secure a post of Rs. 60 per mensem, a man who has stood below him in every examination can, by passing the Munsiff Examination, obtain at once a post carrying with it a monthly salary of Rs. 125. Thus the best men, the men we want to keep, are enticed to other departments. All the 16 teachers who left the College in April last have returned to the schools in which they were formerly employed. Most of the others have been recommended for posts and many have already obtained work.

The Central Model School.

The year has again been a most successful one for the Model School. The number of scholars is greater; the results in all the examinations are most satisfactory; and the school again stands first in the Circle in sports and physical training. These facts show the increasing popularity of the institution; and point to earnest, conscientious, and intelligent work on the part of the teachers. Mr. Wright, whose enthusiasm is unabated, is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his labours. I have found in him a loyal and hearty helper, and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his ever ready assistance.

A brief summary of the Head Master's report is given below:—

(1). *Attendance.*—The numbers have increased from 728 to 737. This number has since increased still further.

(2). *Income and Expenditure:*—The income was Rs. 11,024-4-9, being Rs. 288-11-3 below that of last year. For the school-year ending October 31st, 1898, the income was Rs. 11,158-6. The expenditure was Rs. 19,069-13-6, an increase of Rs. 171-15. For the school-year ending October, 1898, the expenditure was Rs. 19,344.

(3). *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarship-holders is 40, or 5 less than last year. In winning scholarships the school has done better this year than for some years past. Four were gained in the recent Entrance Examina-

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tion (3 on the Arts Faculty list and 1 out of two on the Science Faculty), and 3 in the last Middle School Examination—1 being a Divisional Open High School Scholarship of Rs. 6 per mensem.

(4). *Physical Training.*—The school again won both the Circle and the District Tournaments.

(5). *Results of Examinations*--

Examination.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Entrance (Arts and Science Faculty) ..	42	31	73·8
Entrance (Science Faculty)	5	3	60
Middle	62	52	83·8
Upper Primary	94	70	74·4
Lower Primary	37	34	91·8
Infants	42	40	95
Total ...	277	227	82

The Normal School.

The results of the work of the Lahore Normal School are not quite as brilliant as those of last year. Still, the Head Master and his staff have, in my opinion, worked most conscientiously; and although the school has fallen as regards results from the first to the fourth place, I am satisfied that the work has been both intelligent and thorough. I visited the other Normal Schools during the year, and am glad to report that the teachers are doing excellent work. I was especially pleased with what I saw at Delhi and Mooltan. I must not omit to mention, too, that the teachers of Jullundur seem to be making genuine efforts to carry out my suggestions, and that the state of that school has very much improved.

The Translation Department.

The Translation Department reviewed 19 books, translated 6 Circulars and 1 Agricultural Reader, and compiled Multiplication and Money Table Sheets. The details of this work are given below:—

LALA SHIV DIYAL, M.A.

Reviewed—

1. Sachí Sharáfat;
2. Zar ka munásib wa ghair munásib Istimál;
3. Sabzí Tarkárí;
4. Ghás Chára;
5. A Guide to the Study of Roman Character and Shikasta Urdú, Volume 2;
6. Angrezí Ráj kí Barkaten;
7. Geology, Part 1;
8. Nukát-i-Hisábia;
9. Falsáfa-i-Amsál wa Muntakhibát-ul-Amsál;
10. Naghma-i-Qaisrí;

Translated—

1. Circular No. 21, Serial No. 1756, dated the 7th September, 1898;
2. Circular No. 24, Serial No. 1893, dated the 3rd October, 1898;
3. Correction Slips of the Punjab Education Code, 7 pages;
4. Circular No. 31, Serial No. 2293, dated the 24th November, 1898;
5. Circular No. 6, Serial No. 219, dated the 1st February, 1899;

Compiled—

1. Multiplication Tables;
2. Money Tables.

M. 'UMR-UD-DIN, M.A.

Reviewed—

1. Kashif-ul-Nukát;

Translated—

1. Circular No. 19, Serial No. 1679, dated the 22nd August, 1898.

LALA PRABHU DIYAL, M. A.

Translated—

1. Elementary Reader of the System of Land Records in the Punjab.

M. 'ABDULLAH KHAN.

Reviewed—

1. Varna Siksha;
2. Hisáb-i-Ibtadái;
3. Tehzíb-un-Nafús, Part III;
4. Sawáneh 'Umrí Amír Timúr and Hamída Báno;
5. Mufíd-ul-Mazmún;
6. Tísra Taríqa;
7. 'Ilmí;
8. Mushír.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the tutors of the College for the way in which they have performed their duties during the past year. Lála Munshí Lál's assistance has been especially valuable; and the conscientious and thorough way in which he performs his daily duties cannot but have a most stimulating and beneficial effect on the students.

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APPENDIX H.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Buildings.

The College buildings are in good repair, and have not been added to during the year.

The construction of a laboratory for the practical classes in Physiology and Pathology was commenced in March, 1899, and it is hoped that this much needed accommodation will be available at the commencement of the Winter Session in October, 1899.

The compound of the Anatomical Rooms has been enlarged by the reclamation and enclosure of a plot of waste land adjoining, which was made over to the College by the Municipal Committee of Lahore. This ground had been used as a public latrine, and was extremely offensive; it has now been converted, after reclamation, into a site for the houses of some of the College servants, so that, whilst space has been gained, the sanitary condition of the enclosure has been much improved.

The sanction of Government has been accorded to a project for the erection of a masonry macerating shed in direct connection with the Anatomical Rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,936. The shed at present in use is a temporary structure to which there are many objections.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 858, for new book-cases for the College Library, was sanctioned towards the close of the year, and the work has since been commenced.

It still remains for Government to provide the College with a Chemical Laboratory of suitable size and equipment. The existing accommodation is quite inadequate and unsuitable both for the ordinary analytical work of the Chemical Examiner to Government and for teaching purposes. This is an addition which will involve a considerable outlay; but it may be pointed out that part of the accommodation required is for the work of the Chemical Examiner, which has no connection with the College. Until this laboratory with a suitable modern equipment is provided, the College must remain defective in this very important branch of its work.

Attendance of students.

The numbers attending the College and School were somewhat larger than those during the preceding year, the figures being as under :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
Average attendance in College	212	210
Do. do. School	231	205

Thirty-two new admissions to the College were made in October, 1898, as compared with 17 in 1897; so that the introduction of a higher qualification in general education has had, as anticipated, but a very temporary effect in reducing the number of admissions.

During the year, 16 students passed the Final Examination for the M. B. Degree and L. M. S. Diploma, whilst 25 left the College, 7 proceeding to Europe to complete their education.

The increase in the attendance in the School was mainly due to an increase in the number of stipends available. At the commencement of the session in April, 1899, 227 candidates applied for 55 stipends offered, and this may be taken as about the average amount of competition which yearly takes place for these stipends.

The educational standard qualifying for admission to the School is the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, so that the door is indeed open. It will probably be found desirable to raise the standard to the Entrance Examination in the near future, as many of the candidates now presenting themselves have passed this examination, and the supply of applicants would probably not be unduly restricted.

Of the total number of students attending the School, 166 are in receipt of stipends paid by Government or Local Boards; and 60 are private students.

Examinations.

The revised regulations of the Punjab University which come into operation during the year 1899 provide for three examinations for degrees and diplomas in Medicine, *viz.*, the Preliminary Scientific, the First and the Second L. M. S., and M B. Examinations. These examinations will be held in June and July, 1899, so that the results cannot be embodied in this report ; they will be reported separately as soon as they are published. The numbers of candidates who have expressed their intention of appearing in these examinations are as follows :—For the Preliminary Scientific Examination 17, for the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 71, and for the Second or Final Examination 55 candidates.

In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, 60 candidates appeared, of whom 38 passed. In the Junior Examination for the same diploma, 54 candidates were successful out of 62 who appeared.

Attainments students.

There is little to add to the remarks made under this head in the report for former years.

The general average of intelligence amongst the students is, on the whole, higher than it was some years ago ; an evidence probably of the general progress of Western Education in the Punjab. At the same time it is evident that a large number of students have the deplorable vice of acquiring a parrot-like acquaintance with the text-books without absorbing a real practical knowledge of their contents, notwithstanding careful objective teaching. Whether this be the result of the training they receive in preparatory Schools and Colleges, or whether it be an inherent defect, the result is unsatisfactory in the highest degree in so far as the study of practical medicine is concerned.

Expenditure (College).

The total expenditure from Provincial Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 78,645, as compared with Rs. 80,381 in 1897-98 ; the decrease (Rs. 1,736) being due to such causes as (*a*) a decrease in the amount paid to Professors as Exchange Compensation ; (*b*) the tenure of the chair of Pathology by a junior officer on a lower scale of pay ; (*c*) an increase in the income from students' fees.

From " Endowments and Other Sources " the expenditure was greater than that in the preceding year by Rs. 781. Part of this expenditure, however, was productive, as it included part of the cost of printing an Urdú text-book in Medicine, as well as the price of instruments and apparatus purchased for the students from the Students' Book and Instrument Fund ; the outlay being in both cases recovered from students.

Expenditure on the School.

The total expenditure from Provincial Funds amounted to Rs. 15,686, against Rs. 16,086 in the previous year, the decrease (Rs. 400) being due chiefly to a diminished expenditure on Contingencies.

Scholarships and Stipends.

Scholarships and Stipends paid from Provincial Funds to students of the College increased by Rs. 1,458, as compared with the expenditure during 1897-98, but diminished by Rs. 1,788 as compared with that during 1896-97. The expenditure in 1897-98 was abnormally low owing to the change in the date of commencement of the session, as explained in the report for that year. During the year under review, 31 Government scholarships were awarded, as compared with 40 in 1896-97, hence the diminished expenditure as compared with the figures for that year.

The amount paid by District Boards, Municipal Committees, and Native States on account of scholarships and stipends fluctuates from year to year according to the number of students subsidized by the several Districts and States. During the past year there was a decreased expenditure under this head, the difference being Rs. 152.

Stipends paid to students of the School from Provincial Funds amounted to Rs. 13,284, as compared with Rs. 12,658 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger number of Military stipends sanctioned.

Stipends paid by the District Boards of Kángra, Karnál, Bannú, Sháhpur, and Montgomery expired at the close of the session 1897-98 ; so that the amount paid by District Boards during the past year shows a decrease of Rs. 735 as compared with the previous year.

College fees.

College fees realized Rs. 7,965, as against Rs. 6,974 in 1897-98, the increase (Rs. 991) being due partly to an increase in the number of admissions to the College, and partly to an increase in the amount received as fees for certificates granted to students proceeding to England.

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Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

The total expenditure on the College during the year was Rs. 98,405, as compared with Rs. 96,924 in the previous year. Deducting the amount realized from students as fees, the total is Rs. 89,551, against Rs. 89,200 in 1897-98, representing an average expenditure of Rs. 422-4 on each student, of which 93·5 per cent. was paid from Provincial Funds. The total cost of the School was Rs. 33,382, against Rs. 32,681 in the preceding year; the average cost of each student being Rs. 144-5, of which Government contributed 86·5 per cent.

Establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Coates, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, was absent on furlough for six months from the 6th June, 1898, Major J. A. Cunningham, M. D., acting for him. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Roe proceeded on furlough on the 18th June, his place as Professor of Hygiene being taken by Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, who continued to act throughout the year.

Military Assistant Surgeon M. Courtney replaced Assistant Surgeon E. Phillips as Lecturer on Pharmacy on the 5th May, 1898, continuing in this appointment throughout the remainder of the year. No other change took place in the teaching staff of the College during the year.

It seems desirable here to draw attention to the conditions under which the Professors of the College hold their appointments. Under existing orders the Professors of Anatomy and Pathology are not eligible for any increment to their salaries after attaining the rank of a Captain of two years' service; whilst the Professor of Surgery reaches his maximum pay at twelve years' service. The Professor of Chemistry in virtue of his office as Chemical Examiner to Government is the only Professor who can attain to the maximum pay of a Professor in a Medical College as laid down by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The Professor of Physiology is an uncovenanted officer subject to special rules. It appears, therefore, that three of the five whole time Professors reach their maximum salary whilst they are still junior officers and are deprived of those increments of pay which Medical and other officers earn by length of service in every other branch of Government service, and which, it is presumed, were looked upon as a necessary and natural stimulus to work when they were established by Government. If the salaries paid to these officers were comparatively large, and if the position of a Professor in this College carried with it special advantages in the way of private practice or otherwise, there would be less cause for complaint, but this is not the case, and it can scarcely be expected that officers will willingly retain their appointments as Professors when by doing so they suffer heavy pecuniary loss.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the disastrous effects which this system must produce on the working of the College. It may naturally be expected that young officers will accept the College appointments as stepping stones to better things, not as a permanency, so that there will be almost certainly a procession of young officers passing through the College, each one holding his appointment until something better turns up; having little interest in the welfare of the institution and leaving it probably just as he has acquired the experience and methods necessary for efficient teaching. A Professor is not made in a day, and many of the subjects taught in this College are in themselves a life's study requiring years of patient work, post graduate work, for even an imperfect mastery of them. It is scarcely reasonable, therefore, to expect teaching of a high order of these subjects from a staff of Professors who are constantly changing.

This is no imaginary picture, as already instances of the kind described have occurred. In every other Medical College in India Professors go on earning increments to their salaries until they have completed twenty years' service; yet the amount of teaching work required of them is considerably less than that which falls to the Professors in this College.

The existing arrangements, however economical they may be to Government, are not compatible with sustained good work in the College, and they are a just cause for complaint from the Professors; in addition they undoubtedly appear to place a stamp of inferiority on the institution itself which it is very far from deserving.

General remarks.

Discipline amongst the students has been good throughout the year, and some approach to *esprit de corps* has been established by the interest taken in the Athletic Club of the College since the establishment of the University Sports Tournament.

This Club owes much of its success to the energetic interest taken in it by its present Honorary Secretary, Assistant Surgeon M. Courtney.

The Students' Debating Club has held several meetings, but has not, on the whole, been well supported.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ON 31ST MARCH, 1899.

	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Punjab Government Scholarship-holders	21	22	...	1
North-Western Provinces Government Scholarship-holders	10	9	1	...
District Fund Scholarship-holders ...	2	3	...	1
Municipal Fund Scholarship-holders ...	3	4	...	1
University and other Scholarship-holders (including Dufferin Fund) ...	19	19	...	...
Free Female Students	1	1	...	...
Punjab Free Students	133	132	1	...
North-Western Provinces Free Students	19	17	2	...
Total	208	207	1	...
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Military Medical Pupils	41	33	8	...
Civil Medical Pupils	78	83	...	5
Hakim Students	18	15	3	...
Local Students	26	27	...	1
Local Female Students (including Dufferin Fund)	3	3	...	...
Free Students	60	42	18	...
Total	226	203	23	...

EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON CHEMICALS, &c., FOR 1898-99.

	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	(a) 78,645*	80,381	...	1,736
Endowments and Other Sources ...	(b) 1,792†	1,011	781	...
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Provincial Revenues	15,686	16,086	...	400
Endowments and Other Sources ...	(b) 1,157†	489	668	...
Total	97,280	97,967	...	687

(a) Includes Rs. 5,265 as extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

(b) Extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

* Also includes Rs. 5,719 on account of contributions made by District Boards and Municipal Committees towards the increased staff of the Medical College—

	Rs.
District Funds	2,524
Municipal Funds	3,195

† Expenditure on chemicals, furniture, and apparatus. The sums (Rs. 1,792) and (Rs. 1,157), and the item of Rs. 5,265, shown in the foot-notes above, are indirect charges, and recorded as such in the General Tables.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College.					
Expenditure. Scholarships.	Provincial Revenues	5,159	3,701	1,458	...
	District Funds	280	466	...	186
	Municipal Funds	406	604	...	198
	University and Other Sources	3,269	3,037	232	...
	Total	9,114	7,808	1,306	...
Medical School.					
Expenditure. Stipends.	Provincial Revenues	13,284	12,658	626	...
	District Funds	820	1,555	...	735
	Municipal Funds	508	368	140	...
	Other Sources	1,927	1,525	402	...
	Total	16,539	16,106	433	...
Medical College.		No.	No.	No.	No.
No. of Scholarship-holders.	Government Scholarships	31	31	...	...
	District Scholarships	2	3	...	1
	Municipal Scholarships	3	4	...	1
	University and other Scholarships	17	19	...	2
	Total	53	57	...	4
Medical School.					
No. of Stipend-holders.	Government Stipends	137	131	6	...
	District Stipends	7	14	...	7
	Municipal Stipends	5	3	2	...
	Other Stipends	17	13	4	...
	Total	166	161	5	...

STATEMENT OF FEES FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical College.					
Fees	College	(a) 7,965	6,974	991	...
	Dissection	(b) 889	750	139	...
	Total	8,854	7,724	1,130	...

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

(a) This item has been shown in General Tables as Direct Expenditure on the Medical College from Fees.

(b) This item has been shown in General Tables as Indirect Expenditure, being the extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

New students.

The number of new students who entered the College was 60, *viz.*, 17 Military, 9 District Board and Municipal Scholarship-holders, 7 paying students from foreign Provinces and Native States, 4 specially nominated students who were excused the Middle School Examination Certificate (that required by the military men being accepted in its place), and 23 free. For these 24 vacancies 116 candidates competed for the examination this year, amongst whom there were 12 who had passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. The same remarks as were given last year as to their admission apply again, only 2 obtaining admission this year.

Examination of the Junior Class.

2. The examination of the Junior Class for admission to the Senior Class was held on the 28th and 29th of March, 1899. For this 55 men presented themselves, and 51 passed. The four men who failed were remanded to the same class for one more year. The examination this year, as in the previous year, included Elementary Medicine, Surgery, and Cattle Practice, in addition to Anatomy, and it was satisfactory to find that the men had again obtained a good elementary knowledge of these subjects.

Periodicals, Veterinary Journal, Text-books.

3. Beyond the text-books which are written from time to time by teachers of the College, students and practitioners have no other means of improving their knowledge. We have fortunately been able to keep the *Vernacular Veterinary Journal* going, which was started the year before last by Veterinary Captain H. T. Pease. My thanks are due to the teachers for their share of the work of writing articles for it, and to those Veterinary Assistants who have sent cases for record and articles on various subjects. To Lála Prabhú Lál, Head Clerk, I am much indebted for the translation of manuscript and correction of proofs.

Khán Sáhib Mahtáb Sháh has published a work entitled "How to tell the age of the domestic animals," which should be of great use, especially to those graduates who have to assist in the purchase of animals required for Army transport purposes. It is, I believe, the only reliable book in the Vernacular ever published on the subject.

The two most important improvements reported last year, *viz.*, the separation of students into two classes in Equine Medicine and Surgery, and the establishment of a Practical Surgery Class, have proved most useful, and the students have been much benefited by them. Veterinary Captain Mann, Army Veterinary Department, who examined in the subject of Operative Surgery, expressed satisfaction at the manipulative skill displayed by nearly all candidates.

Final Examination, Appendix A.

4. The results of the Final or Pass Examination are given as Appendix A. The Final Examination began on the 3rd April and ended on the 8th. Forty-four men presented themselves, of which 36 were successful, and 8 failed to satisfy the Examiners. Of these, 8 unsuccessful candidates, 6 having obtained sufficient marks, are allowed to continue their studies for one more year, and 2 not being entitled to are made to leave the College. Fourteen students obtained the maximum number of marks in Veterinary Surgery; 18 men obtained over 300 marks in the aggregate. The percentage of passes was about 82 per cent. The results, therefore, are not quite so good as those of last year, but better than the majority of other years since the foundation of the College.

Appendix B.

5. This is a statement of the contingent and establishment expenditure showing a decrease in the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 202 and in the Provincial Revenues of Rs. 121. The decrease in the Imperial Revenues is due to the savings in the Principal's pay.

Income, Appendix C.

6. The amount paid into the Treasury was Rs. 4,323-2-5, a slight decrease of Rs. 95 as compared to last year. This was due to outstandings to a considerable amount against a regular customer (a native gentleman whose case on authority from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, had been instituted in the Small Cause Court, and decreed during the current month) not having been realized during the year under report. Had this debt been discharged, there would have been an increase in the income of the College.

Appendix I.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

Appendix D.

Board of Examiners.

Number of scholars, Appendix E.

7. Appendix D shows the Scholarships and Stipends for the year 1898-99.

8. The Board of Examiners consisted of Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger, Civil Veterinary Department, Veterinary Captain Mann, Army Veterinary Department, and Veterinary Lieutenant A. Smith, Civil Veterinary Department.

9. Appendix E shows the number of scholars on the Roll on the 31st March, 1899.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR 1898-99.

		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Veterinary Assistants.	Number of examiner	44	43	1	...
	Number of passes	36	38	...	2

Appendix B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

From	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imperial Revenues—				
Principal's and Professor's salaries ...	18,448	18,650	...	202
Provincial Revenues—				
Expenditure on Contingencies	6,024	6,135	...	111
Ditto Establishment	10,922	10,932	...	10

Appendix C.

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY RECEIPTS REALIZED FROM FEES, FORGE, AND HOSPITAL BILLS, &c., OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Month and Date.	Receipts realized.	Amount, 1898-99.	Amount, 1897-98.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.
April 29th, 1898	By Fees, Forge, and Hospital Receipts	357 4 0	427 3 6
May 27th, „		514 1 0	304 8 0
June 30th, „		591 10 0	257 14 0
July 29th, „		300 10 0	248 10 0
August 31st, „		118 12 0	207 12 0
September 30th, „		200 8 0	161 6 0
October 31st, „		177 10 0	292 0 0
November 30th, „		231 6 0	504 0 0
December 24th, „		255 11 0	480 0 0
January 31st, 1899		446 4 9	464 2 0
February 28th, „		502 14 11	395 12 0
March 30th, „		626 6 9	665 9 8
		...	10 0 0
	... ...	4,323 2 5	4,418 13 2

Appendix D.

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR 1898-99.

From	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	168	168	...	...
District Funds	1,337	1,530	...	193
Municipal Funds	453	684	...	231
Other Sources—Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	600	600	...	...
Do. Wace Memorial Fund	672	672	...	...
Do. State and Foreign Stipends ...	528	420	108	...
Total	3,758	4,074	...	316
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Open Scholarships	2	2	...	...
Lord Lawrence Scholarships	5	5	...	...
Wace Scholarships	4	4	...	...
State and Foreign Stipends	7	5	2	...
Stipends from District and Municipal Funds ...	19	22	...	3
Total	37	38	...	1

Appendix E.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Distribution of Scholars.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year Students	55	44	11	...
Second Year Students	44	43	1	...

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

APPENDIX J.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Changes in the staff.

I held charge of the School throughout the year. There were no changes in the staff.

The number of enrolled students on the 31st March, 1899, was 239, with an average daily attendance of 175, against a record of 217 on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 164, in the previous year. This increase both in the number on the rolls and in the daily attendance, which is steadily maintained, is, in my opinion, satisfactory.

The classification of the scholars according to creed stands thus—

Hindús	59
Sikhs	52
Musalmáns	121
Native Christians	7

Of these, 77 are artizans, 32 shop-keepers, 77 *naukripesha*, and 53 agriculturists.

The distribution with regard to subjects is as follows:—

FOURTH DIVISION.

Forty-four youths : all learn Architectural Designs, Building Construction and Modelling in Clay and Terra-cotta; 17 practice Applied Designs for Building Decoration ; and 24 Carving and Joinery.

THIRD DIVISION.

Eighteen youths : all learn Architectural Drawing ; Building Construction ; Modelling in Clay and Casting in Plaster, Light and Shade, Perspective; 11 Ornamental Drawing and Design; and 7 Carving and Joinery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Thirty-nine youths : all learn Building Drawing to Scale from originals ; Model Drawing ; Solid Geometry and Modelling in Clay ; 27 learn Drawing in Colors ; and 12 Carving and Joinery.

FIRST DIVISION.

Section B—28 boys : all learn Advanced Freehand Drawing; Plan and Elevation ; Practical Plane Geometry ; Carving and Joinery as well as Elementary Modelling.

Section A—69 youngsters : all learn Elementary Freehand Drawing from flat copies ; Geometrical Definitions ; Chip Carving. Instruction is also imparted to these boys in the three Rs.

ENGINEERING CLASS.

Forty-one youths : all learn Elementary Building Drawing, Estimating, Building Materials, Construction, Surveying, Levelling, and Revision of Mathematics.

Expenditure.

The following statement will show the amount expended during the year from various sources :—

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.

	1899. Rs.	1898. Rs.
Provincial Funds	10.086	14,627
From the Punjab University for the Engineering Class—		
Provincial	82	147
District Funds	2	6
Municipal Funds	0	6
Fees	372	175
Subscriptions	8	14
Endowments and other sources	121	237
Total ...	585	585

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Expenditure.

	1899. Rs.	1898. Rs.
From the Provincial Funds—		
Stipends ranging in value from Re. 1 to Rs. 10	1,000	1,400
From the District Funds—		
Amritsar	90	178
Siálkot	240	198
Sháhpur	80	76
Total ...	410	452
From the Municipal Funds—		
Amritsar	1,089	1,156
Delhi	36	55
Gujránwála	168	175
Wazírábád	10	...
Total ...	1,303	1,386
John Lawrence Scholarships	305	887
From Native States	...	...
Total ...	305	887
The Punjab University has contributed towards the Engineering Class, stipends 4 in number, from the sources below:—		
Provincial	110	104
District Funds	3	4
Municipal Funds...	1	4
Subscriptions	11	9
Endowments and other sources ...	163	167
Total ...	288	288
Grand Total ...	13,977	19,625

It will be seen from these statistics that the expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 5,648 less than in the year previous. This is due partly to the posts of both the Principal and the Vice-Principal having not been occupied by the permanent incumbents throughout the year, and partly to the full amount of the scholarships not having been drawn before the close of the official year, owing to the examination, on the results of which these scholarships are awarded, having been held in November instead of in July.

Work and progress of the School.

The School made good progress during the year, and the results of the annual examinations held in November last for the award of John Lawrence Scholarships were satisfactory both in the Elementary and the Advanced Classes.

Success of candidates.

A list is appended of the youths who have left the School, and who have succeeded in obtaining employment, with the amounts of the salary they are now receiving, so far as these could be ascertained.

The work done outside the School course is as follows:—

Work done outside the School course.

Carpentry Side.—The screen for Mr. Baker, referred to in last year's report, is still in hand, and will, it is hoped, be soon completed. Dr. Raye's side-board is also being made in shísham wood, and drawing near completion. Out of the two orders of the Local Government, one for the furniture for the Legislative Council, for which designs were supplied last year, is being executed, and will be finished by October next. The other (an Overmantel for the Barnes Court) was completed and supplied in the first week of May last.

A chimney piece for Mr. Justice Reid in carved shísham with tile work was also finished and supplied to him last Christmas.

Modelling Department.

For the Roman Catholic Chapel we have prepared interior plaster decorations at the request of the Executive Engineer, Lahore, and also made a

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

few models in plaster for the carving to be done on panels for Mr. Baker's screen, which is being finished on the Carpentry Side. This process of carving from the plaster models, however, was introduced in the School curriculum on my return from England in 1893; and I am glad to be able to say that it has proved a great success, and was favourably noticed both by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on their visit to the School.

Architectural Department.

The designs for the Saragarhí monument, mentioned in last report, were submitted to and approved by the Government of India last winter, and the detailed working drawings of the same are now in hand. Some four designs for a similar memorial to be erected at Ferozepore on behalf of the Saragarhí Memorial Fund Committee, Allahabad, are nearly finished, and will be submitted to Mr. Park, Secretary to the Committee, for approval, some time this month.

At the request of His Excellency the Viceroy a few designs of lamp-posts and a Qurán stand were prepared by me for the Bádsháhí and the Wazír Khán's Mosques, and were approved.

Also a design of superstructure for cricket pavilion in the Lawrence Hall gardens was made at the request of Mr. E. Du C. Smithe, Under-Secretary, Public Works Department, and supplied to the Executive Engineer, Lahore.

Painting Class.—I am glad to be able to report that in this section some very good work was executed during the last year. The following items, in my opinion, deserve special notice:—

1. An illuminated address presented to Lord Curzon on behalf of the Lahore Municipality, and a design for a casket for the same.
2. An illuminated address presented to Lord Curzon on behalf of the people of Lyallpur.
3. Two shields of Lord Curzon's Coat-of-Arms for the triumphal arch erected outside the Railway Station, Lahore.
4. Two ditto ditto for Lyallpur.
5. Two ditto with 'Welcome' for the Mayo School of Art and the Lahore Museum.
6. An illuminated address on parchment for Mr. Singha, Head Master of the Batála Baring High School.
7. Repairs and re-varnishing of the pictures in the Lawrence Hall; their frames were also regilded.
8. For Mr. Hamilton four painted decorations on Satin for the Christmas occasion.
9. Drawing Masters' Certificates at the request of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, were designed and photo-lithographed under my supervision.
10. In addition to what we made for Mr. Havell, of the Calcutta School of Art, last year, the coloured drawings of front elevation of Jahángír's tomb, interior elevation of Wazír Khán's Mosque, entrance of the Gulábí Bágh, and north elevation of the Wazír Khán's Mosque, are in hand, and will soon be finished for despatch to Calcutta. A model in teak wood of the Wazír Khán's Mosque is also in hand, and every possible effort is being made to bring it to completion.
11. Memory Sketch Maps prepared for the Punjab Educational Department.
12. Pictorial cards to illustrate the object lessons under preparation.

Lord Curzon's visit.

On the occasion of his visit to Lahore in April, 1899, His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, did us the great honor of visiting the Mayo School of Art. His Excellency, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, went over the School and the Museum, and was pleased to express his satisfaction with what he saw.

Inspection work outside the School.

The Industrial Schools at Amritsar, Ludhiána, and Delhi, and the Railway Technical School, were inspected by me, and my reports on them were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on due dates.

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Seven students went up for the First Examination in Civil Engineering held in May, 1898, and 3 were declared successful—1 in the Upper Division and 2 in the Lower Division.

This year, *i.e.*, in May, 1899, 22 from this School appeared; and I am glad to report that 18 have passed—3 in the Upper Division and 15 in the Lower Division.

Punjab University.

Evening Classes.

I am sorry the public has not hitherto shown much interest in these classes. In April, 1898, when they were first started, the number of enrolled students was 51, while on 31st March, 1899, it decreased to 13 only, the College students who formed the bulk of these classes having left them for their College examinations. The average daily attendance during the year was 17, and the amount collected as fees, Rs. 64-12-0.

Magic Lantern Readings.

The following 12 lectures were kindly given by the gentlemen named below, to whom we are greatly indebted :—

Date.	*Lecturer.*	*Subject.*	*No. of attendance.*	*Language.*
12-1-99 ...	P. S. Allen, Esq., M.A.	Egypt.	216	English.
19-1-99 ...	Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A.	Electric Light.	183	,,
26-1-99 ...	Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A.	Visit to Japán.	217	Urdú.
9-2-99 ...	Dr. B. L. Dhingra ...	Circulation of Blood.	206	English.
23-2-99 ...	Lála Jíya Rám, M.A.	China and Chinese.	314	Urdú.
2-3-99 ...	Mr. A. Dharmapála, ...	Influence of Indian Art in the Far East.	317	English.
14-3-99 ...	Revd. H. C. Velte	Niagara Falls.	256	,,
16-3-99 ...	Miss Bose	Human Body.	148	Urdú.
23-3-99 ...	Dr. R. B. Belí Rám	*Heart and its Action.*	219	,,
30-3-99 ...	Shaikh 'Abdul Qádir	Mary Queen of Scots.	191	English.
6-4-99 ...	Lála Khushí Rám, M.A. ...	Burma and Burmese.	212	Urdú.
28-4-99 ...	Lála Ruchí Rám, M.A.	Tour round the World.	127	,,

Lectures on 16th March, 1899, and 28th April, 1899, were exclusively for ladies, and we have to thank Miss Bose for her kind assistance in arranging these lectures, and bringing the girls and teachers of her school to the lectures.

The following new slides and lectures were procured from England during the last season :—

Russia and the Russians	76
The Shakespeare Country	42
Coal Mining	30
In Darkest Africa	50
The Afghán War	36

Building.

There is nothing special to mention under this head.

Staff.

I am indebted to the members of the staff for the considerable assistance rendered by them during the period I was in charge of the School.

LIST OF YOUTHS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL, AND WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE SALARY OR EARNINGS THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING.

No.	Name of employé.	Date of admission.	Date of withdrawal.	Period in School.			Salary or earnings.	Remarks.
				Y.	M.	D.	Rs.	
1	Natha Singh	5-11-86	19-5-98	11	7	14	50	Draftsman, Public Works Department, Jummoo and Kashmír State.
2	Gajja Singh	1-7-91	27-11-98	7	5	26	20	Carpentry Master, Delhi Industrial School.
3	Sadr-ul-Haq	1-5-89	1-12-98	9	7	0	30	Drawing Master, Muthra High School, North-Western Provinces.
4	Wazír 'Alí	1-1-90	1-12-98	8	11	0	30	Do., Mission School, Lahore.
5	Jhanda Singh	1-4-89	12-12-98	9	8	11	25	Carpentry Master, Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School, Lahore.
6	Asa Singh	4-11-95	25-2-99	3	3	21	30	Drawing Master, Mirzapur Mission High School, North-Western Provinces.
7	Chet Rám	1-4-92	15-11-98	6	7	14	20	Draftsman, Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
8	Rádha Krishan	1-4-92	21-10-98	6	6	20	20	Do. in the Carpet Factory, Lahore.
9	Lachhman Dás	1-11-94	22-2-99	4	3	21	...	Not known.
10	Lachhman Singh	1-4-96	5-1-99	2	9	4	...	Do.
11	Banarji	1-1-97	25-1-99	2	0	24	7	Paid Apprentice, Executive Engineer's Office, Lahore.
12	Gurbakhsh Singh	1-1-94	21-2-99	5	1	20	25	Draftsman, Bárí Doáb Canal, Lahore.
13	Rattan Chand	21-10-96	1-6-98	1	8	10	30	Officiating Sub-Inspector, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
14	Sant Singh	10-12-97	1-6-98	0	5	19	50	Sub-Overseer, Second Division, Bari Doáb Canal, Amritsar.
15	Karm Iláhí	1-5-96	1-6-98	2	1	0	30	Do. Public Works Department, Lahore, attached to the Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUNJAB TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Members and Meetings.

I. During the past year very few changes have been made in the constitution of the Committee. Of the twelve members whose term of office expired during the year, the following ten were renominated for a further period of two years:—Dr. M. A. Stein; Lála Hans Ráj, B.A.; Pandit Bhánu Datt; Lála Munshí Lál, M.A.; Khán Bahádur Dr. Saiyad Amír Sháh; Major D. St. J. D. Grant, M.A., M.D., I.M.S.; Rái Bahádur Bábú Sasí Bhushan Mukarji, M.A., B.L.; Rev. S. S. Allnutt, M.A.; Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A.; and Pandit Harí Kishan Kaul, M.A.

To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Dallinger's resignation of the Government service, the University has nominated Mr. S. Robson, M.A., Principal of the Government College, Lahore; Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., has been appointed a member in the place of Lála Umráo Singh, M.A.; while the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Andrews has not yet been filled.

By the deaths of Maulaví Muhammad Dín, M.O.L., and Bhái Gurmukh Singh, the Committee loses two of its most useful members. Maulví Muhammad Dín was for eleven years a member of the Persian and Arabic Sub-Committee, and was ever ready to help forward the work in any way in his power. Bhái Gurmukh Singh's advice was especially useful in all cases connected with the preparation and publication of Punjábí books. The loss of both gentlemen is much regretted. Qází Mír Ahmad Sháh Razwání has been appointed a member in the place of the former gentleman; the other vacancy remains unfilled.

Thirty-five meetings were held during the past year. The General Committee met five times; thirty Sub-Committee and Special Sub-Committee meetings took place; and three meetings, unfortunately, fell through for want of a *quorum*.

II. The thanks of the Committee are due to the following ladies and gentlemen who kindly favoured the Committee with suggestions or reviews of books:—

The Hon'ble Rái Bahádur Lála Madan Gopál; Qází Mír Ahmad Sháh Razwání; Lála Fateh Chand; Lála Khushí Rám; the Principal, C. T. College; Lála Jíya Rám; Pandit Bhánu Datt; Miss F. A. Francis; Miss M. Bose; Mr. E. Lewis; Lála Hans Ráj; Rái Bahádur Bábú Sasí Bhushan Mukarjí; Bhái Gurmukh Singh; Mr. T. W. Arnold; Captain J. A. Christie; the Head Masters of the Normal Schools at Lahore, Jullundur, Moolcan, Ráwalpindi, and Delhi; Mr. P. S. Allen; Maulaví Muhammad Dín, M.O.L.; Munshí Muhammad Sa'id; Mr. W. Bell; Mr. J. C. Godley; Rev. Mr. S. S. Allnutt; Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand; Pandit Harí Kishan Kaul; Mr. S. Robson; Mr. G. N. Chattarjí; Lála Sundar Dás Súrí; Major D. St. J. D. Grant; Munshí 'Umar-ud-dín; Lála Munshí Lál; Dr. M. A. Stein; Lála Umráo Singh; Lála Súraj Naráin; Lála Sheo Lál; the Head Masters of the Municipal Board Schools at Ludhiána, Jagádhrí, Jullundur, Delhi, and Gujránwála; Lála Nand Kishor; the Registrar, Education Department; Rái Bahádur Lala Piyáre Lál; Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing; Bhái Mohan Singh; and Dr. C. C. Caleb.

General Review of the year's work.

III. On the whole, the work of the past year may be considered satisfactory, for progress has to be recorded in every department. Courses of reading in Hindí, Gurmukhí and Algebra have been recommended and adopted. Six works, stated in the last report to be under preparation, have been completed; four new works have been put in hand; and two others have been decided upon, and will be entrusted to the authors selected without delay. The new editions of school books issued during the year have, for the first time, been properly prepared for the press by specially qualified editors. Considerable additions have been made to the Library; carefully selected specimens of recently published Wall Maps and Charts have been obtained and exhibited; and a good foundation has been made towards the establishment of an educational museum. Finally, it may be noted with satisfaction that the income derived from the copyright exceeds that of any previous year by Rs. 1,500.

The embossing and numbering of text-books, a work transferred to this office towards the close of the year 1897-98, has been successfully carried out. During the year under report consignments of one hundred and thirty-one different works were received from the Contractors, and the total number of volumes tested, stamped, and numbered exceeded seven lakhs.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

Work of the Sub-Committees.

As stated above, thirty Sub-Committee and Special Sub-Committee meetings were held. The chief work disposed of at these meetings may be thus briefly stated :—

1. The *Library Sub-Committee* selected a number of works for the Reference Library, fixed the prices of certain books and other publications not definitely stated in the agreement with the Contractors, dealt with a number of questions relating to the terms of the contract, and selected three books in connection with the Committee's scheme for providing "Healthy Literature for the Young."

2. The *English Sub-Committee.*—One of the most important books which this Sub-Committee had to deal with was Colonel Holroyd's *English for Beginners: The Second Book.* Opinions as to the utility of the work were called for from Inspectors and Head Masters. These were most carefully considered; and, finally, the Sub-Committee, while suggesting several improvements, which might be made in future editions, decided to recommend the adoption of the work provisionally for a further period of two years. The text-books in *English Grammar* for Secondary Schools and the *English Readers* for High Schools were also compared with others recently published; and in both cases new works were recommended for adoption. The *Moral Reader,* prepared at the request of the Committee by Lála Hans Ráj, B.A., was received shortly before the close of the year.

In addition to the above work, this Sub-Committee considered 117 books. Of these, 88 were recommended for adoption as test-books, or patronised by the purchase of copies for distribution, or placed in the Reference Library. Of the remaining twenty-nine no use could be made.

3. The *Technical Sub-Committee.*—This Sub-Committee considered, approved, and recommended the adoption of the following works :—

(*i*) An Urdú Translation of the Primer of Domestic Economy ;

(*ii*) A Series of Wall Sheets designed to facilitate the intelligent teaching of the Multiplication and Money Tables ;

(*iii*) A Chart showing the proper formation and mode of writing the ten digits ;

(*iv*) A revised edition of "The Criticism Lesson Note Book and Hand-Book of School Method."

The Text-books in *Algebra* for Middle Schools were also dealt with and definite instructions regarding the amount of matter and arrangement of topics were laid down for the guidance of the gentleman to whom the revision of these works has been entrusted.

Forty-six publications received from different firms were considered. Twenty-five of these were approved by the Sub-Committee, and either recommended for schools or placed in the Reference Library.

4. *The History and Geography Sub-Committee.*—The want of good bold wall maps for the teaching of Geography and of small memory maps for giving systematic instruction in map-drawing has long been felt, and during the past year this Sub-Committee has paid special attention to this branch of the subject. Precise and detailed instructions regarding the style of *Wall Map* required have been drawn up for the information of the Contractors, and the preparation of a series of *Memory Maps* has been entrusted to the Principal of the Central Training College, who has already submitted specimens which have been approved by the Committee. The District Geographies have also received attention. The Geography of the Peshawar District has been revised, brought up to date, and approved; while the revision of the Geographies of the Karnál, Umballa, and Gujránwála Districts has been entrusted to competent editors, who are expected to submit the revised drafts shortly.

The publication of a new and revised edition of Sir Roper Lethbridge's *History of India* rendered a revision of the Committee's Translation of the original work absolutely necessary. The task was kindly undertaken for the Committee by Rái Bahádur Lála Piyáre Lál ; and it is much to be regretted that the illness of that gentleman made it impossible for him to complete the work within a reasonable time. As, however, the Rái Sáhib could hold out no promise as to the date when the revised draft of the book might be expected, the Committee reluctantly transferred the work to the Translation Staff of the Central Training College, and at the close of the year the revised draft was nearly ready.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

This Sub-Committee also considered thirty-six publications, and recommended that eighteen of them should either be adopted as text-books, or patronised by the purchase and distribution of a number of copies, or placed in the Reference Library.

5. The *Urdú Sub-Committee* dealt with the revision of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and eighth Urdú Readers. Full instructions concerning the nature and extent of the changes to be made in the new edition were laid down, and the task of revision has already been entrusted to the original compilers of the books. Other topics considered were the preparation of *A Life of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress*, a series of Illustrations for the *Qá'ida*, and the revision of the Courses of Reading for Girls' Schools.

Of the thirty-eight books submitted to this Sub-Committee, fourteen were considered of sufficient merit to be recommended for patronage by the purchase of copies for distribution.

6. The *Hindí and Sanskrit Sub-Committee* dealt with the courses of Reading in Hindí for the second and third classes of Middle Schools; arranged for the publication of Hindí Translations of the Notes of Lessons prescribed for the Lower Primary Classes, and considered twenty-three books.

7. The *Persian and Arabic Sub-Committee* dealt with the language of the Persian Readers and the desirability of substituting Readings in Modern Persian for those selections from the Persian Classics now read in our schools. The Courses of Reading in Persian prescribed for Normal Schools were also fully discussed.

Seventeen books were carefully considered, but none were found worthy of patronage.

8. The *Gurmukhí Sub-Committee* met twice during the year. It arranged for the publication of Punjábí Translations of the Notes of Lessons for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Primary Classes, and dealt fully with the alleged errors in the *Sikhan de Ráj di Vithyá*. It also considered four works, two of which were recommended for patronage.

From the above it will be seen that the total number of books considered by the various Sub-Committees was 284, and that of this number 153 were utilised in one way or other.

Office.

IV. The transfer of the embossing and numbering of text-books has greatly increased the clerical work of the staff, and the amount of correspondence has nearly doubled. Including acknowledgments for books sent out, eight hundred and fifty-one letters were received in the office. The total number of letters and books issued by the office was two thousand four hundred and six. This number includes fifty-eight circular letters, one hundred and sixty books sent out for criticism and report, and six hundred and fifty-two packets containing in all one thousand three hundred and ninety-four volumes of gift books.

The Assistant Secretary has performed his duties with the same conscientiousness and zeal which he has exhibited in former years, and my thanks are due to him for his efficient co-operation.

The Clerk, too, has performed the work entrusted to him in a most satisfactory manner.

Reference Library and Museum.

V. The Library has been substantially increased by the addition of two hundred and forty-seven volumes. It has been much used, and eight hundred and eighty-nine books have been lent out. One hundred and forty pieces of scientific and other apparatus, carefully selected by Mr. Bell and Major Grant, have also been purchased. The apparatus thus obtained forms the nucleus of an Educational Museum, where specimens of the most recent appliances and aids to efficient teaching will be exhibited. This will, it is hoped, be of the greatest assistance to Managers and Teachers when furnishing their schools.

VI. Of the Assignment of Rs. 500 placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee for the encouragement of good and useful books, the sum of Rs. 495-3-2 was utilised.

Finances.

VII.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The year opened with a balance of	11,429	9	2
The receipts amounted to	12,938	8	5
Total ...	24,368	1	7
The disbursements amounted to	12,759	8	8
Balance at the end of the year... ...	11,608	8	11

VIII. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that the Contractors, Rái Sáhib Munshí Gulábh Singh and Sons, continue to work to the satisfaction of the Committee, and are always willing and anxious to carry out any directions they may receive.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

Text-Books and other Works completed or in course of preparation under the direction or with the approval of the Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
	1. Library Sub-Committee.	
1	*The Punjab Literary Series*	Urdú Translations of Tulloch's *Prince Consort* and Sir Robert Ball's *Starland* are being printed off. Sir Edwin Arnold's *Seas and Lands* and Malleson's *Akbar* (*Rulers of India Series*) have been translated, and the MSS. are being revised, and Buckley's *Fairy Land of Science* has been selected for translation.
	2. English Sub-Committee.	
2	*English Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until a final decision is arrived at as regards *English for Beginners—The First Book*—by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, which has been provisionally adopted.
3	*English Reader for the 5th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until the Reader for the 4th Class is finally settled.
4	*Moral Readers for Schools, especially Girls' Schools, Primary and Middle Departments, by Lála Hans Ráj.*	Under consideration.
5	*Illustrations for the Third English Reader for Middle Schools.*	No illustrations were received from the School of Art this year.
6	*Revision of the Translation Exercises for Secondary Schools.*	Under preparation.
	3. Technical Sub-Committee.	
7	*Revision of the Vernacular Text-Books in Arithmetic for Primary Schools.*	Revised books are under consideration.
8	*Urdú Translation of the Primer of Domestic Economy and Hygiene.*	Approved and recommended.
9	*Preparation of a Manual of School Management for Training Institutions.*	Under consideration.
10-11	*Revision of the Departmental Algebra, Parts I and II*, by Mr. G. N. Chattarjí, B.A.	In hand.
12	*Multiplication and Money Tables*	Approved and recommended.
13	*Pictorial Sheets for the Object Lessons* ...	Under preparation in sheets by Mr. Andrews, and on cards by Munshí Sher Muhammad.
14	*Mental Arithmetic for Primary Classes* ...	Under preparation.
15	*Notes of Lessons on Elementary Science for the 1st Class of Middle Schools.*	Ditto.
16	*Preparation of a sheet showing the ten figures together with the mode of their respective formation and their several proportions.*	Approved and recommended.
17	*The Criticism Lesson Note Book.* Revised by Mr. H. T. Knowlton.	Ditto ditto.
	4. History and Geography Sub-Committee.	
18	*Memory Maps*	Map of India approved; and those of Punjab, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America are under preparation by the Principal, Central Training College, with the assistance of the Committee's Contractors.
19	*Preparation of a Graphic Map of the Punjab*	The necessary instructions have been issued to the Contractors.
20-23	*Revision of the District Geographies of Karnál, Umballa, Gujránwála, and Pesháwar.*	Revised draft of the District Geography of Pesháwar has been approved, but the others are in hand.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
24	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Geography and History for the High Department.*	The recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee *re* the Courses of Reading in History were not approved; and those relating to the Courses of Reading in Geography are under consideration.
25	*Revision of the Geographical Reader for the 5th Class Primary.*	Under consideration.
26	*Revision of the Geographical Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	Revised draft prepared for the Press.
27	*A Manual of Geography (in English) for Middle Schools.*	Under preparation.
28	*Revision of the Mukhtisar Tárikh-i-Hind* ...	In hand.
29-30	*Revision of the Geography of India, Parts I and II.*	A further revised draft is under consideration.
31-32	*Preparation of the Maps, one of each hemisphere (for the 5th Class of Primary Schools) to indicate exactly the knowledge required from the candidates with respect to the "Outlines of the Geography of the World."*	Under consideration.
33	*Revision of the Maps of Districts*	The general lines on which the maps have to be revised have been settled by the Committee.
34	*Publication of new and improved Wall Maps*	The necessary instructions have been communicated to the Contractors.
35	*Revised Geography of the Punjab*	Approved.
	5. Urdu Sub-Committee.	
36-39	*Revision of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Urdú Readers.*	The books are being revised.
40	*Revision of the Urdú Course for the 3rd Class of Middle Schools.*	The revised draft is under consideration.
41	*Proposals to do something to check the production of Vernacular translations of immoral and undesirable books.*	Lists of good and useful books for translation have been circulated throughout the Province.
42	*Preparation of a popular and reliable Life of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.*	Under consideration.
43	*Preparation of Illustrations for the Qá'ida* ...	Ditto.
44	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Girls' Schools.*	Ditto.
	6. Hindi and Sanskrit Sub-Committee.	
45	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Hindí for the Middle Classes for Girls above the 1st Middle Class.*	The recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider this question have been approved by the Committee.
46	*Revision of the Shabdárath Bhámu*	The revised draft is being seen through the Press.
47	*Manual of Kindergarten for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examinations.*	Under preparation in the Central Training College.
48-50	*Hindí Translations of Notes of Object Lessons for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes of Lower Primary Schools.*	Under preparation.
	7. Persian and Arabic Sub-Committee.	
51-53	The revised draft of *Fársi ki Pahli, Fársi ki Dúsri*, and *Gulistan ke Pahle do Báb ka Intikháb*, by Lála Amír Chand.	Rejected.
	8. Gurmukhi Sub-Committee.	
54	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Gurmukhí for Girls' Schools from the Primary to the Middle Classes, inclusive.*	The report of the Special Sub-Committee is under consideration.
55-57	*The Punjábí Translations of Notes of Object Lessons for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes of Lower Primary Schools.*	Under preparation.

Appendix K. Punjab Text-Book Committee.

List of Books considered and approved.

No.	Name of Book, Author, or Publisher.		Remarks.
	English Language, Literature, and Grammar.		
1	*The Citizen of India*, by Sir William Lee-Warner.		Copies purchased for presentation to High School Libraries.
2	*The Students' Practical Dictionary, with English and Hindustáni Equivalents.* (Lála Rámnaráin Lál.)		Recommended for School Libraries.
3	*Hereward the Wake*, by Chas. Kingsley.	(Macmillan and Co., Ld.)	Placed in the Reference Library of the Text-Book Committee, and those marked * recommended in connection with "Healthy Literature for the Young."
4	* *Sir Francis Drake*, by Corbett.		
5	*Agnes Hopetown's Schools and Holidays*, by Mrs. Oliphant.		
6	*Westward Ho!* by Chas. Kingsley.		
7	*Poor Jack*, by Captain Marryat.		
8	*Livingstone*, by Thomas Hughes.		
9	"*Carrots*": *Just a Little Boy*, by Molesworth.		
10	*Popular Tales*, by Edgeworth.		
11	*Tales of Old Travel*, by Kingsley.		
12	*The Heroes*, by Kingsley.		
13	*Gordon*, by Butler.		
14	*Olive*, by the Author of "John Halifax Gentleman."		
15	* *The Prince and the Page*, by C. M. Yonge.		
16	* *Water Babies*, by Kingsley.		
17	*The Lances of Lynwood*, by C. M. Yonge.		
18	*The Tapestry Room*, by Molesworth.		
19	*The Heroes of Asgard*, by Keary.		
20	*Oliver Twist*, by Chas. Dickens.		
21	*Walks and Talks of School Boys*, by Atkinson.		
22	*Storm Warriors*, by John Gilmore.		
23	*The Christmas Child*, by Molesworth.		
24	*The Armourer's Prentices*, by C. M. Yonge.		
25	Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.	*The Cambridge University Press.*	Placed in the Reference Library of the Committee.
26	Earle's *Microcosmography*.		
27	Macaulay's *Two Essays on William Pitt*.		
28	Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*.		
29	*Stories for Infant Classes*.	*Messrs. W. & R. Chambers.*	
30	*Stories for Standard I.*		
31-55	Jackson's *Copy-books* (25 Nos.), Sampson, Low, &c.		The Committee, while approving of the new series of these Copy-books, decided to recommend that the present alternatives be retained.
56	Goldsmith's *Traveller*, by Ryland (Bell and Sons).		Copies to be presented to the European Schools in the Province.
57	*Selections from Browning*, by Ryland (Bell and Sons).		Placed in the Reference Library of the Committee.
58	Gray's *English Poems*, by Tovey (Cambridge University Press).		
59	*Tempest*, by Variety and Rowe (Ditto).		

No.	Name of Book, Author, or Publisher.	Remarks.
60	*Srikrishna: His Life and Teachings*, by D. N. Pal.	Placed in the Reference Library of the Committee.
61-62	1. *Elementary Grammar.* 2. *Hints on the Study of English* (Rowe and Webb.)	
63-64	1. *English Grammar Series*, Book III 2. *English Grammar Series*, Book IV (J. C. Nesfield.)	Recommended for adoption as three alternative sets of text-books on Grammar.
65-66	1. *Manual of English Grammar.* 2. *Advanced English Grammar.* (C. V. E. S.)	
67	*Life of William Shakespeare*, by Sidney Lee.	Copies to be presented to Arts Colleges teaching up to the B. A. Standard.
68-69	*New Orient Readers*, Nos. VI and VII ...	Recommended to take the place of *Orient Reader* No. VI in the High School Classes.
70	*Eur-Aryan Roots*, by Archdeacon Baly ...	Recommended for the Libraries of the Colleges teaching up to the B. A. Standard.
71	Pope's *Essay on Man*, with introduction, by F. Ryland. (Educational Supply Association).	
72	*Selections from Wordsworth.*	
73	*Selections from Horatius.*	
74	*Selections from Byron.*	To be placed in the Reference Library.
75	*Selections from King John.*	
76	*Selections of Poetry* (Ed. S. A.)	
77	*Julius Cæsar*, edited by Professor Meiklejohn.	
78	*Queen Victoria and Her People*, by Rev. C. S. Dawe (W. and R. Chambers.)	To be placed in the Reference Library.
79	*Dombey and Son* (Narrative Readers). (W. and R. Chambers.)	Copies to be supplied to European Middle and High Schools.
80-87	*Chambers' Fluent Readers*, 1st and 2nd Primer, and Books I—VI	To be placed in the Reference Library.
88	*Royal Crown Readers, Standard O.*	
	Mathematics, Science, and Technical Education.	
89	*Sheet showing the proper formation and mode of writing the ten Digits.*	Approved and recommended.
90	Pitman's *Phonography made Easy, with Explanations in Urdú*, by Mr. J. H. S. Bellew.	The Committee decided to purchase 100 copies of the book when it is published.
91	*Manual of Ethics*, by Mackenzie.	
92-93	*Manual of Logic*, Vols. I and II, by Welton	To be placed in the Reference Library of the Committee.
94	*Physiography for Advanced Students*, by A. Simmons.	
95	*Algebra*, by M. N. Ray.	
96	*Elementary Mechanics* (University Correspondence College Press).	To be placed in the Reference Library of the Committee.
97	*Tutorial Trigonometry* (Ditto).	

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book, Author, or Publisher.	Remarks.
98	*Urdú Translation of Mr. Hawkins' Primer of Domestic Economy and Hygiene*, by Lála Shiv Diál, M. A.	Approved and recommended.
99	*Criticism Lesson Note Book for Students in Training*, revised by Mr. H. T. Knowlton.	
100	*Multiplication and Money Table Sheets.* Prepared under the direction of the Principal, Central Training College.	
101	*Mathematical Astronomy*, by Barlow and Briggs. (Univ. Cor. College Press.)	Copies to be presented to Arts Colleges. To be placed in the Reference Library.
102	*Elementary Hydrostatics*, by Briggs and Bryan. (Univ. Cor. College Press.)	
103	*First Stage Magnetism and Electricity*, by Jude. (Univ. Cor. College Press.)	
104	*A Text-book of Zoology*, by Wells and Davies. (Univ. Cor. College Press.)	
105	*Key to Algebraic Factors*, by D. W. Wacha, M. A. (Longmans.)	To be placed in the Reference Library.
106	*Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry*, by S. H. Collins.	Recommended as a book deserving the patronage of Government.
107	*The School World.*—A monthly journal issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ld., London.	Copies to be subscribed for one year for the Central Training College and Normal Schools.
108	*Diagrams of Horse, Wheat, Oats, and Barley, India-rubber, etc.* Published by Nelson and Sons.	A set to be presented to each of the six Training Institutions.
109	*Numeration and Notation Chart*, by Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, and published by Saiyad Mumtáz Ali.	To be distributed among select Primary Schools.
	History and Geography.	
110-13	*Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the World*, by Bábú S. B. Chattarjí.	Contractors to the Committee have been asked to keep a supply of these maps in stock.
114	*History of England*, by Arnold Forester ...	Copies distributed among select High Schools.
115	*Revised Draft of the Geography of the Peshawar District.*	Approved and recommended.
116	*Students' History of India*, (English) by Maulaví 'Abdul Karím, B.A.	Recommended for High School Libraries.
117	*Readings from Indian History*, Part II, by A. F. Hœrnle and H. A. Stark.	The complete book in three parts to be recommended for High School Libraries.
118	*The Royal Wall Atlas*, No. III ...	Recommended to School Managers.
119	*Tárikh-i-Hind*, Part I, by Lála Lájpat Rái	Copies to be distributed to Middle and High Schools.
120	*Jughráfia-i-Punjáb.*—Revised and prepared for the Press, by Pandit Ralla Rám.	Approved and recommended.
121-26	(1) *Modern Atlas of the World*, (2) *Examination Memory Sketch Maps*, (3) *The Federation Atlas*, (4) *Maps of Europe and of the Hemispheres*, and (5) *the Reliable Atlas* (Messrs. Ruddiman Johnston).	To be placed in the Reference Library.
127	*Memory Map of India.*—Prepared by the Principal, Central Training College.	Approved and recommended.
	Urdu Language, Literature, and Grammar.	
128	*Sair-i-Prind*, by Malik Qutb Dín, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Copies purchased for distribution among select Schools.
129	*England and India*, by Lála Baij Náth.	

No.	Name of Book, Author, or Publisher.	Remarks.
130	*The Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery*, by Saiyad Amír Sháh, Khán Bahádur.	Brought to the notice of District Boards and Municipal Committees.
131	*The Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine*, by Saiyad Amír Sháh, Khán Bahádur.	
132	*Majmúa-i-Akhláq*, by Mahárája Sir Ranjore Singh, K.C.S.I.	Placed in the Reference Library of the Committee.
133	*Ghás Chára*, by Lála Deví Diyál ...	Copies to be purchased for distribution among Schools.
134	*Sabzí Tarkárí*, by Lála Deví Diyál ...	
135	*Larkion ki Pahlí Kitáb* ...	Copies to be presented to Urdú Middle Schools for Girls.
136	*Fasána Rahat*, by Maulaví Saiyad Ahmad, of Delhi.	
137-38	*Kárnáma-i Lord Lawrence and Kárnáma-i-Lord Hardinge* (Rulers of India Series), by Lála K. B. Thápar.	Copies supplied to select Primary Schools.
139	*Gulzár-i-Shakespeare*, by Lála Tej Rám ...	Copies to be presented to the Libraries of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools.
140	*Darbár-i-Akbarí*, by Shams-ul-'Ulma Maulaví Muhammad Husain, Azád, and published by Saiyad Mumtáz 'Alí.	Copies to be presented to the Libraries of High Schools.
141	*Nek Atwár* (Good Manners Chart), published by Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons.	To be brought to the notice of Managers of Schools.
	HINDÍ AND SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.	
142	*Vyakarn Bhánu*, by Pandit Bhánu Datt ...	Recommended.
143	*The Eminent Hindú Ránís*, by Lála Káshí Náth.	Copies to be purchased for distribution among select Hindí Schools.
144	Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, translated into Hindí, by Lála Káshí Náth.	
145	*Our Ancient Theatre*: No. 1, *Mahavircharitra*, by Lála Síta Rám, B.A.	
146	*Vihari-Vihara*, by Pandit Ambika Datt Vyás.	Copies to be purchased for distribution among select High Schools.
147	*Ramayan Saptakand*, by Bábú Kálí Parsanna Singha.	
148	*Our Ancient Theatre*: No. II, *Uttra Ram Charitra* (Sanskrit Dramatists), by Lála Síta Rám, B.A.	Copies to be purchased for distribution among select Schools.
	GURMUKHI LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND GRAMMAR.	
149	*Kakh de ehle lakh* ... by Lála Behárí Lál.	Copies to be supplied to the Libraries of Gurmukhí Girls' Schools.
150	*Pattra Kaumadi* ...	

Appendix K

Report on the Text-Book Committee.

List of Books recommended for the Libraries of Schools.

No.	Name of Book, Author, and Publisher.	Remarks.
1	*The Students' Practical Dictionary, with English and Hindustáni Equivalents.*	Recommended in accordance with the Director of Public Instruction's Circular No. 28, dated 8th September, 1892.
2	*Students' History of India* (English), by Maulaví 'Abdul Karím, B.A.	
3	*Readings from Indian History*, Parts I, II, III, by Dr. A. F. Hœrnle and H. A. Stark.	
4	*Water Babies*, by C. Kingsley ...	
5	*The Prince and the Page*, by C. M. Yonge.	
6	*Drake*, by J. Corbett.	

Additions to the Library of Reference and Museum.

I.—Donations.

The Committee acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of gifts of books sent either direct to the Secretary, or through the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.; Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.; Messrs. Blackie and Sons; Messrs. Thomas, Nelson and Sons; Messrs. Cassells and Company; the Educational Supply Association, London; Messrs. Ruddiman, Johnston and Co.; Messrs. W. and R. Chambers and Co.; Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston and Co.; the Cambridge University Press; Messrs. George Bell and Sons; and the University Correspondence College Press.

II.—General Additions to the Library.

I.—69 Books on English Language, Literature, and Grammar.
II.— 4 „ on Biography.
III.—25 „ on Science.
IV.—42 Volumes of English Readers.
V.—12 Books on History.
VI.—16 „ on Mathematics.
VII.— 3 „ on Philosophy.
VIII.— 9 „ on French, German, Latin, Italian, and Greek Languages.
IX.— 1 „ on Commercial Education.
X.— 6 „ on General Education,
XI.— 1 „ Anglo-Oriental Book,
XII.—10 „ Urdú and Persian Books.
XIII.—15 Hindí, Sanskrit, and Gurmukhí Books.
XIV.—34 Works of Reference.
XV.—76 Charts, Maps, etc.
XVI.—64 Pieces of Apparatus.

The total addition to the Library, therefore, is 247 volumes; and the maps, charts, articles of apparatus, etc., added to the Museum, are 140 in number.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

I have the honor to submit my annual report on the Departmental Text-books and the sale of Secretariat books held on commission sale by Messrs. Gulâb Singh and Sons.

The total number of different editions published during the year was 73, against 82 in the previous year, with an aggregate of 707,850 copies, as compared with 494,750 before. The increase is not easily to be accounted for ; but perhaps the reason of bringing out so large editions may lie in the fact that the cost of production diminishes as the numbers produced increase. Though this may bring larger profits to the publisher, the general get-up of the books cannot be so satisfactory as when the editions are comparatively small, these being better manageable.

Of the total 73 books by far the greater number are, in the main, good, both in respect of the style of their caligraphy and lithography, fulfilling in every way the requirements of the Department. The paper employed, too, is always of the authorized standard. About half a dozen of these books, however, were rather indifferently printed, and one of them, the Jâmi'-ul-Qawâ'id, the text-book in Persian Grammar, was specially defective. The lithography was careless, and the get-up not very creditable to so distinguished a firm. The Press was warned that such failures would not again be tolerated.

As a rule, the work of the Contractors is satisfactory. But it might be noted that the style of writing our books, introduced and brought to perfection by the Department after great trouble and expense, is in danger of deterioration, if great care is not always taken that only the best *Kâtibs*, trained in that special form of writing, are engaged.

I may note in this connection that the appointment of the editors by the Punjab Text-Book Committee has added to the usefulness of the books. The books thus revised are subjected to a careful scrutiny in my office, and the result of it has always been beneficial, though this involved a large amount of responsible work.

The arrangements for the supply and distribution of books continue, generally, very satisfactory.

The account of the Secretariat books held on commission sale by the Contractors remains the same as last year, as it would appear from the annexed statement, no new book having been sold during the year under report.

ACCOUNT OF SECRETARIAT BOOKS HELD ON COMMISSION SALE BY RÁI SÁHIB GULÁB SINGH AND SONS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1898, TO 31ST MARCH, 1899.

Credit.	Total.			Debit.	Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Payments made during the year...	...	...	...	Balance on the 31st March, 1898	658	0	4
Balance due	658	0	4	Books supplied during the year	...	...	...
Total	658	0	4	Total	658	0	4

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

(For Details, see General Table III).

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		*University Education.* Arts Colleges.	*University Education.* Professional Colleges.	*School Education, General.* Secondary Schools.	*School Education, General.* Primary Schools.	*School Education, Special.* Training Schools.	*School Education, Special.* All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
110,667	Towns ... 178	Males 11,255,986	Institutions. For Males...	10	1	339	2,350	6	10	2,716	449	4,111	7,276	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 20·88
	Villages ...34,664	Females 9,610,861	Institutions. For Females	...	...	33	321	...	3	357	...	515	872	2·50
	Total ...34,842	Total 20,866,847	Institutions. Total ...	10	1	372	2,671	6	13	3,073	449	4,626	8,148	23·38
			Scholars. Males ...	1,250	200	61,697	102,458	322	1,718	167,645	6,687	64,335	238,667	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 14·14
			Scholars. Females...	...	8	2,550	11,070	...	173	13,801	...	8,629	22,430	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·56
			Total ...	1,250	208	64,247	113,528	322	1,891	181,446	6,687	72,964	261,097	8·34

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								
	University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*											
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	1,66,868	81,345	10,48,933	4,80,787	61,920	90,380	19,30,233	1,07,039	51,639	1,66,993	1,51,295	1,73,662	38,285	3,74,154	10,63,067	32,20,666
For Females	...	...	1,37,113	80,538	...	9,715	2,27,366									
Total ...	1,66,868	81,345	11,86,046	5,61,325	61,920	1,00,095	21,57,599	1,07,039	51,639	1,66,993	1,51,295	1,73,662	38,285	3,74,154	10,63,067	32,20,666
2. (*a*)—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	7·49	8·67	20·08	2·45	7·88	6·36	52·96	1·43	6·62	19·18	6·99	8·27	1·39	3·12	47·04	100
(*b*)—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·07	·40	17·61	55·91	·06	·16	74·23	·04	...	2·55	8·65	8·92	1·15	4·44	25·77	100
(*c*)—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·05	·86	55·04	18·71	·002	1·55	77·22	·01	...	·35	5·16	10·98	1·43	4·82	22·78	100
(*d*)— Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·18	2·52	36·82	17·42	1·92	3·10	66·99	3·32	1·59	5·18	4·69	5·39	1·18	11·61	33·01	100

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	163 1 2	319 2 6	13 11 8	8 5 4	179 3 8	60 6 5	65 6 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	26 15 7	0 11 10	...	1 3 9	...	1 15 8
	Total Cost ...	249 0 10	383 11 3	48 2 7	12 10 7	180 8 5	83 10 7	95 0 10
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 1 5	0 0 4	...	...	0 0 6
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 14 0	4 7 11	...	14 14 4	4 9 1
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 4 7	5 1 2	...	27 8 4	5 10 1
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 1 0	0 3 3	...	...	0 1 8
	Cost to Municipal Funds... ...	86 14 3	...	7 15 7	5 10 11	...	9 12 10	7 5 7
	Total Cost ...	157 11 3	...	18 5 11	7 2 10	...	10 0 0	14 14 1
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	45 1 3	...	9 12 1	0 7 6	...	...	4 4 5
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	4 5 1	...	1 9 5	1 12 3	...	12 0 0	1 12 1
	Total Cost ...	165 5 0	...	32 9 11	4 8 11	...	39 6 10	16 6 11
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost ...	59 12 1	...	12 11 6	30 14 5	...	45 14 10	13 6 0
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	48 7 3	319 2 6	2 8 1	0 2 10	179 3 8	26 5 5	2 5 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 9 4	26 15 7	5 0 4	3 13 10	1 3 9	3 9 8	4 4 9
	Total Cost ...	138 5 10	383 11 3	18 15 8	5 2 7	180 8 5	53 1 7	12 5 3

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES — English	1	238	232	194	1	30	27	24	3	368	368	320	4	529	490	397
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	85	89	71	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. — Medicine	1	208	212	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Total	2	446	444	399	1	30	27	24	4	453	457	391	4	529	490	397
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS. — For Boys. — High Schools	4	1,309	1,330	1,198	28	8,309	8,162	7,069	33	8,904	8,825	7,463	38	7,623	7,177	5,780
School Education, General. — For Boys. — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	57	10,297	10,055	8,386	26	3,013	2,890	2,458	32	3,180	3,096	2,537
School Education, General. — For Boys. — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	121	19,000	18,412	15,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. — High Schools	2	295	289	277	...	...	...	...	6	473	433	399	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	898	811	709	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	296	341	289	4	530	554	400	1	120	122	81
School Education, General. — Total	6	1,604	1,619	1,475	211	37,902	36,970	31,263	84	13,818	13,513	11,429	71	10,923	10,395	8,398
School Education, General. — PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — For Boys	5	507	485	413	1,703	77,544	74,497	63,156	549	21,065	20,054	17,540	93	3,344	2,884	2,498
School Education, General. — PRIMARY SCHOOLS. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	188	6,289	6,190	4,714	119	4,292	4,228	3,248	14	487	463	370
School Education, General. — Total	5	507	485	413	1,891	83,833	80,687	67,870	668	25,357	24,282	20,788	107	3,831	3,347	2,868
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION. — Training Schools for Masters.	6	322	343	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	1	239	232	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	411	366	327
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	1	226	231	222	...	...	...	...	1	(b)135	70	70	(c)1	38	38	38
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	1	279	257	207	(d)5	378	507	427	...	...	...	...	1	86	82	59
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	1	99	102	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Total	10	1,165	1,165	1,016	5	378	507	427	1	135	70	70	3	535	486	424
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23	3,722	3,713	3,303	2,108	122,143	118,191	99,584	757	39,763	38,322	32,678	185	15,818	14,718	12,087
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 1. *Advanced teaching*— (a). Arabic or Persian																
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — (b). Sanskrit																
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* — For Boys																
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* — ,, Girls																
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 3. *Do. do. the Qurán** — For Boys																
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 3. *Do. do. the Qurán** — ,, Girls																
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* — For Boys																
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* — ,, Girls																
TOTAL																
GRAND TOTAL																

TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
9	1,165	1,163	979	...	2	33	895	231	4	...	...	(a). Classification—
1	85	60	85	22	...	...	37	48	...	...	...	*I Division.*—Ninety-seven boys: *Section A.*—Sixty-nine learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies, geometrical definitions and chip-carving. They also receive instruction in 3 Rs. for two hours a day.
1	208	208	...	...	2	11	156	39	...	8	...	*Section B.*—Twenty-eight boys learn elementary free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry, carving and joinery, and elementary modelling.
11	1,458	1,431	1,064	22	4	44	1,088	318	4	8	...	*II Division.*—Thirty-nine boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry and modelling in clay; 27 learn drawing in colours; and 12 learn carving and joinery.
103	26,145	19,423	18,741	25,320	588	369	16,397	8,736	55	6	...	
115	16,490	8,992	8,538	16,490	456	110	10,626	5,248	50	75	...	
121	19,000	...	9,080	19,000	...	10	12,540	6,442	8	...	...	*III Division.*—Eighteen boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting inplaster, light and shade, and perspective; 11 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 7 learn carving and joinery.
8	768	768	249	188	627	140	...	1	...	...	35	
15	898	781	88	251	672	206	...	...	20	...	108	
10	946	...	141	946	...	149	557	232	8	...	...	
372	64,247	29,964	36,837	62,195	2,343	984	40,120	20,659	141	81	143	*IV Division.*—Forty-four boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terra-cotta; 17 practice applied designs for building decoration; and 24 carving and joinery.
2,350	102,460	1,265	15,846	102,460	69	481	57,426	44,042	442	45	...	
321	11,068	18	234	11,068	16	199	7,136	3,609	108	...	43	
2,671	113,528	1,283	16,080	113,528	85	680	64,562	47,651	550	45	43	*Engineering Class.*—Forty-one boys: all learn elementary building drawing, estimating building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.
6	322	37	245	299	...	2	181	189	...	...	...	
1	(a) 239	...	...	...	...	7	111	121	...	...	...	(b) Learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Persian.
1	411	386	...	25	...	2	339	70	...	...	...	(c) Medical School for Women: 26 study medicine, compounding, and nursing; and 12 learn *dais'* work.
3	399	...	135	226	...	30	151	218	..	3	...	(d) Includes two Schools for Girls.
7	(e) 743	145	39	705	...	1	301	441	...	16	...	(e) One hundred and eighty-nine learn carpentry and drawing, 251 carpentry only, 100 drawing only, 66 smiths' work, 83 wood-work, 26 metal engraving, 38 weaving, 9 photography, 1 tailoring, and 116 girls learn needle-work.
1	(f) 99	...	...	...	...	...	25	74	...	...	...	
19	2,213	568	419	1,255	...	42	1,108	1,065	...	19	...	(f) All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.
3,073	181,446	33,246	54,400	177,000	2,422	1,750	106,878	69,691	695	153	186	
345	4,925	...	4,843	131	...	...	156	4,762	7	...	...	
104	1,762	...	1,720	42	...	...	1,760	2	...	...	...	
1,115	24,382	7	684	23,792	...	6	20,883	3,356	137	15	...	
56	1,496	...	...	1,496	..	...	998	498	...	...	11	
2,962	39,896	...	38,891	491	...	...	1,057	38,799	40	671	...	
433	5,658	...	5,635	48	...	...	143	5,513	2	...	286	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
34	419	106	80	352	83	52	69	82	133	5	...	
26	1,113	148	36	981	121	15	515	371	91	...	32	
5,075	79,651	261	51,889	27,333	204	73	25,581	53,383	410	691	329	
8,148	261,097	33,507	106,289	204,333	2,636	1,823	132,459	123,074	1,105	844	515	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A.

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.		Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	2	380	362	351	2	208	210	198	...	...	...	...	4	588	588	153	388	582	6	6	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	10	477	397	336	...	...	...	...	10	477	477	74	151	455	22	75	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	2	295	289	277	4	320	279	258	...	...	...	...	6	615	615	169	35	615	...	...	35
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools	...	...	...	..	12	692	610	518	...	...	...	...	12	692	692	66	15	672	20	...	108
Total	4	675	651	628	28	1,697	1,496	1,310	...	...	...	...	32	2,372	2,372	462	589	2,324	48	81	143
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
School Education, General. — For Boys	...	...	...	...	3	71	69	56	...	...	...	...	3	71	71	...	...	69	2	34	...
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	14	13	1	16	16	...	...	16	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	3	71	69	56	1	16	14	13	4	87	87	...	...	85	2	34	8
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	4	675	651	628	31	1,768	1,565	1,366	1	16	14	13	36	2,459	2,459	462	589	2,409	50	115	151
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For Boys													4	83	83	80	16	83	...	3	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... Girls													7	121	121	18	3	121	...	...	32
TOTAL ...													11	204	204	98	19	204	...	3	32
GRAND TOTAL ...													47	2,663	2,663	560	608	2,613	50	118	183

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (B).

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.																
English	1	238	232	194	1	30	27	24	3	368	368	320	4	529	490	397
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	85	89	71	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Medicine	1	208	212	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	446	444	399	1	30	27	24	4	453	457	391	4	529	490	397
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys. High Schools	2	929	968	847	28	8,309	8,162	7,069	31	8,696	8,615	7,265	38	7,623	7,177	5,780
For Boys. Middle Schools																
For Boys. English ...	...	...	...	...	57	10,297	10,055	8,386	16	2,536	2,493	2,122	32	3,180	3,096	2,537
For Boys. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	121	19,000	18,412	15,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153	154	141	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools																
For Girls. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	206	201	191	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	5	296	341	289	4	530	554	400	1	120	122	81
al ...	2	929	968	847	211	37,902	36,970	31,263	56	12,121	12,017	10,119	71	10,923	10,395	8,398
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys ...	5	507	485	413	1,703	77,544	74,497	63,156	546	20,994	19,985	17,484	93	3,344	2,884	2,498
For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	188	6,289	6,190	4,714	119	4,292	4,228	3,248	13	471	449	357
Total ...	5	507	485	413	1,891	83,833	80,687	67,870	665	25,286	24,213	20,732	106	3,815	3,333	2,855
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters.	6	322	343	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	1	239	232	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	411	366	327
Medical Schools...	1	226	231	222	...	...	...	...	1	(b) 135	70	70	(c) 1	38	38	38
Industrial Schools	1	279	257	207	(d) 5	378	507	427	...	...	...	...	1	86	82	59
Other Schools ...	1	99	102	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	10	1,165	1,165	1,016	5	378	507	427	1	135	70	70	3	535	486	424
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	19	3,047	3,062	2,675	2,108	122,143	118,191	99,584	726	37,995	36,7 5	3 112	184	15,802	14,704	12,074

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	1. *Advanced teaching*—		
	(*a*). Arabic or Persian		... ...
	(*b*). Sanskrit		... ...
	2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	For Boys	... ...
		,, Girls	... ...
	3. *Do. do. the Qurán**	For Boys	... ...
		,, Girls	... ...
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*	For Boys	... ...
		,, Girls	... ...
		TOTAL	... ...
		GRAND TOTAL	... ...

TABLE III (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
9	1,165	1,163	979	...	2	33	895	231	4	...	...	(a). Classification—
1	85	60	85	22	...	...	37	48	...	...	...	*I Division.*—Ninety-seven boys: *Section A.*—Sixty-nine learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies, geometrical definitions and chip-carving. They also receive instruction in Rs. 3 for two hours a day.
1	208	208	...	...	2	11	156	39	...	8	...	*Section B.*—Twenty-eight boys learn elementary free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry, carving and joinery, and elementary modelling.
11	1,458	1,431	1,064	22	4	44	1,088	318	4	8	...	
99	25,557	18,835	18,588	24,932	6	369	16,397	8,736	49	...	...	*II Division.*—Thirty-nine boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry and modelling in clay; 27 learn drawing in colours; and 12 learn carving and joinery.
105	16,013	8,515	8,464	16,013	1	110	10,626	5,248	28	...	...	
121	19,000	...	9,080	19,000	...	10	12,540	6,442	8	...	...	
2	153	153	80	153	12	140	...	1	...	...	...	*III Division.*—Eighteen boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, and perspective; 11 learn ornamental drawing and design; and 7 learn carving and joinery.
3	206	89	22	206	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	
10	946	...	141	946	...	149	557	232	8	...	...	
340	61,875	27,592	36,375	61,250	19	984	40,120	20,659	93	...	...	
2,347	102,389	1,194	15,846	102,389	...	481	57,426	44,042	440	11	...	*IV Division.*—Forty-four boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terra cotta; 17 practice applied designs for building decoration; and 24 carving and joinery.
320	11,052	2	234	11,052	...	199	7,136	3,609	108	...	35	
2,667	113,441	1,196	16,080	113,441	...	680	64,562	47,651	548	11	35	
6	322	37	245	299	...	2	181	139	...	...	...	*Engineering Class.*—Forty-one boys: all learn elementary building drawing, estimating, building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.
1	(a) 239	...	...	...	...	7	111	121	...	...	..	(b) Learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Persian.
1	411	386	...	25	...	2	339	70	...	...	...	(c) Medical School for Women: 26 study medicine, compounding, and nursing; and 12 learn *dais'* work.
3	399	...	135	226	...	30	151	218	...	3	...	(d) Includes 2 Schools for Girls.
7	(e) 743	145	39	705	...	1	301	441	...	16	...	(e) One hundred and eighty-nine learn carpentry and drawing, 251 carpentry only, 100 drawing only, 66 smiths' work, 83 wood-work, 26 metal engraving, 38 weaving, 9 photography, 1 tailoring, and 116 girls learn needle-work.
1	(f) 99	...	...	...	...	...	25	74	...	...	...	
19	2,213	568	419	1,255	...	42	1,108	1,063	...	19	..	(f) All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.
3,037	178,987	30,787	53,938	175,968	23	1,750	106,878	69,691	645	38	35	
345	4,925	...	4,843	131	...	....	156	4,762	7	...	...	
104	1,762	...	1,720	42	..	...	1,760	2	...	...	...	
1,115	24,382	7	684	23,792	...	6	20,883	3,356	137	15	...	
56	1,496	...	...	1,496	...	...	998	498	...	...	11	
2,962	39,896	...	38,891	491	...	...	1,057	38,799	40	671	...	
433	5,658	...	5,635	48	...	...	143	5,513	2	...	286	
30	336	23	...	336	...	52	69	82	133	2	...	
19	992	27	18	978	...	15	515	371	91	...	...	
5,064	79,447	57	51,791	27,314	...	73	25,581	53,383	410	688	297	
8,101	258,434	30,844	105,729	203,282	23	1,823	132,459	123,074	1,055	726	332	

* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	37,833	...	...	19,948	...	...	57,781
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
University Education. — Medicine	67,661	2,524	3,195	7,965	...	...	81,345
Total	1,05,494	2,524	3,195	27,913	...	...	1,39,126
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	15,800	...	1,200	18,793	625	(a) 19,469	55,887
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	6,428	...	...	5,244	641	(b) 9,770	22,083
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22,228	...	1,200	24,037	1,266	29,239	77,970
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys	4,042	...	...	1,155	...	944	6,141
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,042	...	...	1,155	...	944	6,141
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	61,476	417	7	...	...	20	61,920
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	10,168	2	...	372	8	121	10,671
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	15,686	...	...	...	...	...	15,686
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	6,848	...	...	171	...	...	7,019
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	16,946	...	...	...	...	(d) 18,448	35,394
Total	1,11,124	419	7	543	8	18,589	1,30,690
Buildings	54,687	...	...	...	...	(e) 1,750	56,437
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	9,701	...	...	...	...	(f) 5,052	14,753
Total	64,388	...	...	...	...	6,802	71,190
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION...	3,07,276	2,943	4,402	53,648	1,274	55,574	4,25,117

(a) Includes Rs. 13,169 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 6,716 from Imperial Revenues.
(d) From Imperial Revenues.
(e) Includes Rs. 1,000 from Imperial Revenues.
(f) Includes Rs. 1,214 from Imperial Revenues.

RAL TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,346	1,912	...	...	4,258	9,000	300	1,500	22,724	11,314	9,521	54,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,601	146	27	350	575	8,490	21,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,346	1,912	...	...	4,258	20,601	446	1,527	23,074	11,889	18,011	75,548
1,624	13,243	1,09,013	1,18,313	2,000	340	2,44,533	71,829	741	16,538	1,18,513	16,485	43,507	2,67,613
...	24,178	47,104	78,432	1,005	963	1,51,682	17,241	1,099	2,329	28,418	3,712	16,661	69,460
...	70,839	17,518	39,562	621	16	1,28,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,287	...	...	21,188	188	12,008	47,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,697	190	...	9,386	2,375	11,728	43,376
1,025	323	8,947	...	...	...	10,295	8,735	75	462	12	273	3,131	12,688
2,649	1,08,583	1,82,582	2,36,307	3,626	1,319	5,35,066	1,31,789	2,105	19,329	1,77,517	23,033	87,035	4,40,808
101	3,00,446	37,329	49,617	107	500	3,88,100	4,876	32,763	6,292	11,572	6,635	13,999	76,137
3,569	16,900	22,891	...	...	6	43,366	6,524	1,308	2,526	150	7,212	16,811	34,531
3,670	3,17,346	60,220	49,617	107	506	4,31,466	11,400	34,071	8,818	11,722	13,847	30,810	1,10,668
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	1,920	...	2,760
...	1,043	4,913	164	125	...	6,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,043	4,913	164	125	...	6,245	...	...	840	...	1,920	...	2,760
412	56,063	40,484	...	390	...	97,349	9,450	...	39	...	...	10,387	19,876
...	7,248	5,293	...	...	...	12,541	1,185	...	...	...	2,853	4,466	8,504
412	63,311	45,777	...	390	...	1,09,890	10,635	...	39	...	2,853	14,853	28,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,731	4,90,283	2,95,838	2,88,000	4,248	1,825	10,86,925	1,74,425	36,622	30,553	2,12,313	53,542	1,50,709	6,58,164

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	16,836	989	11,456	29,281
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. — Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total	16,836	989	11,456	29,281
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	55,029	19,687	24,040	98,756
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	18,691	6,109	7,646	32,446
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	820	180	1,000
Total	73,720	26,616	31,866	1,32,202
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys	3,159	2,628	4,622	10,409
School Education, General. — For Girls	142	1,025	1,474	2,641
Total	3,301	3,653	6,096	13,050
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	10,940	...	...	10,940
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	9,128	(c) 100	9,228
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	249	...	1,903	2,152
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total	11,189	9,128	2,003	22,320
Buildings	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	2,487	2,487
Total	...	...	2,487	2,487
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	..	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,05,046	40,336	53,908	1,99,340

TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
46,833	300	3,846	61,420	33,280	1,45,679	
11,601	146	27	350	9,065	21,189	
67,661	2,524	3,195	7,965	...	81,345	
1,26,095	2,970	7,068	69,735	42,345	2,48,213	
89,253	13,984	1,26,751	3,10,648	(*a*) 1,26,153	6,66,789	(*a*) Includes Rs. 13,169 from Imperial Revenues.
17,241	25,277	49,433	1,25,541	36,096	2,53,588	
...	70,839	17,518	39,562	637	1,28,556	
20,715	...	...	26,432	(*b*) 22,607	69,754	(*b*) Includes Rs. 6,716 from Imperial Revenues.
19,697	190	...	9,386	14,103	43,376	
9,760	398	9,409	12	4,404	23,983	
1,56,666	1,10,688	2,03,111	5,11,581	2,04,000	11,86,046	
9,019	3,33,209	43,621	65,503	29,435	4,80,787	
10,093	18,208	25,417	292	26,528	80,538	
19,112	3,51,417	69,038	65,795	55,963	5,61,325	
61,476	417	7	...	20	61,920	
10,168	2	...	372	129	10,671	
...	...	...	10,940	...	10,940	
15,686	...	840	...	(*c*) 11,148	27,674	(*c*) Includes Rs. 100 from District Funds.
6,848	1,043	4,913	584	2,028	15,416	
16,946	...	...	...	(*d*) 18,448	35,394	(*d*) From Imperial Revenues.
1,11,124	1,462	5,760	11,896	31,773	1,62,015	
64,549	56,063	40,523	...	(*e*) 12,527	1,73,662	(*e*) Includes Rs. 1,000 from Imperial Revenues.
10,886	7,248	5,293	...	(*f*) 14,858	38,285	(*f*) Includes Rs. 1,214 from Imperial Revenues.
75,435	63,311	45,816	...	27,385	2,11,947	
11,177	255	42	81,022	14,543	1,07,039	
51,639	...	...	...	...	51,639	
1,49,621	16,066	1,306	...	...	1,66,993	
14,872	1,101	2,189	...	7,913	26,075	
5,159	971	821	...	3,269	10,220	
12,724	47,336	11,308	...	5,641	77,009	
6,927	285	...	...	79	7,291	
14,899	4,684	4,757	...	6,360	30,700	
24,384	27,916	17,809	1,00,472	(*g*) 2,03,573	3,74,154	(*g*) Includes Rs. 85,998 from Imperial Revenues.
2,91,402	98,614	38,232	1,81,494	2,41,378	8,51,120	
7,79,834	6,28,462	3,69,025	8,40,501	6,02,844	32,20,666	

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGE				
	Managed by Government.					*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				
	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	7,614	5,930	625	16,046 (a)	30,215	7,952	17,881	219	4,109	30,161
For Boys — Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,883	13,308	136	9,349	34,676
For Girls — High Schools	6,428	5,244	641	9,770 (b)	22,083	9,994	19,373	...	1,769	31,136
For Girls — Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,644	9,386	613	8,268	35,911
Total	14,042	11,174	1,266	25,816	52,298	47,473	59,948	968	23,495	1,31,884
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	1,626	...	1,453	4,458
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	1,626	...	1,453	4,458
Buildings	17,393	...	...	200	17,593	9,450	...	...	4,373	13,823
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	1,590	...	...	1,214 (c)	2,804	534	...	...	...	534
Total	18,983	...	...	1,414	20,397	9,984	...	...	4,373	14,357
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	33,025	11,174	1,266	27,230	72,695	58,836	61,574	968	29,321	1,50,699

RAL TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

MENT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM			GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Unaided.							
Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	All other sources.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	15,566	23,811	20,999 (a)	60,376	(a) Includes Rs. 13,169 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	11,883	13,308	9,485	34,676	
...	...	...	16,422	24,617	12,180 (b)	53,219	(b) Includes Rs. 6,716 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	17,644	9,386	8,881	35,911	
...	...	...	61,515	71,122	51,545	1,84,182	
...	...	...	1,379	1,626	1,453	4,458	
142	184	326	...	142	184	326	
142	184	326	1,379	1,768	1,637	4,784	
...	...	...	26,843	...	4,573	31,416	
...	...	...	2,124	...	1,214 (c)	3,338	(c) From Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	28,967	...	5,787	34,754	
...	...	...	1,429	...	130	1,559	
...	...	...	11,627	72,208	1,57,532 (d)	2,41,367	(d) Includes Rs. 85,998 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	13,056	72,208	1,57,662	2,42,926	
142	184	326	1,04,917	1,45,098	2,16,631	4,66,646	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC				
			UNDER PUBLIC				
			Managed by				
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1			2	3	4	5	6
	ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English		37,833	...	...	19,948	...
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.						
	Medicine		67,661	2,524	3,195	7,965	...
		Total ...	1,05,494	2,524	3,195	27,913	....
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools		8,186	...	1,200	12,863	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English		...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — High Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English		...	...	....	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...		...	...	...	...	....
		Total ...	8,186	...	1,200	12,863	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
	For Boys		4,042	...	...	1,155	...
	For Girls		...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,042	...	...	1,155	...
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		61,476	417	7	...	...
	Schools of Art		10,168	2	...	372	8
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		15,686	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools		6,848	...	...	171	...
	Other Schools		16,946	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,11,124	419	7	543	8
Buildings			37,294	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...			8,111	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	45,405	...	...	...	...
University			...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools		...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...			2,74,251	2,943	4,402	42,474	8

RAL TABLE IV (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Government.		*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*						
Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	57,781	...	...	2,346	1,912	...	...	4,258
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	81,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,39,126	...	...	2,346	1,912	...	...	4,258
3,423	25,672	1,624	13,243	1,09,013	1,18,313	2,000	340	2,44,533
...	...	...	24,178	47,104	78,432	1,005	963	1,51,682
...	...	...	70,839	17,518	39,562	621	16	1,28,556
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	1,025	323	8,947	...	...	...	10,295
3,423	25,672	2,649	1,08,583	1,82,582	2,36,307	3,626	1,319	5,35,066
944	6,141	101	3,00,446	37,329	49,617	107	500	3,88,100
...	...	3,569	16,900	22,891	...	...	6	43,366
944	6,141	3,670	3,17,346	60,220	49,617	107	506	4,31,466
20	61,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	10,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,019	...	1,043	4,913	164	125	...	6,245
(a) 18,448	35,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,589	1,30,690	...	1,043	4,913	164	125	...	6,245
(b) 1,550	38,844	412	56,063	40,484	...	390	...	97,349
3,838	11,949	...	7,248	5,293	...	...	...	12,541
5,388	50,793	412	63,311	45,777	...	390	...	1,09,890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,344	3,52,422	6,731	4,90,283	2,95,838	2,88,000	4,248	1,825	10,86,925

(a) From Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 1,000 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC					
			UNDER PRIVATE					
			Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English		9,000	300	1,500	22,724	11,314	9,521	54,359
	Oriental		11,601	146	27	350	575	8,490	21,189
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	20,601	446	1,527	23,074	11,889	18,011	75,548
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools		63,877	741	16,538	1,00,632	16,266	39,398	2,37,452
	For Boys — Middle Schools ... — English ...		5,358	1,099	2,329	15,110	3,576	7,312	34,784
	For Boys — Middle Schools ... — Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — High Schools		4,293	...	...	1,815	188	10,239	16,535
	For Girls — Middle Schools ... — English ...		2,053	190	...	...	1,762	3,460	7,465
	For Girls — Middle Schools ... — Vernacular		8,735	75	462	12	273	3,131	12,688
		Total ...	84,316	2,105	19,329	1,17,569	22,065	63,540	3,08,924
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys		3,497	32,763	6,292	9,946	6,635	12,546	71,679
	For Girls		6,524	1,308	2,526	150	7,212	16,811	34,531
		Total ...	10,021	34,071	8,818	10,096	13,847	29,357	1,06,210
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		...	...	840	...	1,920	...	2,760
	Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	840	...	1,920	...	2,760
Buildings			...	...	39	...	...	6,014	6,053
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)			651	...	...	...	2,853	4,466	7,970
		Total ...	651	...	39	...	2,853	10,480	14,023
University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...			1,15,589	36,622	30,553	1,50,739	52,574	1,21,388	5,07,465

TABLE IV (B)—*concluded.*

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*										
MANAGEMENT.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,836	989	11,456	29,281	46,833	300	3,846	61,420	33,280	1,45,679	
...	...	...	...	11,601	146	27	350	9,065	21,189	
...	...	...	...	67,661	2,524	3,195	7,965	...	81,345	
16,836	989	11,456	29,281	1,26,095	2,970	7,068	69,735	42,345	2,48,213	
55,029	19,687	24,040	98,756	73,687	13,984	1,26,751	2,86,837	1,05,154	6,06,413	
18,691	6,109	7,646	32,446	5,358	25,277	49,433	1,12,233	26,611	2,18,912	
...	...	...	...	...	70,839	17,518	39,562	637	1,28,556	
...	...	...	...	4,293	...	...	1,815	10,427	16,535	
...	...	...	...	2,053	190	...	...	5,222	7,465	
...	820	180	1,000	9,760	398	9,409	12	4,404	23,983	
73,720	26,616	31,866	1,32,202	95,151	1,10,688	2,03,111	4,40,459	1,52,455	10,01,864	
3,159	2,628	4,622	10,409	7,640	3,33,209	43,621	63,877	27,982	4,76,329	
...	1,025	1,290	2,315	10,093	18,208	25,417	150	26,344	80,212	
3,159	3,653	5,912	12,724	17,733	3,51,417	69,038	64,027	54,326	5,56,541	
...	...	...	...	61,476	417	7	...	20	61,920	
...	...	...	...	10,168	2	...	372	129	10,671	
10,940	...	...	10,940	...	...	...	10,940	...	10,940	
...	9,128	(a) 100	9,228	15,686	...	840	..	(a) 11,148	27,674	(a) Includes Rs. 100 from District Funds.
249	...	1,903	2,152	6,848	1,043	4,913	584	2,028	15,416	
...	...	...	...	16,946	...	...	...	(b) 18,448	35,394	(b) From Imperial Revenues.
11,189	9,128	2,003	22,320	1,11,124	1,462	5,760	11,896	31,773	1,62,015	
...	...	...	...	37,706	56,063	40,523	...	(c) 7,954	1,42,246	(c) Includes Rs. 1,000 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	2,487	2,487	8,762	7,248	5,293	...	13,644	34,947	
...	...	2,487	2,487	46,468	63,311	45,816	...	21,598	1,77,193	
...	...	...	...	11,177	255	42	81,022	14,543	1,07,039	
...	...	...	...	51,639	...	...	...	...	51,639	
...	...	...	...	1,49,621	16,066	1,306	...	...	1,66,993	
...	...	...	...	14,872	1,101	2,189	...	7,913	26,075	
...	...	...	...	5,159	971	821	...	3,269	10,220	
...	...	...	...	11,295	47,336	11,308	...	5,511	75,450	
...	...	...	...	6,927	285	...	...	79	7,291	
...	...	...	...	14,899	4,684	4,757	...	6,360	30,700	
...	...	...	...	12,757	27,916	17,809	28,264	46,041	1,32,787	
...	...	...	...	2,78,346	98,614	38,232	1,09,286	83,716	6,08,194	
1,04,904	40,386	53,724	1,99,014	6,74,917	6,28,462	3,69,025	6,95,403	3,86,213	27,54,020	

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	4	1,309	133	...	133	399	...	399
	Local Fund	English	14	2,618	54	...	54	598	...	598
		Vernacular	79	12,107	...	...	...	3,670	...	3,670
	Municipal	English	71	15,988	1,011	...	1,011	4,520	...	4,520
		Vernacular	42	6,893	...	...	...	1,951	...	1,951
	Aided ...	English	58	11,850	1,126	3	1,129	3,041	19	3,060
		Vernacular	1	67	67	...	67	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	68	10,663	1,157	...	1,157	3,528	...	3,528
		Vernacular	2	140	7	...	7	14	...	14
	Total		339	61,635	3,555	3	3,558	17,721	19	17,740
For Girls.	Government	English	2	295	...	14	14	...	79	79
	Local Fund	Vernacular	1	27	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Municipal	Vernacular	4	269	...	...	...	...	70	70
	Aided ...	English	21	1,371	...	31	31	3	297	300
		Vernacular	4	530	...	...	...	...	50	50
	Unaided ...	Vernacular	1	120	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total		33	2,612	...	45	45	3	501	504
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			372	64,247	3,555	48	3,603	17,724	520	18,244
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government ...		5	507	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		1,604	70,084	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		99	7,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		549	21,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		93	3,344	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,350	102,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund ...		93	2,609	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		95	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		119	4,292	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		14	487	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		321	11,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,671	113,528	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			3,043	177,775	3,555	48	3,603	17,724	520	18,244

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
476	...	476	301	...	301	...	...	...	1,309	...	1,309
824	...	824	1,142	...	1,142	...	...	...	2,618	...	2,618
2,182	...	2,182	5,819	...	5,819	436	...	436	12,107	...	12,107
4,744	...	4,744	5,461	...	5,461	252	...	252	15,988	...	15,988
1,371	...	1,371	3,321	...	3,321	250	...	250	6,893	...	6,893
3,051	29	3,080	4,485	30	4,515	66	...	66	11,769	81	11,850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
2,653	...	2,653	3,234	...	3,234	91	...	91	10,663	...	10,663
48	...	48	71	...	71	...	...	...	140	...	140
15,349	29	15,378	23,834	30	23,864	1,095	...	1,095	61,554	81	61,635
...	89	89	...	113	113	...	...	...	...	295	295
...	6	6	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	27	27
...	113	113	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	269	269
12	359	371	128	541	669	...	...	...	143	1,228	1,371
...	112	112	...	368	368	...	...	...	...	530	530
...	20	20	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	120	120
12	699	711	128	1,224	1,352	...	...	..	143	2,469	2,612
15,361	728	16,089	23,962	1,254	25,216	1,095	...	1,095	61,697	2,550	64,247
127	...	127	380	...	380	...	...	...	507	...	507
14,125	...	14,125	55,326	...	55,326	633	...	633	70,084	...	70,084
449	...	449	6,325	...	6,325	686	...	686	7,460	...	7,460
2,091	11	2,102	18,902	34	18,936	27	...	27	21,020	45	21,065
303	...	303	3,027	...	3,027	14	...	14	3,344	...	3,344
17,095	11	17,106	83,960	34	83,994	1,360	...	1,360	102,415	45	102,460
...	223	223	...	2,386	2,386	...	...	...	...	2,609	2,609
...	200	200	...	3,480	3,480	...	...	...	...	3,680	3,680
...	215	215	35	3,942	3,977	...	100	100	35	4,257	4,292
2	40	42	6	439	445	...	...	...	8	479	487
2	678	680	41	10,247	10,288	...	100	100	43	11,025	11,068
17,097	689	17,786	84,001	10,281	94,282	1,360	100	1,460	102,458	11,070	113,528
32,458	1,417	33,875	107,963	11,535	119,498	2,455	100	2,555	164,153	13,620	177,775

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE OFFICIAL

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
			1		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
For Boys ... Government ... English ...	2	380	14	...	14
For Boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	12	685	57	3	60
Total	14	1,065	71	3	74
For Girls ... Government ... English ...	2	295	...	14	14
For Girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	16	1,012	...	20	20
Total	18	1,307	...	34	34
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	32	2,372	71	37	108
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
For Boys—Aided	3	71	...	...	...
Total	3	71	...	...	...
For Girls—Unaided	1	16	...	...	...
Total	1	16	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	4	87	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	36	2,459	71	37	108

RAL TABLE V (A).

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION (FOR EUROPEANS) IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END YEAR 1898-99.

MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*					
						Reading Printed Books.					
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
89	...	89	119	...	119	158	...	158	380	...	380
173	19	192	182	29	211	192	30	222	604	81	685
262	19	281	301	29	330	350	30	380	984	81	1,065
...	79	79	...	89	89	...	113	113	...	295	295
3	236	239	12	244	256	128	369	497	143	869	1,012
3	315	318	12	333	345	128	482	610	143	1,164	1,307
265	334	599	313	362	675	478	512	990	1,127	1,245	2,372
...	...	...	6	11	17	31	23	54	37	34	71
...	...	...	6	11	17	31	23	54	37	34	71
...	...	...	2	6	8	6	2	8	8	8	16
...	...	...	2	6	8	6	2	8	8	8	16
...	...	...	8	17	25	37	25	62	45	42	87
265	334	599	321	379	700	515	537	1,052	1,172	1,287	2,459

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENE

	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	...	2	929	119	...	119	310	...	310
	Local Fund	English	...	14	2,618	54	...	54	598	...	598
		Vernacular	...	79	12,107	...	...	...	3,670	...	3,670
	Municipal	English	...	71	15,988	1,011	...	1,011	4,520	...	4,520
		Vernacular	...	42	6,893	...	...	...	1,951	...	1,951
	Aided ...	English	...	46	11,165	1,069	...	1,069	2,868	...	2,868
		Vernacular	...	1	67	67	...	67	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	68	10,663	1,157	...	1,157	3,528	...	3,528
		Vernacular	...	2	140	7	...	7	14	...	14
		Total	...	325	60,570	3,484	...	3,484	17,459	...	17,459
For Girls.	Local Fund	Vernacular	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Municipal	Vernacular	...	4	269	...	...	...	...	70	70
	Aided ...	English	...	5	359	...	11	11	...	61	61
		Vernacular	...	4	530	...	...	...	...	50	50
	Unaided	Vernacular	...	1	120	...	...	...	...	4	4
		Total	...	15	1,305	...	11	11	...	186	186
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		...	340	61,875	3,484	11	3,495	17,459	186	17,645
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		...	5	507	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	1,604	70,084	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	99	7,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		...	546	20,994	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		...	93	3,344	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2,347	102,389	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund		...	93	2,609	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	95	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		...	119	4,292	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		...	13	471	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	320	11,052	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		...	2,667	113,441	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL		...	3,007	175,316	3,484	11	3,495	17,459	186	17,645

RAL TABLE V (B).

RAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
357	...	357	143	...	143	...	...	...	929	...	929
824	...	824	1,142	...	1,142	...	...	...	2,618	...	2,618
2,182	...	2,182	5,819	...	5,819	436	...	436	12,107	...	12,107
4,744	...	4,744	5,461	...	5,461	252	...	252	15,988	...	15,988
1,371	...	1,371	3,321	...	3,321	250	...	250	6,893	...	6,893
2,869	...	2,869	4,293	...	4,293	66	...	66	11,165	...	11,165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
2,653	...	2,653	3,234	...	3,234	91	..	91	10,663	...	10,663
48	..	48	71	...	71	...	...	...	140	...	140
15,048	...	15,048	23,484	...	23,484	1,095	...	1,095	60,570	...	60,570
...	6	6	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	27	27
...	113	113	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	269	269
...	115	115	...	172	172	...	...	...	...	359	359
...	112	112	...	368	368	...	...	...	...	530	530
...	20	20	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	120	120
...	366	366	...	742	742	...	...	...	...	1,305	1,305
15,048	366	15,414	23,484	742	24,226	1,095	...	1,095	60,570	1,305	61,875
127	...	127	380	...	380	...	...	...	507	...	507
14,125	...	14,125	55,326	...	55,326	633	...	633	70,084	...	70,084
449	...	449	6,325	...	6,325	686	...	686	7,460	...	7,460
2,085	...	2,085	18,871	11	18,882	27	...	27	20,983	11	20,994
303	...	303	3,027	...	3,027	14	...	14	3,344	...	3,344
17,089	...	17,089	83,929	11	83,940	1,360	...	1,360	102,378	11	102,389
...	223	223	...	2,386	2,386	...	...	...	...	2,609	2,609
...	200	200	...	3,480	3,480	...	...	...	...	3,680	3,680
...	215	215	35	3,942	3,977	...	100	100	35	4,257	4,292
...	34	34	...	437	437	...	...	...	...	471	471
...	672	672	35	10,245	10,280	...	100	100	35	11,017	11,052
17,089	672	17,761	83,964	10,256	94,220	1,360	100	1,460	102,413	11,028	113,441
32,137	1,038	33,175	107,448	10,998	118,446	2,455	100	2,555	162,983	12,333	175,316

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	...	3	8	4	...	7	19	5	3	...	2	10	...	2	6	2	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	3	1	5	59	79	52	122	312	19	41	17	25	102	...	1	76	25	...
3. First Arts	2	7	4	(a) 13	74	118	217	82	(b) 491	36	61	115	21	(c) 233	3	4	175	51	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	2	3	...	7	2	5	14	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...
3. „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
3. „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	8	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	6	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	2	3	...	7	2	3	12	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
4. „ „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
4. „ „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	8	...	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	7	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	1	1	7	9	1	8	28	7	44	...	5	11	1	17	...	...	17	...	...
5. „ „ Arabic	...	2	1	3	...	9	1	2	12	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...
5. „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	3	...
5. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
Law.																						
1. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	17	...	17	...	...	12	5	...
Medicine.																						
1. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	(d) 48	...	...	...	(d) 48	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	14	5	...
3. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
3. „ L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	(e) 62	...	...	...	(e) 62	(f) 28	...	...	...	(f) 28	...	4	19	5	...
4. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	(g) 20	...	...	...	(g) 20	18	...	...	...	18	...	1	15	2	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
Matriculation	...	...	...	...	Boys	33	38	34	105	546	541	500	310	1,897	290	311	228	71	900	32	15	623	228	2
					Girls	1	13	...	14	9	27	...	...	36	4	12	...	...	16	11	5	...	...	...
Middle School Examination				...	Boys	208	52	66	326	3,405	1,001	1,174	825	6,405	2,452	655	603	245	3,955	28	26	2,864	1,035	2
					Girls	6	19	1	26	45	71	3	1	120	18	37	1	1	57	20	16	10	11	...
Upper Primary Examination				...	Boys	1,451	85	37	1,573	11,180	1,791	558	17	13,546	7,977	1,095	284	14	9,370	84	46	6,133	3,101	6
					Girls	90	68	2	160	266	269	4	...	539	173	166	1	...	340	82	48	130	79	1
Lower Primary Examination				...	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Girls	154	89	...	243	723	415	...	...	1,138	450	221	...	...	671	...	36	391	214	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																						
1. Training School Examination for Masters.					Upper	1	...	...	1	57	...	...	9	66	48	...	...	3	51	...	1	31	19	...
					Lower	6	...	...	6	267	...	...	80	347	205	...	...	44	249	...	4	128	117	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.					Upper	1	2	...	3	4	2	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	5	...	2	1	2	...
					Lower	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	1	122	...	...	...	(h) 122	92	...	...	...	(h) 92	...	2	63	27	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying				...		1	...	1	2	22	...	13	3	38	18	...	11	1	30	...	...	24	6	...
5. Industrial School Examination		...	...	...		3	...	...	3	148	...	...	...	148	148	...	...	...	148	...	...	61	87	...
6. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	6	30	...

(a) Includes one girls' school.
(b) Includes three girls.
(c) Includes one girl.
(d) Includes two girls.
(e) Includes three girls.
(f) Includes one girl.
(g) Includes one girl.
(h) Includes two girls.

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
University Education. — *English*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	146
University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,524	...	...	2,524
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,524	...	446	2,970
Secondary Schools.															
School Education, General. — *For Boys*— High Schools	2	549	539	464	1,200	3,026	...	6,661	...	...	10,887	...	10,217	741	13,984
Middle Schools — English	12	2,069	1,977	1,632	...	9,486	1,350	13,212	501	324	24,873	...	14,692	1,099	25,277
Middle Schools — Vernacular	79	12,107	11,740	9,994	...	56,826	313	24,834	254	11	82,238	...	14,013	...	70,839
For Girls— Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	190
Middle Schools — Vernacular	1	27	30	25	87	323	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	75	398
Total	94	14,752	14,286	12,115	1,287	69,661	1,663	44,707	755	335	1,18,408	...	38,922	2,105	1,10,688
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	1,604	70,084	67,669	57,447	101	2,99,495	120	37,740	107	499	3,38,062	...	951	32,763	3,33,209
For Girls	93	2,609	2,516	1,972	1,445	16,154	412	...	...	5	18,016	...	746	1,308	18,208
Total	1,697	72,693	70,185	59,419	1,546	3,15,649	532	37,740	107	504	3,56,078	...	1,697	34,071	3,51,417
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	417
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)100	100
Industrial Schools	1	66	67	53	...	998	600	121	125	...	1,844	...	45	...	1,043
Total	1	66	67	53	...	998	600	121	125	...	1,844	419	45	100	1,562
Buildings	...	...	...	...	328	51,455	1,000	...	280	...	53,063	...	4,608	...	56,063
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	7,237	...	...	...	...	7,237	...	11	...	7,248
Total	...	...	...	...	328	58,692	1,000	...	280	...	60,300	...	4,619	...	63,311
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,066
Scholarships held. — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,101
Scholarships held. — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	971
Scholarships held. — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,336
Scholarships held. — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
Scholarships held. — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,684
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,916
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,359
Grand Total	1,792	87,511	84,538	71,587	3,161	4,45,000	3,795	82,568	1,267	839	5,36,630	2,943	45,283	36,722	6,28,307

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	30	27	24	...	2,346	...	1,912	...	...	4,258	...	...	1,500	3,846	4,146	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	173	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,195	...	...	3,195	5,719	
1	30	27	24	...	2,346	..	1,912	...	...	4,258	3,195	...	1,527	7,068	10,038	
26	7,760	7,623	6,605	424	1,09,013	10,217	1,11,652	2,000	340	2,33,646	1,200	...	16,538	1,26,751	1,40,735	
45	8,228	8,078	6,754	...	45,754	14,692	65,220	504	639	1,26,809	...	1,350	2,329	49,433	74,710	
42	6,893	6,672	5,525	...	17,205	14,013	14,728	367	5	46,318	...	313	...	17,518	88,357	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	
4	269	311	264	938	8,947	...	...	...	...	9,885	...	...	462	9,409	9,807	
117	23,150	22,684	19,148	1,362	1,80,919	38,922	1,91,600	2,871	984	4,16,658	1,200	1,663	19,329	2,03,111	3,13,799	
99	7,460	6,828	5,709	...	37,209	951	11,877	...	1	50,038	...	120	6,292	43,621	3,76,830	
95	3,680	3,674	2,742	2,124	22,479	746	...	...	1	25,350	...	412	2,526	25,417	43,625	
194	11,140	10,502	8,451	2,124	59,688	1,697	11,877	...	2	75,388	...	532	8,818	69,038	4,20,455	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	424	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	840	940	(a) Expenditure on the Medical School for Women at Ludhiána, which in Table IV has been included in "Expenditure from all other sources."
4	312	440	374	...	4,313	45	43	...	...	4,401	...	600	...	4,913	5,956	
4	312	440	374	...	4,313	45	43	...	...	4,401	7	600	840	5,760	7,322	
...	...	...	...	84	39,484	4,608	...	110	...	44,286	...	1,000	39	40,523	96,586	
...	...	...	...	...	5,293	11	...	...	...	5,304	...	...	...	5,293	12,541	
...	...	...	...	84	44,777	4,619	...	110	...	49,590	...	1,000	39	45,816	1,09,127	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	17,372	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	3,290	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	1,792	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,308	58,644	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,757	9,441	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,809	45,725	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,190	1,36,549	
316	34,632	33,653	27,997	3,570	2,92,043	45,283	2,05,432	2,981	986	5,50,295	4,402	3,795	30,553	3,68,983	9,97,290	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.												
1. Managed by Government ...	9	795	103	374	1	317	5,761	...	*43,205	8,590	57,556	* Includes Rs. 42,892 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	187	4,328	6	4,123	199	..	...	27,958	479	6,721	35,158	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	23	969	66	830	30	43	4,443	1,831	23,649	21,383	51,306	
4. Unaided	43	1,799	412	1,360	27	...	...	...	17,878	7,905	25,783	
Total	262	7,891	587	6,687	257	360	10,204	29,789	85,211	44,599	1,69,803	
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	9	287	...	287	...	...	1,310	...	†43,106	3,183	47,599	† From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	12	698	...	664	34	...	5,759	162	49,811	43,918	99,650	
3. Unaided	7	432	1	225	180	26	...	...	13,374	8,772	22,146	
Total	21	1,417	1	1,176	214	26	7,069	162	1,06,291	55,873	1,69,395	
Grand Total ...	283	9,308	588	7,863	471	386	17,273	29,951	‡1,91,502	1,00,472	3,39,198	‡ Includes Rs. 85,998 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII A.

RETURN showing the ATTENDANCE and EXPENDITURE in HOSTELS or BOARDING HOUSES (for EUROPEANS) for the Official Year 1898-99.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of Secondary Schools.	Expenditure from				Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.		Provincial Revenues.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
For Males.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	2	355	355	1,246	* 42,892	6,368	50,506	* From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	4	190	190	3,053	12,178	20,105	35,336	
Total ...	6	545	545	4,299	55,070	26,473	85,842	
For Females.								
1. Managed by Government ...	2	287	287	1,310	† 43,106	* 3,183	47,599	† From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	10	583	583	5,459	47,324	42,552	95,335	
Total ...	12	870	870	6,769	90,430	45,735	1,42,934	
Grand Total ...	18	1,415	1,415	11,068	‡ 1,45,500	72,208	2,28,776	‡ Includes Rs. 85,908 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII B.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF				EXPENDITURE FROM					REMARKS.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
FOR MALES.												
Managed by Government ...	7	440	103	19	1	317	4,515	...	313	2,222	7,050	
Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	187	4,328	6	4,123	199	...	...	27,958	479	6,721	35,158	
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	19	779	66	640	30	43	1,390	1,831	11,471	1,278	15,970	
Unaided	43	1,799	412	1,360	27	...	...	...	17,878	7,905	25,783	
Total ...	256	7,346	587	6,142	257	360	5,905	29,789	30,141	18,126	83,961	
FOR FEMALES.												
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	2	115	...	81	34	...	300	162	2,487	1,366	4,315	
Unaided	7	432	1	225	180	26	...	...	13,374	8,772	22,146	
Total ...	9	547	1	306	214	26	300	162	15,861	10,138	26,461	
GRAND TOTAL ...	265	7,893	588	6,448	471	386	6,205	29,951	46,002	28,264	1,10,422	

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